

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, Southport County Borough.

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Southport (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1946

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COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT



REPORT

UPON THE

Health and Sanitary Conditions

OF THE

County Borough of Southport

For the Year 1946

*(including the Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the
School Medical Officer)*

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor
(Alderman S. E. CHARLTON, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor W. PAULDEN
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. SMITH

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Ald. T. BALL, J.P.

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Coun. Mrs. A. LEIGH, J.P.

Coun. F. W. REDDAWAY

Coun. F. SPEAKMAN

Coun. J. TAYLOR

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Medical Officer of Corporation
Hospitals

W. E. FITZGERALD, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy do.

F. E. CRAWLEY, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Assistant do.

BERTHA M. BUTTERS, M.A., M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.
(*Resigned August, 1946.*)

Assistant do.

ANNA I. DAVISON, M.B., Ch.B.
(*Commenced 1st December, 1946.*)

DENTAL STAFF:—J. H. Highton, L.D.S., W. Martland, L.D.S., R. Sanderson (Dental Mechanic), Miss H. Rimmer and Miss M. E. Cartwright (Dental Attendants).

SANITARY INSPECTORS:—K. Aspinwall (a)(b), Chief Sanitary Inspector, G. Hadley (a)(b), Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, S. J. Wilde (a)(b), T. W. Robertshaw (a)(b), W. Vickers (a)(b), D. Wood (a)(b), Food Inspector.

CLERICAL STAFF:—A. L. Hughes, Assistant Administrative Officer and Vaccination Officer, F. H. Dix, Chief Clerk, Misses M. E. Wells, F. M. Howarth, J. M. Purser, E. B. McKendrick, L. Rimmer, Mrs. M. E. Ball, Misses M. Broomhead, S. M. Scargill, J. Adams, J. B. Abram, Messrs. K. C. Vidler, N. E. Heywood, Miss M. Barton (New Hall Hospital), Mrs. M. Gribbin, Mrs. F. H. Goulder (temporary).


HEALTH VISITORS:—Miss A. F. Probert (c)(d)(e), Superintendent Health Visitor, Mrs. E. Whelan (a)(c)(d)(e), Mrs. D. Brown (c)(d)(e), Misses W. Yates (c)(d)(e), M. E. Brett (c)(d)(e), P. Law (c)(d)(e), J. Holliday (c)(f)(e), J. Horrocks (c)(d)(e), M. E. Tuff (c)(d)(e), Mrs. M. Illingworth (c)(d)(e), Mrs. F. P. Capel, Miss Edgar (d)(e).

MIDWIVES:—Miss V. M. Willder (a)(c)(d)(e), Supervisor of Midwives, Inspector of Nursing Homes and Organiser of Home and Domestic Help Service, Mrs. B. Hosker (d), Miss E. McGill (d), Miss M. Pitman (d), Mrs. E. B. Sandys (d)(e).

Notes re qualifications

- (a) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) „ „ Meat and Food Certificate.
- (c) „ „ Health Visitor's Certificate.
- (d) State Certified Midwife.
- (e) State Registered Nurse.
- (f) Holds Part I Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board Examination.

Blind Welfare Visitor	Miss Milliard
Infectious Diseases Enquiry Officer	W. Rigby
Rodent Operator	J. S. Amery
Ambulance Drivers (New Hall Hospital)	J. Watkinson and W. Barstow
Superintendent, Borough Ambulance Service	A. Thompson
Caretaker, 2, Church Street	T. Wright
Caretaker, Abattoirs	H. Jackson
Engineer-in-Charge (New Hall Hospital)	T. Pilkington
<i>New Hall Hospital</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. W. E. Fitzgerald, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron	Miss R. McLennan
Assistant Matron	Miss R. M. Brierley
<i>Fleetwood Road Hospital</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. D. K. MacDougall, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron	Miss J. Mann
Assistant Matron	Miss K. E. M. Hill
<i>Victoria Home</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. D. K. MacDougall, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron	Miss C. Parry
<i>Skin and V.D. Hospital</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. H. Bardsley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Sister-in-Charge	Miss M. L. J. Foster
<i>Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. N. E. Laurence, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Eng.)
Matron	Miss E. Graham
Assistant Matron	Miss C. Beck
<i>St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital</i>	
Medical Officer	Dr. N. E. Laurence, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Eng.)
Matron	Miss M. Shaw
<i>Hostel for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, 79, Albert Road, Southport</i>	
Matron	Mrs. B. E. Critchley
<i>Residential Nursery, 69, Albert Road, Southport</i>	
Matron	Miss E. Grogan
<i>King Street Day Nursery</i>	
Matron	Mrs. A. Williams
<i>Bedford Park Day Nursery</i>	
Matron	Miss A. K. Baxter



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1946

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1946.

The Registrar-General's Estimate of the civilian population for the year was 84,010, as compared with 81,360 in the previous year. The crude death rate for the year was 14.95 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.68 in 1945. Using the existing factor of correction for age and sex, the corrected death rate for 1946 was 11.81 per 1,000 of the population.

The infantile death rate for the year was 32 per 1,000 births; a figure which compares favourably with that of 43 for England and Wales, but one which is higher than that of the previous year, which was as low as 28 per 1,000 births.

The maternal mortality rate was 0.79 per 1,000 total births as compared with that of 1.43 for England and Wales. The birth rate for the year was 14.72 per 1,000 of the population and the highest rate for the past 25 years.

Taken as a whole, these figures may be regarded as satisfactory.

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and all were admitted to the Isolation Hospital; three were adults, and four children of school age. No deaths occurred from this disease. At the end of the year 51% of the children in the town under 5 years of age were protected by immunisation and 92% of the children from 5 to 15 years of age.

The Local Government Exhibition illustrating the work of the Local Authority was held towards the end of the year and a record of the exhibits shown by the Health and School Medical Department is contained in the report.

The report on the work of the