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COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT.

REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE


County Borough of Southport,

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

SOUTHPORT :

J. J. RILEY, PRINTER, "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, 267 LORD STREET

1922.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE
FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

REPORT, 1921.

			Local Rates.
Population of Enlarged Borough of Southport at Census, 1911.....		69,643	
Do.	Do.	1921	71,900
Area of Borough (Excluding Foreshore, 10,429 acres) in acres		8,804	
Birth-rate, per 1,000 living, in 1921		15.38	... 15.58
Death-rate	„	„	excluding deaths of visitors 12.21
Death-rate,	„	„	corrected..... 12.80
Gross Death-rate (deaths registered in the Borough) ...		12.43	
Death-rate from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.....		0.33	... 0.35
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births...		70	... 66

GEOLOGY.

The area consists of a bed of blown sand resting on peat, below which lies a bed of laminated blue clay. While the lower strata appear to be undergoing an exceedingly slow subsidence, any loss which might result from that circumstance is much more than made good by the continual accretion of sand derived from the Mersey, and land is rapidly reclaimed on the Foreshore at the expense of the navigable channel. The overlying sand on the East and South borders gradually thins out, exposing a margin of peat within the boundary of the area.

The elevation of the built-upon area varies from about 12ft. to 38ft. above ordnance datum. For a detailed analysis of the Geological conditions see "The Evolution of a Coast Line," Wm. Ashton (Stanford).

WEATHER DURING 1921.

(Particulars received from the Meteorologist).

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

1921.	Mean Temperature. °	Difference from 45 years' Average. °		Extremes in 1921. Highest. Lowest. °			
January	45.1	.....	+6.4	.....	54	.....	29
February	40.6	.....	+1.0	.....	56	.....	28
March	45.2	.....	+3.7	.....	57	.....	27
April	46.6	.....	+0.9	.....	71	.....	30
May	51.5	.....	+0.7	.....	70	.....	31
June	57.3	.....	+0.7	.....	84	.....	41
July	63.2	.....	+3.8	.....	79	.....	45
August	58.8	.....	—0.3	.....	74	.....	43
September	56.8	.....	+1.4	.....	78	.....	40
October	56.3	.....	+7.3	.....	74	.....	32
November	40.5	.....	—2.7	.....	55	.....	26
December	44.4	.....	+4.8	.....	54	.....	27
<hr/>							
Year	50.5	.....	+2.3	.....	84	.....	26

Taken as a whole, the year was the mildest during the 50 years' history of the Observatory, the nearest approach occurring in 1884, when the mean temperature, however, was only a quarter-of-a-degree less. Southport appears to have been highly favoured during the period of great heat over much of England, which is proved by the fact that only on one single day was a maximum of 80 degrees or upwards registered in the shade, yet there were six days in June when over 15 hours sunshine was daily recorded. The extraordinary mildness of January and December, and the unprecedented warmth of October were the chief factors in producing the new temperature record. November alone was decidedly cooler.

SUNSHINE AND OZONE.

1921.	Total Duration of Sunshine. Hours.	Difference from 20 years' Average. Hours.	Number of Sunless Days.	Ozone Amount. 0 to 10.
January	35	— 9	15	4.7 +1.4
February	63	— 8	10	2.3 —0.9
March	101	—21	6	4.7 +0.3
April	212	+37	1	4.1 —0.2
May	252	+41	0	4.7 +0.9
June	255	+44	3	4.9 +0.8
July	237	+28	1	4.2 +0.4
August	146	—39	3	4.4 +1.0
September	174	+32	1	3.3 +0.3
October	110	+16	4	3.7 +1.2
November	55	— 2	13	1.5 —1.8
December	43	+ 8	12	4.8 +1.8
Year	1683	+127	69	3.9 +0.4

The year was what might be called brilliant, yielding no less than 406 hours more than the previous year, and 127 above the 20 years' average ; the continuous brilliance during April, May, June, and July coupled with beautiful autumnal weather, will no doubt be long remembered.

Ozone was abundant during nine of the twelve months, this being probably entirely due to the prevailing winds being largely off the sea, no less than 1932 hours from West, and 1383 North-West ; and only 510 North, 503 North-East, and 967 East.

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

1921.	Inches.	Inches.	Number of Days with Rain.	9 a.m. %	Difference from Average.
January	4.31	+1.68	25	87	+1
February	0.38	—1.71	5	91	+4
March	2.79	+0.57	24	85	+1
April	1.42	—0.38	10	76	—3
May	1.45	—0.64	16	73	—3
June	0.46	—1.83	9	71	—5
July	1.70	—1.35	12	69	—9
August	4.91	+1.34	18	79	—1
September	1.84	—1.17	9	83	+2
October	2.88	—0.88	15	84	—1
November	2.64	—0.52	14	88	0
December	3.87	+0.70	25	89	+1
Year	28.65	—4.19	182	81	—1

The year was decidedly dry, only four months being above the normal. The deficiency being spread over the other eight months, however, only caused the total to be just over four inches below the normal, which when compared with the great drought over South-Eastern England, is only trivial. Many drier years have been recorded locally. In the year 1887 the shortage amounted to more than twice the deficiency of the year under review.

A notable feature, however, is the humidity at 9 a.m., the month of February, with a rainfall of little over a quarter of an inch, being four per cent. above the average, which is accounted for by the fact that this month was the calmest of its name on record. Locally, light easterly and south-easterly airs largely predominating, combined with a high barometer and the heavy rains of the previous month were again repeated, after the heavy rains in August; while September, with a rainfall much below normal, was calm with a somewhat humid atmosphere.

RAINFALL DURATION AND UNDERGROUND WATER LEVELS.

1921.	Rainfall Duration.	Mean Level of Subsoil Water.*		Difference from the Average At H. Park.
		At Hesketh Park.	At Birkdale.	
	Hours.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	107.0	40.1	31.0	+ 6.0
February	12.8	37.1	34.1	+ 4.3
March	84.2	38.9	35.1	+ 6.0
April	38.9	41.0	37.0	+ 6.6
May	46.4	44.7	39.7	+ 7.5
June	15.7	49.5	43.3	+ 8.1
July	29.2	54.6	46.7	+ 9.3
August	88.2	53.3	43.0	+ 6.0
September	29.3	54.6	45.0	+ 6.4
October	52.5	55.3	45.2	+ 8.8
November	64.3	50.3	39.5	+ 8.1
December	83.7	48.7	38.3	+10.8
Year	652.2	47.3	39.8	+ 7.3

* Distances below well mouths.

The duration of rain is no doubt an important feature of any Health Resort. The hourly returns again prove how much drier it is locally during the morning and early afternoon hours. The above table also shows that in the year 1921, January produced 107 hours, while February, June, July, and September combined, only totalled 87 hours.

The underground water both at Hesketh Park and Birkdale remained at an extremely low level throughout the year.

POPULATION.

The number of New Houses erected and completed during the year was about 273. The gain by excess of births over deaths was 186. The number of children attending Elementary Schools is practically constant for 4 years if allowance is made in the last year for Boys transferred to the Boys' Secondary School.

It was hoped that the Census taken last year would at length give us a complete count of the real resident population—something we have never yet had. The problem here presents some exceptional difficulties on account of the fact that while the town is primarily residential and not occupational, the visitor element has never been exactly computed; and on the other hand, numbers of the real residents are frequently away for the week-end or for their annual holidays. The schools with their large numbers of young people in residential establishments are a further complication; and the Hotels, Hydros, and Boarding-houses are crowded with people with respect to whom it is difficult to say whether they are domiciled here or not.

The Census, it appears, has completely failed to solve the problem. While anyone present here on the night of the Census who called himself a visitor has been subtracted, it does not appear that allowance is made adequately for the residents here who were away. The special cards to be filled in by visitors have not been used to return these visitors to their real place of permanent residence. Hence, as the Registrar General states, what we have is not a count, but only an Estimate, so that we are little, if any, better off than we were before.

With respect to the actual figure of the estimate, namely 71,900, one feels that it is probably less than the true figure; but it is impossible to do more than guess at the number; which at the end would only be a guess. Moreover, what is particularly vexatious is that, as the population given is only an estimate, no reliable "Factor for Correction for Age and Sex" can be supplied, and the whole result is extremely disappointing. I propose, however, as a *Pis-aller*, to accept the figure 71,900 as a basis for our Vital Statistics.

The Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1920 was 72,939. This approximated fairly closely to our local guess, but to keep on the safe side the Local Statistics were estimated on a basis of 70,000. The present estimate, it will be observed, is a matter of a thousand less than the estimate for the middle of 1920. Vexatious anomaly can scarcely go further.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population is almost entirely residential, with the necessary ancillary occupations. There is one important motor works.

The extent to which Poor Law Relief and Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are utilised in the Borough, may be surmised from the following :—

The number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief during the week ending 29th October, 1921, was 495. The amount of Relief expended was £112 15s. 11d.

The numbers treated at the Southport Infirmary during the last two years have been as follows :—

	1920	1921
In-Patients—Total treated	907	1002
Out-Patients—Total treated	7408	6610

Further assistance is given to the poor by the Southport and Birkdale Provident Society, and by the Southport and Birkdale District Nursing Society, though the number of cases dealt with by these Societies is not published.

BIRTH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Births numbered 1106, of which 550 were males and 556 females. The resulting Birth-rate is 15.58. This is the highest number of Births, except in 1920, for the last ten years.

Legitimate Births	1039
Illegitimate Births	67

DEATH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Death-rate for 1921, 12.80 per 1,000 per annum, has been attained by applying the Corrected number of Deaths, 920, to the Census population of 71,900 deduced from the Census returns by the Registrar-General.

The number of deaths actually registered in the Borough and the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital in Moss Lane was 894, of which 411 were males and 483 females. These figures give a Gross Death-rate of 12.43 per 1,000 of the population.

If, however, from the above 894 deaths are deducted 16 deaths of visitors who came into the town in a precarious state of health, and died after only a short stay here, there remain 878 deaths ; from which, by calculation, a "local" death-rate of 12.21 per 1,000 is obtained.

The deaths of persons over 65 numbered 448, being 48.7 per cent. of the total deaths. The "Corrected" Death-rate, 12.80, may be compared with the average death-rate of 14.0 for the five years 1913 to 1917, which preceded the Influenza years. The "Corrected" rate as given is not the academic "Corrected" Death-rate ; it remains to correct it for age and sex, and the factor necessary for that end, it appears, can never be supplied by the Registrar-General. The deaths from Organic Heart Disease and Respiratory Diseases are practically unchanged.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

Twenty-four deaths, due respectively to Enteric (3), Measles (2), Whooping Cough (5), Diphtheria (5), and Diarrhœa (9) gave a corrected Zymotic Death-rate of 0.33 per 1,000. This is a very satisfactory Zymotic Death-rate. Probably some, if not all of the cases of Infantile Diarrhœa were not of an epidemic nature.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. 67.

Deaths, Legitimate 10, Illegitimate 57.
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 77 (corrected). As the corrected number of births during the same period was 1106, the infantile death-rate works out at the rate of 69.6 per 1,000. The rates for the previous nine years were respectively 76, 93, 98, 88, 85, 65, 60, 90, and 54 per 1,000. The average for the past nine years is 79.

Though one would like to see a reduction in this rate, having regard to the large number of births this figure may be regarded as satisfactory.

Legitimate Rate	64
Illegitimate Rate	149

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT.

Cases notified :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Totals.
Males	39	11	50
Females	41	23	64
	80	34	114

(Dup'icate Notifications included).

Insured	44
Non-insured	70
	114

The " Native Phthisis " Mortality Rate is 0.43, compared with 0.56 last year, and the Gross Phthisis Death-rate 0.53, compared with 0.66 in the previous year.

A considerable number of cases have been examined and reported upon for the Pensions Boards.

How dealt with :—

	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Totals.
Domiciliary Treatment	8	6	14
Dispensary Treatment	14	11	25
Institutional Treatment	7	8	15
Domiciliary and Dispensary	2	—	2
Domiciliary and Institutional	—	1	1
Domiciliary, Dispensary and Institutional	—	—	—
Dispensary and Institutional	9	13	22
Treated by Private Medical Practitioners	1	30	31
Treated by Parish Medical Practitioners	1	—	1
Poor Law Cases, Institutional	2	1	3
Not yet visited	—	—	—
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 114

Number of Patients on Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1921 :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Males	179	63	242
Females	129	81	210
Total	<hr/> 308	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 452

How dealt with :—

Domiciliary treatment	47
Dispensary treatment	113
Institutional treatment	26
Treated by Private Medical Practitioner	108
Dispensary and Institutional treatment	29
Poor Law cases, Institutional	16
No occasion for treatment during 1921 ...	101
Dispensary and Domiciliary treatment	5
Treated by Parish Medical Practitioner	2
Treated by Parish Medical Practitioner, Institutional	5
Total	<hr/> 452

SHAFTESBURY ROAD HOSPITAL.

	INSURED.				NON-INSURED.				Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Child- ren	Total	
Rendered fit for work...	1	—	1	...	—	—	—	—	1
Improved	6	3	9	...	1	3	1	5	14
Without Improvement...	2	3	5	...	1	—	—	1	6
Died	3	1	4	...	—	1	—	1	5
Still under Treatment on December 31, 1921 ...	7	4	11	...	2	5	—	7	18
	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Total In-patients	19	11	30	...	4	9	1	14	44

SANATORIUM.

Ten patients were sent to Gloucester, Woodburn, Blencathra, Maghull, and King Edward VII. Sanatoria.

	INSURED.				NON-INSURED.			Grand Total
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	
Rendered fit for work.....	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—
Improved	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	6
Without Improvement	—	—	—	...	1	—	1	1
Died	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—
Still under Treatment on December 31st, 1921	2	—	2	...	1	—	1	3
	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
	5	1	6	...	3	1	4	10

SHAFTESBURY ROAD TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The new Shelters for early cases, completed in May, bring the Shelter accommodation to thirteen which, with 22 Hospital beds, makes a total of 35.

DISPENSARY.

Patients attending	226
Attendances by these patients	804
Clinical examination by Tuberculosis Officer.....	584
Clinical examination by Consulting Officer	96
Visits by Health Visitors to patients' homes	1048
Enquiries to contacts	1630
Hours at Dispensary	289 $\frac{3}{4}$

MATERNITY WARD.

This was opened early in the year. It proved entirely successful, and has been greatly appreciated.

Eight Doctors are engaged, forming a rota of four pairs, each pair taking duty for a fortnight. There is a weekly Ante-Natal Clinic.

Total number of cases admitted.....	129.
Average duration of stay	16.65 days.
Every case that enters the Ward is seen by a Doctor.	
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case.	1 case. Very unsatisfactorily treated before admission, and was removed immediately to the Isolation Hospital, whence it was discharged after 2 weeks, cured. No case of Puerperal Sepsis originated in the ward.
No. of cases in which Temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of Pulse Rate	6.
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case.	3. 2 transferred to V.D. department and cleared up under treatment in about a week. 1 from forceps delivery cleared up after 3 weeks.
No. of Infants not entirely Breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not Breast-fed.	15. Either Illness of mother or Depressed Nipples in each case.
No. of Maternal Deaths with causes.	2. 1 Pneumonia grave on admission, 22-6-21, 8 months' pregnancy. 1 Eclampsia, admitted at 7 p.m., 18-12-21, died 7-30 p.m., 18-12-21. Patient unconscious and hopeless when admitted. Fits occurred after birth, the child surviving.
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes—and the results of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable.	10. 8 Stillborn. 1 died after 3 days, heart failure. 1 died after 23 hours. Blood test of mother found to be positive Syphilis.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

Number of Midwives in practice at the end of the year ... 18

The following table gives the causes for which the Midwives required Medical Assistance during the year 1921 :—

Mother	Ruptured Perineum	17
	Accidental Hæmorrhage	1
	Prolonged Labour	15
	Malpresentation.....	3
	Exhaustion.....	1
	Triplets	1
	Pyrexia	3
	Occipito Posterior	1
	Twins	1
	Bronchitis	2
	Oedema	2
	Adherent Placenta	1
	Obstructed Labour	1
	Placenta Prævia	1
	Breech Presentation.....	3
	Stillbirth	2
	Eclampsia	1
	Not definitely specified	4
		60
Child	{ Inflammation of Eyes	4
	{ Dangerous Feebleness	6
Total		70
Number of Still Births notified by Midwives		10
Number of Births notified by Medical Practitioners		611
Do. Midwives		498
Do. Medical Practitioners and Midwives		45
		1154

INFANTILE CARE.

Births notified to M.O.H. —Legitimate		1109
Do. Illegitimate		45
Births not notified		14
Do. (1920)		31
Infants visited at home		950
Do. stillborn	48	
Do. who died within 24 hours of birth.....	7	
Do. breast fed	745	
Do. partly breast fed	40	
Do. fed with long tube bottle	3	
Do. artificially fed otherwise	107	
Re-visits		2319

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

Breast fed	33
Partly breast fed	2
Artificially fed	18*
Died under 24 hours	8
Baby unfed	1
Unknown infants found	2
Too good to visit.....	10

74

*Boat-shaped bottle used	15
Long tube bottle used	—
Spoon fed	3

18

Infants.		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Entirely Breast Fed	745	33	44
Partly or entirely Artificially Fed	150	20	133
	895		

The comparison between these Death-Rates is interesting. Though no doubt there would be other causes contributing to the deaths among the artificially fed infants, the mortality incident on this class is certainly arresting.

Twenty-eight infants received milk for one month, excluding the triplets.

No systematic following-up of defects of the children attending the Crèches has been done during the year; but a few cases referred by the Honorary Medical Officers were examined at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Health Committee has adopted the Scale of Fees for doctors called by a Midwife in emergency under the Midwives' Act where the family is unable to pay.

There are four Welfare Centres; at Hampton Road, High Park, Liverpool Road, and Crossens. There is a Central Voluntary Committee with a separate Sub-Committee for each Centre. The Health Visitors attend on all occasions.

The Maternity Hospital was opened in February.

The Health Committee have arranged a system of co-ordination with the Southport Babies' Home, The Shelter of Compassion, The Southport and Birkdale Day Nursery, and the All Saints' Creche. In virtue of this arrangement the Corporation were to pay the various Institutions, as a subsidy, 25 per cent. of their net expenditure for each financial year; the net expenditure being reckoned as their gross approved expenditure less their earned income. The amount of this grant is subject to modification in the ensuing financial year, owing to the Ministry having allocated a maximum amount, beyond which they will not go.

SOUTHPORT BABIES' HOME.

Remaining from previous year	8
Admitted during the year	16
Discharged during the year	8
In-patient days	5231

The house is not altogether suitable for the purposes of the Institution. It has been suggested that the Infants could be boarded out with approved Foster-mothers; but experience shows that it is exceedingly hard to get foster-mothers to undertake the care of infants of less than 12 months of age, though for older children there is no real difficulty if a proper weekly payment is available. The whole subject is one of considerable complexity, but one that must be dealt with. It has been decided to continue for the present.

SHELTER OF COMPASSION.

Admitted	11
Discharged from Shelter	8
Average length of time kept.....	5 months.
Prevention and Rescue Cases	5
Visits paid by former inmates	206

ALL SAINTS' CRECHE, BLOWICK.

Individual Children admitted	27
Attendances (days)	2365

SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE DAY NURSERY, DUKE STREET.

Individual Children admitted	32
Attendances (days)	2809

Owing to the reduced attendance, the cost per child day becomes inordinate and it will be necessary to reconsider the situation with respect to the Corporation Grant. The reasons assigned for the reduction are peculiar. The fathers are unemployed and must stop at home to look after the children while the mothers go out to work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The two Day Nurseries were Medically Inspected during the year with the following results :—

Cleanliness (flea-bitten)	2
Clothing poor	2
Carious Teeth	2
Nutrition poor	2
Strabismus	1
Speech (Lisp)	1
Mental Deficiency (slight)	1
Lungs—Bronchitis (slight)	2
Rickets—Curved Tibiæ (slight)	1
Tonsils, Adenoids and Glands (slight).....	1

WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the Hampton Road, High Park and Liverpool Road Centres continue to increase. The Centre at Crossens was opened late in the year. The Honorary Medical Officer is Dr. Rye, who attends the first three Centres, and whose work has been invaluable.

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES.

	NURSING MOTHERS.		EXPECTANT MOTHERS.		INFANTS.		Children over 1 and under 5 years.
	1st visits	Re- visits	1st visits	Re- visits	1st visits	Re- visits	
Hampton Road.....	128	2380	11	23	127	1529	1071
High Park	201	2814	21	43	198	2249	782
Liverpool Road.....	74	1495	1	—	73	989	677
Crossens	38	138	1	—	24	65	111
	441	6827	34	66	422	4832	2641

NUMBER TREATED.

	Nursing Mothers.	Expectant Mothers.	Infants.	Children over 1 and under 5 years.
Hampton Road.....	152	30	1654	1071
High Park	142	41	2446	782
Liverpool Road.....	78	1	1064	677
Crossens	5	1	89	111
	377	73	5253	2641

DENTAL MATERNITY CENTRE.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1921.

Month.	Appointments.	No. of Visits.	EXTRACTIONS				Fillings.	Dress ings.	Scalings.	Oral Aff.c.	Examined.	Impression taken.	Bite taken.	Try in.	FINISHED DENTURES.				Repair.	Re-make.
			No.	Lo.	N2O	Gen.									Partial		Full			
															U.	L.	U.	L.		
Jan.....	70	56	107	10	3	5	5	4	1	6	16	6	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Feb. ..	59	38	25	5	1	2	2	3	1	3	11	7	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
Mar....	69	60	53	33	1	2	7	8	2	4	9	17	2	5	2	—	—	—	2	2
April .	64	49	7	3	2	—	1	3	3	10	4	13	13	7	2	1	1	—	—	—
May....	47	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	15	9	8	2	4	5	3	1	—
June ..	28	23	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	7	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—
July ..	36	37	16	2	—	1	—	1	2	7	4	5	3	9	3	2	2	1	—	—
Aug. .	17	13	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. .	50	42	52	20	1	2	2	—	1	13	2	8	3	3	3	1	—	—	1	—
Oct. .	29	17	12	9	—	—	3	—	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. ..	19	21	29	3	—	2	3	1	—	6	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dec. ..	14	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	2	1	1	0	2	—	—	—	—
Totals.	502	410	305	85	8	14	26	21	12	70	63	89	42	42	18	14	8	7	6	2

The attendance at this Department has been disappointing.

It was always anticipated that the education of the Mothers on a considerable scale up to the point of having their teeth put in order would be a tedious affair, and to this must be added difficulty on account of the prevailing state of unemployment and low income, and comparison between the patients at the charges made for work done, which have been varied according to the individual's means. What work has been done has been perfectly satisfactory.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

28 infants received milk for one month, excluding the triplets. All the triplets survived, and are doing well.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases reported	12
Nursed in hospital	4
Nursed at home	7
Nursed partly in hospital and partly at home ...	1
	12
Recovered	12

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

Thanks are due to the District Nursing Society, 52 Houghton Street, and The Provident Society, Post Office Avenue, for valuable assistance rendered during the year to Tuberculosis Cases and School Children.

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH VISITING.

Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health	117
Visits to Infectious Diseases	63
Visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Sore Eyes	39
Visits to houses found closed	865
Incidental Calls.....	311
Enquiries re Children over 1 and under 5 years of age.....	1161
	2556

(See also Report of School Medical Officer).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See also Tables II. and V.)

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Another attempt is to be made, urged this time by the Ministry of Health, to find another site.

A Motor Ambulance and Van are expected to be ready for use shortly.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Houses—9.	Cases—13.
L.L. (M) 46 No occupation	Exact origin not made out.
L.R. (M) 5 Scholar	Infected by Grandmother—a "Carrier." (a)
F.G. (M) 40 Engineer, Royal Navy	Imported from overseas.
R.B. (M) 14 Scholar	Exact origin not made out.
W.R. (F) 3	Infected by "Carrier." (b)
C.F. (F) 5	Do. (b)
P.F. (M) 40	Do. (b)
P.F. (M) 12 Scholar	Do. (b)
J.F. (F) 43 Housewife	Do. (b)
H.F. (F) 54 Household Duties	Do. (b)
J.C. (M) 5 Scholar	Exact origin not made out.
A.B. (F) 26 Domestic Servant	Do.
G.G. (M) 33 Engineer	Do.

(a) This case and a case reported last year (W.R.) were found to be due to infection by a "Carrier"; the "Carrier" was found, after elimination of the ordinary causes, by examination of the faeces of the possible infecting persons. In the course of their treatment in the Isolation Hospital a nurse in charge of the ward was severely infected but fortunately recovered. The "Carrier" was treated with Vaccine some three or four times, but this had to be abandoned on account of the patient suffering from Bronchitis.

(b) This little outbreak, involving two houses, was first brought to notice by the physician in charge of two children in the Infirmary whose illness was mysterious. A Widal reaction was tried and found to be positive. About the date that this diagnosis was made the father (aged 40) and brother (aged 12) were reported ill, and an immediate clinical diagnosis of Enteric Fever made. In the case of the former the prognosis was of the gravest from the start, and the case rapidly proved fatal. In spite of all precautions this man's wife sickened about thirteen days after he did. An examination of faeces for a "Carrier" showed that the grandmother was infective. Enquiries elicited that some ten weeks previously she had partaken of some raw Scotch cockles said to have come from the Western Hebrides, a fortnight after which she was taken ill and diagnosed as "Cerebral Haemorrhage." Except the man, all the patients recovered. They, including the carrier, were treated in Hospital till apparently non-infective. The further localisation of the origin of the cockles was remitted to the Ministry of Health.

DYSENTERY.

Cases notified—4.

ACUTE BACILLARY DYSENTERY IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

This outbreak was brought to notice by the notification of an acute case which occurred in a Boarder at a large high-class school for Resident and Day Boys. The first case occurred on March 1st, the second and third on the 6th, the fourth on the 7th, and the fifth on the 9th. The first acute case giving the typical picture of Bacillary Dysentery occurred on the 9th, another acute case commencing on the 11th. So far the outbreak was confined to the boarders; but on the 14th a day-boy became ill with symptoms of Acute Dysentery.

On enquiry it was found that the spread of the disease had been slow from one boy to another, and that there had been no generalised outbreak involving a number of boys at one time; the food and drinking supply could be excluded as sources of infection, and it became evident that the infective cause must be a "carrier." Working on these lines the "carrier" was found to be a boy aged 14 who came to England from Baghdad on July 23rd, 1920, and entered the school in September, 1920; he had had an attack of slight Diarrhoea two years previously while at Baghdad. In this case the *Bacillus* of Dysentery was isolated from the faeces. The infection commencing in a mild form assumed increasing virulence, the last case (the day-boy) being acutely ill.

The necessary steps were taken with regard to Isolation and Treatment. Lists of absentees were obtained from the headmaster, and in the case of each absentee the home of the boy concerned was visited in order to exclude the possibility of mild cases being undiscovered. Every case encountered was excluded for two months, or until the Bacteriological examination was negative.

The organism infecting the cases was found to be a Variant of Flexner's *Bacillus*.

MEASLES.

Cases—890.

Deaths—2.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The necessity for the local centre is demonstrated by the volume of work done there—9188 Attendances at Out-patient Clinic, and 2323 In-patient days. There is excellent reason to believe these figures will be exceeded, at any rate for the present, year by year. A large volume of disease is still "Subterranean."

While the Public regard these diseases as "loathsome," they do not appreciate, at any rate on a large scale, that that is almost the least that can be said. They do not realise, if indeed they have ever heard of, the losses due to Sterility, Miscarriage, and Still-birth on the one hand, and to Paralysis, Insanity, and Early Death, with general Dishealth, and Loss of Working Capacity, on the other. It is still necessary to repeat that the Diseases are highly infective.

The advantages of the Expert Treatment, with the appliances and skilled attendants at the clinic, are now fully understood by the local medical practitioners generally, especially amongst what may be described as the most responsible of their number. Nevertheless, one would prefer to see an even more general recognition of what is to be gained by a free association and discussion of cases with the V.D. Director. The modern treatment of these Diseases remains highly "complex, difficult, prolonged and expensive."

Quack and incompetent treatment unquestionably still obtains, to the grave harm of the misguided persons who resort to it.

During my periodical visits to the Department I have been much struck with the remarkable Clinical Variety of type exhibited by the cases treated there. I should greatly doubt whether many of the "Teaching Hospitals" have such a display of material.

One could wish it were possible the public might see some of the congenital cases which are dealt with at the Clinic, so that they could realise the terrible effect of these diseases following incomplete treatment of the original infection in either parent.

CLINIC.—SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

It is probable that the impression produced by the statistics on the lay mind will be that V.D. in this town is increasing. That may be correct, but the necessity of the Department is absolutely demonstrated by the figures given. A gratifying feature is that we are getting the cases at a much earlier stage on the average; this affords a greater certainty of rapid and permanent cure than when the symptoms have persisted for even relatively a short period. The increase in the proportionate number of Women patients is remarkable. It is obvious that control of the spread of V.D. largely depends on the discovery of this class and the effectual treatment of each case. Unless this discovery can be accomplished, the dissemination of V.D. must go on, with all its consequences.

Apropos of this, I would like to mention the advantage of the proximity of the Maternity Centre, which enables any case showing suspicious signs in either mother or child to be forthwith examined and subjected to the necessary tests and consequent treatment. In several instances during the last 12 months where evidence has shown itself in the new-born, I have been able to take the child and both parents under immediate treatment with very gratifying results.

The clinic was inspected by Col. L. W. Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, in June. He was much impressed with the advantages derived from the proximity of the three departments, Maternity, Pathological, and V.D. As a result of his visit we have been able to get the approval of the Ministry to an agreement with the Infirmary whereby all the Bacteriological and Serological work is done at the Infirmary Laboratory, with Dr. E. Cronin Lowe as Bacteriologist. This arrangement considerably accelerates the work of the V.D. Department and reduces the expense, eliminating a certain amount of work previously done by Professor Dean, of the Manchester University. Dr. Candler (Bacteriologist to the Ministry) has officially inspected the Laboratory and was satisfied with the completeness and unity of the work.

The sister at present in charge has had a wide experience of treatment of women in these diseases, obtained chiefly at the London Lock Hospital (Hanover Street).

The work of the Nursing Staff has greatly increased, while the number of the staff remains the same. This is due to (1) the fact that the department is open all day and every day from 8-30 a.m. to 9 p.m., so as to encourage new cases to come up at any time on the first appearance of symptoms; and (2) the necessity, particularly in women, of carrying out the daily treatment at any time of the day which does not interfere with their occupations.

My thanks are due to the Honorary Medical Staff of the Infirmary for their co-operation in cases in which independent Medical and Surgical opinion or treatment was desirable.

HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Director, Southport Corporation V.D. Clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Preliminary Return for the year ended the 31st December, 1921.

NAME OF TREATMENT CENTRE—SOUTHPORT.

A. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic :—

	COLUMN 1.	COLUMN 2.	COLUMN 3.
	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on January 1st, 1921.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	TOTAL.
(a) Syphilis	56	100	156
(b) Soft Chancre.....	1	1	1
(c) Gonorrhœa.....	62	150	212
(d) Conditions other than venereal	9	39	48
Total	128	290	418

B. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic :—

9188

C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year :—

2323

(Signed) HY. BARDSLEY,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Date—Jan. 12th, 1922.

NEW CASES.

	1921			1920	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Syphilis	68	32	.....	56	22
Soft Chancre	1	—	.....	2	—
Gonorrhœa	92	58	.....	79	44
Non-Venereal	23	16	.....	36	13
	184	106	.....	173	79

Total—290

Total—252

	Jan.-June.	July-Dec.		Jan.-June.	July-Dec.
New Cases	132	158	.....	70	182
Average Cases per month ...	22	26.7	.....	11.7	30.7

ATTENDANCE.

	1921			1920	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
At Clinic	2737	1313	.....	1590	686
Out-Patients	2259	2879	.....	1555	1078
Total	4996	4192	.....	3145	1764
Average per month	414.6	349.3	.....	262.1	147
Average per Clinic	26.5	27	.....	20.4	14

	Jan.-June.	July-Dec.		Jan.-June.	July-Dec.
Attendance at Out-patients...	2273	2865	.....	827	1806
Clinic	1900	2150	.....	917	1359

DIPHTHERIA.

	Treated.		Deaths.		Case Mortality.
In Hospital	82(a)	.....	4(b)	.....	5%
Outside	26	.....	1	.....	4%
	109	.....	5	.....	4.6%

(a) And two from another district.

(b) And one from another district, moribund on admission.

The incidence is above the average. Many of the cases were of decided severity, so that the above low mortality rates are remarkable.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 129 cases notified, of which 82 were removed to Hospital, with two from other districts. There were no deaths, in spite of the fact that some cases were of a type that is becoming uncommon.

VACCINATION.

Appended is a Table showing the percentage of unvaccinated infants less than six years of age, found during Medical Inspection of School Children. With only some thirty per cent. of the rising generation protected there is obviously developing plenty of material for a wide epidemic of Small-pox. This is the result of permitting individuals to decide in matters on which they are not cognisant of the facts which should determine their conclusion.

	Boys.	Girls.
1909	13.0	14.1
1910	8.3	9.1
1911	4.2	4.7
1912	23.9	21.8
1913	44.0	45.4
1914	50.8	55.7
1915	53.6	49.6
1916	55.6	50.4
1917	60.2	57.5
1918	63.4	63.6
1919	68.8	67.1
1920	68.5	66.7
1921	73.0	68.4

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths was 98, showing a decrease. 13 per cent. of all deaths of persons 25 years and upwards were due to this condition.

THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

At the present time there is certainly not an excessive number of rats in the District.

Notices served on occupiers to rid their premises of rats, 34—which have all been or are in process of being satisfactorily complied with.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Samples from Producers In the Borough.	Samples from Producers Outside the Borough.
Samples from Bulk	3	76*
Samples from Bulk reported Tuberculous	0	6
Samples from individual Cows ...	1	5
Samples from individual Cows reported Tuberculous	0	3
Samples after removal of impli- cated animals found to be free from Tubercle	0	3

* Broken in transit—2 ; and guinea pigs died before test completed—7.

The infected supplies were followed up until Tuberculous Disease was no longer found.

The incidence of Tubercle infected milk was one case in 13 samples, as against 1 in 9 samples taken in the previous year. The "Bulk" samples were mostly taken from sources that long experience suggested as liable to prove infected, and therefore showing a somewhat higher incidence of Tubercle infected milk.

The standard of cleanliness in Milk has received attention, but in no case was sufficient pollution found to justify a prosecution.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1914.

By an Order dated the 6th of August, 1914, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries suspended the Tuberculosis Order of 1914. The Council again protested against the continued suspension of the Order.

Thrice since the date of suspension, the Health Committee have written to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries asking them to use their influence to have the Order put in operation again.

Since the suspension of the Order of 1914, the Health Committee have been unable to deal effectively with cases of Dairy Cattle found yielding Tuberculous Milk ; especially does this apply to cattle outside the Borough whose milk is consumed in Southport.

It is desired again to refer with emphasis to the fact that the absence of the powers contained in the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, places Sanitary Authorities at a great disadvantage in protecting the public from Tuberculous Disease.

In all cases where animals are found to be suffering from this disease the cowsheds are disinfected.

Animals inspected by the Veterinary Inspector	386
Bovine post-mortems conducted	0

REGISTERED COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Cowkeepers.		Cowkeepers and Purveyors.		Purveyors.
20	.....	50	.....	76

WORN-OUT OR DISEASED ANIMALS brought (some at the instance of the Veterinary or Dairy Inspectors) by cattle dealers or farmers in the Borough and adjoining Districts to be slaughtered for value of salvage, and those dead before arrival :—

From :—

	Town.		Country.
Inflammation	1	.....	3
Tuberculous	8	.....	7
Calving	0	.....	2
Accident	4	.....	0
Dropsical	3	.....	2
Emaciation.....	2	.....	1
	18		15

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910. ARTICLE V.

Houses completely inspected for various causes	555
Reports made under Housing Act, 1909	172
Notices served under the said Housing Act	172
Houses reported under Section 17 for closing	0
Houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
Closing Orders made by Local Authority	0
Dwelling-houses closed after Closing Orders	0
Houses reported under Section 15 and Section 28 for repairs necessary to put such houses into a fit state for human habitation.....	172
Notices served under Sections 15 and 28	172
Orders under Sections 15 and 28 complied with by Owners.....	126
Orders carried out by Local Authority under the powers of the Act...	8
Orders not complied with under Section 17	0
Orders not complied with under Section 15	38
New Houses erected and Certified	65
Houses closed on owners' initiative.....	1

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The Housing Committee have erected 208 houses altogether, 124 on the Ash Lane Site, 60 on the Crossens Site, and 24 on the Ainsdale Site, at rents varying from 10/- to 16/- per week, exclusive of rates and taxes. All the houses are occupied or definitely allocated. In all there were about 1400 applications for the houses, so that a considerable number of applicants could not be accommodated.

About 65 houses have been erected by private enterprise during the year.

The cost of labour and materials, both for construction of new and repair of old houses, is still so high that in the presence of restriction on rent it is very difficult to get any considerable amount of work executed.

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Estimated Amount of Refuse removed from Borough	17206 Loads
Number of Ashpits replaced by Ashbins during the year.....	4250

ABSTRACT OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Total Visits	30483
Complaints received from public	1450
<hr/>	
Inspections on complaints	1450
Miscellaneous Inspections	4203
Houses complete'y inspected—for in-going tenants, sickness, etc.	555
Re-inspections relating to sanitary defects under notice, etc.....	4025

Routine Inspections of Special Premises:—

Factories and Workshops, including Bakehouses	300
Common Lodging-houses	272
Stable Premises	160
Offensive Trades	25
Milk Shops	26
Smoke Observations (one hour each)	25

Sanitary Defects Remedied: —

Houses re-drained, or drains amended, etc.	284
Privies, etc., converted into W.C.'s	127
Miscellaneous Nuisances, etc., remedied	1118
<hr/>	
Total	12570
<hr/>	

Notices Served for Abatement of Nuisance, etc:—

Verbal	42
Preliminary	317
Statutory	744
Sewer complaints reported to Highway Dept.	51
Sanitary Certificates issued	14

Infectious Diseases:—

Inquiries into Cases	1922
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	287
Houses disinfected	377
Bedding disinfected	474
Notices to School Attendance Officers	2124
Notices to Free Library	1917
Notices to School Medical Officer	2166

Disinfected:—

Schools	15
Stables and Cowsheds	2

Consumption: —

Cases notified	121
Pulmonary	84
Non-Pulmonary	37
Number of visits to Tuberculosis Patients	1087
Patients' Visits to Dispensary	804
Examined by Tuberculosis Officer	594
Enquiries—Contacts	1752

Prevention of Infantile Mortality:—

Birth notifications received	1174
First Visits to houses where births have occurred	981
Re-Visits	2458
Enquiries <i>re</i> Children over 1 and under 5 years of age	1077
Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health	137
Incidental Calls	384
Visits to Infectious Cases	55
Visits to houses found closed	1113

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Visits to:—

Public Slaughter-houses	224
Private Slaughter-houses	450
Butchers' Shops	2087
Fish and Poultry Shops	1465
Other Shops	10208
Restaurant or Hotel Kitchens (workplaces)	162
Ice-cream Workshops	90
Ice-cream Stalls	78
Potted Meat and Fish Works	353
Piggeries	469
Cowsheds	129
Milk Farms outside the Borough	38
Bacteriological Examination of Milk	83
	<hr/>
	15836
	<hr/>

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Under Magistrates' Order:—

Sliced Bacon	1 lb.
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By Consent of Owner or Consignee:—

Beasts' Carcases	4
Beasts' Livers	23
Beasts' Lungs (sets)	19
Beef (lbs.)	895
Beasts' Heart	1
Pigs' Livers	18
Pigs' Carcases	6
Pigs' Heads	2
Calf's Head	1
Calf's Carcase	1
Sheep's Carcase	23
Sausages (Lbs.)	20
Dried Fruits (lbs.)	290
Cows' Udders	4
Cherries (Tins of)	3
Condensed Milk (Tins)	3
Pickled Beef (lbs.)	186
Meat (Tins of)	1
Tomatoes (Tins of)	13
Picked Shrimps (Kegs of)	4
Raisins (lbs.)	34
Lobster (Tins of)	1
Fruit (Tins of)	16
Peas (Tins of)	2
Peaches (Tin of)	1
Rabbits (Frozen)	22
Onions (Hampers of)	26
Apples (Barrels of)	4
Prawns (Tins)	1
Salmon (lbs. of)	35
Skate (lbs.)	88

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Only 8 per cent. of the total Nuisances reported remained wholly or partly unabated at the end of the year. Viewed in the light of the present prevailing difficulties, this is to be considered extremely satisfactory.

REPORT ON ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR.

It represents	1634
<hr/>	
Cases of which	1499
(over 92%) have been satisfactorily compiled with. The rest are under enquiry as to progress made.	
The remaining number (including 13 Ainsdale Drainage Cases) ...	135

I have classified as follows:—

Withdrawn or deferred by Health Committee	0
Passed to Surveyor to carry out under powers	17
Passed to Surveyor to carry out under powers	13
Deferred for further negotiation	84
Ainsdale Drainage Cases	13
Referred to Town Clerk by Health Committee	1
Deferred on Advice of Town Clerk	0
Unoccupied	2
Change of Owner	1
Work in Progress	0
In Contractors' Hands	17

SHOPS' INSPECTION.

Much of the Inspectors' time is occupied in patrolling and in the greater part of this no entrance that can be included in the count of visits set out in the Table below is involved. Some work has been done in the evenings.

Total Visits	202
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Breaches of Shops' Act Discovered:—

Trading during prohibited hours	3
Assistants not getting full time for meals	0
Assistants not getting Weekly Half-holiday	1
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Weekly Half-holiday	18
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Closing Day	0
Shop Seats—Absence of	0

Action taken as to offences:—

Warned verbally	25
Warned by letter	0
Reported to Local Authority	0
Prosecutions	0
Night Patrol—Hours	12

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(See the Report of the School Medical Officer).

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Animals slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption:—

	Poplar Street Slaughter-houses.		In the eight Private Slaughter-houses (Numbers estimated).		Totals.
	Public.	Rented.			
Cattle	511	1200	628		2339
Calves	279	743	239		1261
Sheep	3702	12412	4699		20813
Pigs	685	—	650		1335
	—	—	—		—
Total ...	5177	14355	6216		25748

About 1,000 Pigs have been killed on private premises.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

The water is drawn from deep wells in the New Red Sandstone about ten miles inland. No purer water occurs in nature.

ANALYSIS, SAMPLE, 29th JUNE, 1921.

CHEMICAL.

	Parts per 100,000
Calcium Carbonate	22.50
Magnesium Carbonate	2.49
Calcium Sulphate	1.45
Magnesium Sulphate	10.36
Magnesium Chloride	3.94
Sodium Carbonate	5.46
Potassium Carbonate	1.36
Oxide of Iron, Silica, etc. ....	.40
	<hr/> 47.96
Temporary hardness	25.5
Permanent hardness	13.8
Total hardness	39.3
Free Ammonia	nil
Organic Ammonia .....	.002
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours .....	.03
Nitrites	nil.
Lead	nil.
Colour seen in a 2-foot tube	Blue-green
Appearance	Bright

June 29th, 1921.

HERBERT E. DAVIES.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

No. of organisms per cc. capable of growing upon nutrient gelatine at 22 deg. C. in three days 11 colonies per cc.

No. of organisms per cc. capable of growing upon agar at 37 deg. C in four days 6 colonies per cc.

Smallest quantity of water giving acid and gas reaction in double-strength bile salt lactose absent in 100 cc.

Control examinations for the colon group were made upon MacConkey's bile agar, with negative results.

Streptococci absent in 100 cc. of water.

Bac. Enteritidis Sporogenes in 100 ccs. water.

June 29th, 1921.

E. E. GLYNN.

RESULTS FOR CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

			Temporary.		Permanent.		Total.
1913—Nov.	28th	...	26.5	.....	12.0	.....	38.5
1913—Dec.	18th	...	22.6	.....	16.4	.....	39.0
1915—Mar.	18th	...	24.0	.....	12.0	.....	36.0
1915—Mar.	23rd	...	21.0	.....	12.4	.....	33.4
1916—Feb.	3rd	...	26.2	.....	7.6	.....	33.8
1917—Feb.	17th	...	18.7	.....	9.6	.....	28.3
1918—Jan.	29th	...	18.6	.....	9.9	.....	28.5
1919—Jan.	13th	...	24.9	.....	17.0	.....	41.9
1919—Dec.	30th	...	25.5	.....	14.6	.....	40.1
1920—Dec.	16th	...	23.0	.....	12.8	.....	35.8
1921—June	29th	...	25.5	.....	13.8	.....	39.3

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are still about 100 privies, which will no doubt be converted into fresh-water closets as the effects of War conditions disappear.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

Substantial progress has been made with the work of connecting houses to the new sewerage system in Ainsdale. There now remain only about 74 houses in the sewered area of Ainsdale not connected to the public sewers. It is hoped to have these connected at an early date

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following Table shows the nature and amount of work done during the year by the Highways Department under orders sent to it by the Health Department, and also the corresponding figures for the two preceding years:—

	1919		1920		1921
Houses drained or re-drained	*57	.....	*226	.....	*229
House drains unstopped	913	.....	641	.....	524
Midden privies converted in W.C.'s .	17	.....	11	.....	37
Bristol ejects and trough closets converted into fresh-water closets...	39	.....	18	.....	14
Wet ashpits converted into dry	17	.....	11	.....	37
Sundry structural nuisances abated...	850	.....	495	.....	202
	—		—		—
Totals	1893		1402		1043

* Including new connections at Ainsdale.

Further work exceeding in the aggregate that referred to in above table, has been completed under Private Contract.

The number of drain stoppages reported (and cleared) is still very high, and calls for greater individual effort on the part of householders to improve the standard of domestic cleanliness. **It is deplorable that so many householders should neglect to cleanse their gulleys and drains.**

It cannot be too frequently reiterated that it is the duty of every occupier of a house for the health for the inmates, to cleanse the slopstone wastepipe and drain gully (which is the most dangerous apparatus in a dwelling from the point of view of sanitation), thoroughly at regular intervals of not more than a week. The waste pipe should be well scalded with hot water and soda, and the gully grids removed and scrubbed clean, the gully well flushed with a large volume of water, and deposit scrubbed off the inside so as to leave the surface quite clean, and the grid replaced. Any flushing of private drains done by the Corporation is gratuitous and beyond their Statutory duties.

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE.

MILK.—Eight formal samples were reported against. One 9% short of fat, and contained small quantity of Annatto; Vendor cautioned. One 7% added water; fined costs. One 3% added water; fined £25. One 5% added water; Vendor cautioned. One contained Boric Acid 30 grains per gallon; Vendor cautioned. One contained Artificial yellow dye; Vendor cautioned. One contained considerable quantity of artificial colouring matter; Vendor cautioned. One only contained sediment 3.5 grains per gallon; no action taken.

BUTTER.—Two formal samples reported against. One was Margarine; prosecuted and Vendor pleaded warranty successfully. One contained 0.60 % excess of water; fined costs.

MARGARINE.—One sample sold without label and from an unlabelled block; Vendor fined 5s. on each count.

CRAB APPLE JELLY.—One formal sample reported against, 5.60% short of water soluble extract; fined costs.

TARTARIC ACID.—Two samples. One formal sample contained only 76.64% of Tartaric Acid; Vendor fined £3. One informal sample contained 73.7% Tartaric Acid; further sample (above) taken.

CANNED RASPBERRIES.—Two samples. One formal sample contained Dissolved Tin 3.04 grains per lb.; Vendor fined £5. One informal sample contained Dissolved Tin 3.00 grains per lb.; further sample (above) taken.

FRESH CREAM.—Two samples—informal—found to be "Preserved Cream"; Vendors cautioned.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1921.

73	64	4	5	143	130	7	6	3
----	----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---

POTTED SHRIMPS.—Two samples—informal. One contained 43.4 grains Boric Acid per lb. One contained 65.1 grains Boric Acid per lb.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Two samples, both informal. Loss on ignition 10.05% and 8.45% respectively.

FRUIT WINE CORDIAL.—One informal sample contained Salycilic Acid 4.38 grains per pint; notice on bottle to dilute with 300% of water. No action taken.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1918.

No cases were reported.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The following Report is made out in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has to be sent.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	28	4	None.
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
WORKSHOPS	259	22	"
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
WORKPLACES	13	0	"
Totals.....	300	26	"

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	12	12	None.	None.
Want of Ventilation	1	1	"	"
Overcrowding.....	0	0	"	"
Want of Drainage of Floors	0	0	"	"
Other Nuisances.....	6	6	"	"
||Sanitary Accommodations {	insufficient	3	3	"
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	"
	not separate for sexes	0	0	"
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground				
Bakehouse (S. 101)	None.	None.	"	"
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	3	3	"	"
Other Offences	None.	None.	"	"
Total.....	26	26	"	"

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

||Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in Southport. The standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops is in accordance with the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register508

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.....	...
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .....	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as re- mediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other Matters—Forms received from H.M. Inspector <i>re</i> New Workshops	14
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	...
In use at the end of the year.....	8

April, 1922.

GEO. C. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his ANNUAL REPORT to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1921 and previous Years.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.	Rate.	Number. ★	Rate. Z	of Non- residents registered in the District. ★	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
									Number. ★	Rate.	Number. ★	Rate.	
													4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3											
1910	51,383	866		866	16.85	709	13.80	25	31	89	103	715	13.91
1911	51,740	784		805	15.56	701	13.55	66	70	91	113	705	13.63
1912	70,640	1028		1039	14.71	882	12.48	93	89	78	76	878	12.43
1913	71,092	1063		1083	15.23	886	12.46	53	95	101	93	928	13.05
1914	71,747	1016		1024	14.27	974	13.58	59	117	100	98	1033	14.40
1915	67,700	977		1001	13.96	1029	15.20	73	115	88	88	1071	15.82
1916	67,000	1008		1021	14.24	946	14.12	85	112	87	85	987	14.73
1917	66,000	785		800	11.16	595	13.56	65	106	65	81	928	14.06
1918	69,000	776		788	10.99	1042	15.79	93	119	47	60	1059	16.05
1919	70,000	877		887	12.14	1038	14.83	98	132	80	90	1078	15.40
1920	70,000	1259		1261	17.26	915	13.07	81	121	68	54	945	13.50
1921	71,900	1120		1106	15.38	894	3	71	97	77	70	920	12.80

Z Including deaths in Moss Lane Infectious Hospital in the West Lancashire Rural District.

X Calculated on the estimated population for middles of 1919 and 1920, as directed by the Registrar-General (73,059) for the Birth Rate, and on 71,700 for 1915-18.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district, military deaths excepted.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

^a "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

^b See remarks, Table III.

The following Special Cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission the death is not transferable.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Total population at all ages	69643	At Census 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	15076	
Average number of persons per house	4.44	
Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	9426	

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1921.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 Six Central Wards. Est. pop. 31,257.	2 Scar- brick and Sussex Wards. Est. pop. 14,662.	3 Park and Birkdale West Wards. Est. pop. 9,531.	4 Hesketh Ward. Est. pop. 5,218.	5 Birkdale N'rh. East South and Ainsdale Wards. Est. pop. 15,976.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	109	1	14	68	17	8	1	...	44	25	8	9	23	84(a)
Erysipelas	23	...	...	1	1	6	11	4	8	7	4	...	4	5
Scarlet Fever	129	1	19	74	29	6	...	...	47	25	32	12	13	94(b)
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	13	...	1	5	1	3	3	...	4	1	1	1	6	8
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	80	...	...	4	15	42	17	2	46	7	6	3	18	50(c)
Other forms of Tuberculosis	34	...	3	11	8	8	4	...	18	3	3	3	7	...
Chicken Pox	412	10	78	289	26	8	1	...	118	64	61	55	114	...
Measles	890	21	216	611	31	10	1	...	341	238	51	37	223	17
German Measles	53	3	2	36	7	5	...	...	23	5	14	5	6	1
Whooping Cough	293	16	98	172	1	2	2	2	123	75	18	15	62	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	2	...
Totals	2055	64	431	1272	136	104	40	8	782	455	199	141	478	

The following additional notifications were received:—Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia, 69; Influenzal
Pneumonia, 5; Dysentery, 4; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2.

(a) One admitted from another District.

(b) Two admitted from other Districts.

(c) 17 from other Districts.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NEXT DEATHS AT THE SOJOURNED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (c).										TOTAL DEATHS OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).				
	WHETHER "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).										WHETHER "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).				
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and 4 years.	5 and 9 years.	10 and 14 years.	15 and 19 years.	20 and 24 years.	25 and 29 years.	30 and 34 years.	35 and 39 years.	40 and 44 years.	45 and 49 years.	50 and 54 years.	55 and 59 years.	60 and 64 years.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
All Causes { Certified (c)	899	76	14	15	10	34	86	229	435	99					
Uncertified	21	2	..	1	...	1	...	4	13	...					
1—Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...			
2—Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Measles	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4—Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Whooping Cough	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Diphtheria and Group	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
7—Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1					
8—Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	42	...	...	...	2	9	17	11	3	12					
10—Tuberculous Meningitis	7	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...		
11—Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...					
12—Cancer, malignant disease	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	43	50					
13—Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...			
14—Menigitis (See Note (d))	8	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1					
15—Organic Heart Disease	103	...	...	1	...	3	5	27	67	4					
16—Bronchitis	69	9	2	...	...	...	2	12	44	...					
17—Pneumonia (all Forms)	61	8	1	2	...	5	6	17	22	11					
18—Other diseases of respiratory organs	11	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	1	1					
19—Diarrhoea & Enteritis (See Note (e))	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2					
20—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	2					
21—Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1					
21a—Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
22—Nephritis and Bright's Disease	27	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	9	3					
23—Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
24—Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2					
25—Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	36	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3					
26—Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	2	1	...	1	...	6	5	6	10					
27—Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1					
28—Other Defined Diseases	361	9	4	5	1	9	22	74	237	34					
29—Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	1					
920	77	15	16	10	35	86	283	448	99						
Sub-Entries included in above figures	14 (a)	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 (a)	Polomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...					
...					

NOTE TO TABLE III.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III, equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the District, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases, are classed as "Certified"; a other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (*10*), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1921.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

(See Note (a) at Back).

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under week.	1-2 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-1 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified	20	5	8	33	12	12	10	8	75
	Uncertified	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Small-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Diphtheria & Croup .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Convulsions		1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Laryngitis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....		...	...	1	1	1	4	2	1	9
Pneumonia (all forms) .....		...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	8
Diarrhoea .....		...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Enteritis .....		...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4
Gastritis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying .....		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Injury at birth		1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis		2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations (c)		1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	5
{ Premature birth		8	2	3	13	4	...	...	...	17
{ Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus		5	...	2	7	1	2	1	...	11
{ Other Causes		3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	5
Totals		21	5	8	34	12	13	10	8	77
Nett Births registered during the calendar year		legitimate .....1039		Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year		legitimate		illegitimate .....10		
Death Rate 70.		legitimate 67		legitimate 67		illegitimate		illegitimate		
Legitimate Death Rate 64, Illegitimate Death Rate 149.										

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. equals the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
 - (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
 - (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
 - (d) For references to the meanings of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.
- In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III, and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

GEO. C. BARNES,

April, 1922.
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.

Showing the total number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough, and the Deaths resulting therefrom, during the last 10 years (1912-1921).
It includes the Deaths which occurred both in the Borough, and in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital (outside the Borough).

	NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.											Total Cases for 10 years, 1912 to 1921.	DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.											Total Deaths during 10 years 1912 to 1921.	Case Mortality (of all cases) in Borough-and Borough Hospital for 10 years, 1912 to 1921
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1912.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.				
Scarlet Fever.....	81	89	159	309	150	127	68	119	199	129	1430	21	1	1	6	1	3	2	1	...	...	16	1.12%
Small Pox	
Diphtheria	59	42	57	69	83	41	49	69	41	109	619	11	2	4	8	15	3	3	6	2	5	59	9.53%		
Typhus	
Typhoid Fever	6	4	13	7	7	3	9	7	8	13	77	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	12	15.58%
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	...	3	1	5	
Continued Fever	1	1	2	
Erysipelas	29	35	49	43	32	25	30	41	52	23	359	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	11	3.07%
Puerperal Fever	3	2	4	6	3	3	4	3	6	5	39	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	11	28.21%
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	70.00%
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16.66%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	211	148	104	85	145	98	148	98	91	80	1212	55	62	58	49	47	58	51	61	44	42	527	43.48%		
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	...	106	62	46	40	41	44	21	29	34	423	...	10	7	10	11	18	12	14	8	10	100	23.64%		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	8	6	7	14	14	12	23	20	12	121	
*Chicken Pox	349	362	209	376	369	407	327	269	426	412	3506	
*Measles	1008	1170	938	685	1062	318	862	125	499	890	7557	6	3	10	4	21	1	4	1	2	2	54	0.72%		
German Measles	73	142	55	43	44	53	410	
*Whooping Cough	458	459	348	588	122	381	238	79	262	293	3228	3	5	8	5	...	4	3	2	3	5	38	1.18%		

The following additional notifications were received:—Pneumonia and Bronchial-Pneumonia, 69; Influenzal Pneumonia, 5; Dysentery, 4; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2.

* Chicken Pox, Measles, and Whooping Cough were made compulsorily notifiable in Southport in May, 1902, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum in February, 1912.
a Death of non-resident of Southport, a patient from one of the Charitable Institutions of the town.
c 9 years.

under the heading of GENERAL LEGISLATION AND MATTER OF RECORD

TABLE VI.—Cases of certain Infectious Disease treated in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the last 10 years, 1912 to 1921.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Totals for the Ten years, 1912 to 1921
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Scarlet Fever	48	56	129	275	115	102	54	90	140	94	1106
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	23	19	24	48	49	31	34	53	11	84 ^o	396
Typhoid Fever	2	...	8	4	3	1	6	1	4	8	37
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	4	4	5	22
Puerperal Fever	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	3	4	18
Measles	2	2	4	10	3	3	4	1	2	17	48
German Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	2	2	3	...	4	10	5	...	30
Totals	80	82	168	344	179	142	107	163	191	213	1669
Miscellaneous Cases, (including Tubercu- losis to end of 1914) .....	...	27	42	254	78	42	8	15	22	220	508
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Influenza Pneumonia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	34	41	37	46	53	45	50*	306
Totals	80	109	210	632	298	221	173	232	259	283	2497

* Including 17 cases from outside the District.

^o Including two imported cases.

A Scabies 24; Para Typhoid, 1; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Conjunctivitis, 2; Dysentery, 1; Impetigo, 1.

x Including Military Cases.

DEATHS AMONG THE ABOVE.

Scarlet Fever	*1	1	...	7	1	3	2	1	...	...	16
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	1	1	3	8	2	1	4	1	5†	30
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Measles .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	6	10	10	17 ^o	7 ^o	14 ^o	5	69
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Infantile Diarrhoea ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	6	3	2	16	19	16	26	13	17	13	133

* Death of non-resident of Southport, a patient from one of the Charitable Institutions of the town.

† Including one non-resident of Southport.

^o Including 3 non-residents of Southport in 1918, 2 in 1919, and 3 in 1920.

Dr. A. J. Dearden, temporary Police Surgeon, and temporary Medical Superintendent at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

TABLE VIII.

Vital Statistics.—Enlarged Borough of Southport (including Southport, Birkdale, and Ainsdale).

NOTE.—The figures given in this Table, except in columns distinguished as "native" or "local," are gross figures, without correction, and on that account may in some cases be found to differ from the figures given in Tables I. to IV., which are corrected in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as stated in the notes appended to them.

with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as stated in the notes appended to them.

Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.							DEATHS FROM																DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED.										ANNUAL RATES PER THOUSAND LIVING.						Population. (Estimated to Middle of Year.)
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Resident more than One Year.	Resident less than One Year.	Not Lives Imported.	Seven Typhoid Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Cholera and Colic.	Diseases of the Respira- tory Organs.	Pituitary.	Violence.	Imported Poison.	Imported Dysentery of Respira- tory Organs.	Deaths under Five Years of Age to each Birth.	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-50.	50 and upwards.	Births.	Deaths, Gross.	Deaths, Local.	Deaths, Zymotic.	Deaths, Native Poison.	Deaths, Dysentery of Res- piratory Organs, Gross.	Deaths, Dysentery of Res- piratory Organs, Local.							
1912	526	502	430	459	787	102	88	22	—	6	1	10	3	2	—	—	129	55	25	12	11	87	77	79	38	33	23	259	457	14.55	12.58	11.34	.31	.61	1.83	1.67	70,640					
1913	524	539	406	480	791	95	87	38	—	3	1	2	5	1	26	—	137	52	26	9	14	73	92	98	30	14	31	249	464	14.95	12.46	11.24	.53	.60	1.93	1.73	71,092					
1914	505	511	449	525	886	88	64	33	—	10	1	5	8	1	8	—	178	50	23	7	9	100	104	106	49	23	23	264	509	14.16	13.58	12.68	.46	.60	2.48	2.36	71,747					
1915	486	491	456	574	932	98	77	26	—	5	6	8	5	—	2	—	164	49	31	7	5	85	90	88	46	35	35	293	533	113.63	15.20	14.06	.38	.62	2.42	2.35	67,700					
1916	513	495	441	505	851	95	72	41	—	21	1	15	—	—	4	—	142	47	24	8	11	79	83	84	52	32	25	245	508	114.06	14.12	13.64	.61	.58	2.19	1.96	67,000					
1917	390	395	378	517	806	89	72	13	—	—	3	3	4	1	2	—	130	51	25	6	13	83	80	63	44	28	30	234	496	110.95	13.56	12.47	.20	.68	2.00	1.77	66,000					
1918	404	372	465	579	927	117	83	22	—	4	2	2	3	2	8	—	148	51	16	13	14	88	61	47	55	45	64	335	498	110.82	15.79	14.56	.33	.58	2.24	2.03	66,000					
1919	446	431	476	562	961	77	60	24	—	2	1	6	2	1	12	—	160	51	30	1	10	103	93	82	56	26	53	332	509	112.23	14.83	14.01	.33	.71	2.29	2.14	70,000					
1920	662	597	438	477	889	26	17	14	—	2	—	1	3	1	7	—	125	46	28	7	15	87	54	68	22	24	33	282	486	117.23	13.07	12.11	.20	.56	1.79	1.57	70,000					
1921	554	566	411	483	874	20	16	25	—	2	—	6	5	2	10	—	129	38	26	7	2	96	66	74	29	15	34	244	496	115.58	12.43	12.21	.35	.43	1.79	1.77	71,900					
† See Ministry of Health Table 1																																										

(For the years 1871-1911 see Report for year 1915).

(For the years 1871-1911 see Report for year 1915).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Southport during the year ended the 31st December, 1921.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for :—	40	16	1	—	40	22	7	2	88	40
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only.....	57	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	19
Soft chancre only.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea only.....	—	—	—	—	82	45	—	—	82	45
Syphilis and soft chancre.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and gonorrhoea.....	10	13	—	—	10	13	—	—	20	26
Gonorrhoea and soft chancre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhoea.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	16	23	16
TOTAL—Item 2.....	68	32	1	—	92	58	23	16	184	106
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2.....	108	48	2	—	182	80	30	18	272	146
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for.....	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	2
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for.....	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment.....	11	1	—	—	14	10	—	—	25	11
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for.....	9	5	1	—	47	15	—	—	57	20
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for.....	81	37	1	—	58	54	1	—	141	91
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	108	48	2	—	132	80	1	—	218	128
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic.....	1541	558	66	—	3287	2577	102	57	4996	4192
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering.....	380	386	—	—	331	1056	48	122	759	1564
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—										
For detection of										
For Wassermann Reaction.										
Spirochetes.										
Gonococci.										
Other Organisms.										
Southport.										
Manchester.										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre.....										
...										
...										
...										
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory...										
14										
1083										
2										
(c) 881										

TABLE IX. (Continued).—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Birmingham.	Blackburn.	Blackpool.	Bradford.	Grimsby.	Lincolnshire.	Liverpool.	London.	Oldham.	Manchester.	Wigan.	Yorkshire.	Lancashire.	Southport.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:—															
Syphilis	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	88	100
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	6	133	150
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37	39
TOTAL	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	9	259	290
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	3	2	19	15	21	7	15	4	2	36	15	10	327	8712	9188
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	52	68	2147	2323
D. Number of doses: 1. Out-patient Clinic of Salvarsan sub- stitutes given in the year:— 2. In-patient: Doses to patients residing in each area.	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	6	—	31	540	587
	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	140	153

E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.

Sulf. Arsenol.
N A B
N K
Silver Salvarsan .3 (women) .45 (men)75 & .9 occasionally.
ditto
Silver Salvarsan .1 grm.3 grms.

F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.

(i.) PRIMARY. Before Wassermann is positive—7 injections of Arsenical preparation and 8 intravenous injections of Hg. Local treatment to sore—Wassermann taken after 3rd, 5th and 7th injections—follows on with KI for 14 days, then Hg per pill, extending over next 12 months. During that time examination and provocative N A B (or other preparations) followed by Wassermann every 3 months. Second year every 6 months.
(ii.) LATE PRIMARY OR EARLY SECONDARY. 8 injections of arsenical preparations, and 9 Hgs. If Wassermann is still NOT definitely NEGATIVE at end of this course, 6 weeks rest is given on KI and Hg., then a repeat course, total 4 grms., is given. Follow-on treatment and observation kept up for 2 years.
LATE SECONDARY. 3 distinct courses of a total of 4 grms. given over a period of 18 months. Three to four months interval between each course.
RELAPSE PRIMARY OR SECONDARY. Intramuscular injections, .3 grms. to .6 grms., total 5 grms. extended over a 12 months course. If any sign of INTOLERANCE manifests itself, the above courses are amended and prolonged accordingly.

G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page

SYPHILIS. All clinical and serological signs are negative for 3 years from commencement of treatment, where possible at the end of the 4th year as well.
GONORRHOEA.
(i.) FEMALES. Examination and cultures, smears taken and provocative tests given every 2 months after completion of curative treatment for 12 months and longer if possible.
(ii.) MALES. Discharge ceased, secretions from Follieles, Prostate, Vesicles, and Urine deposit before and after provocative tests—show absence of Gai and pus—re-examinations every 2 months after completion of curative treatment. Urethroscopic observation shows no thickening of M.M., Urethra or tendency to abscess. In very chronic or Rheumatic cases C.F. Test is used as control of treatment.

DATE—February 14th, 1922.

(Signed) HENRY BARDLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.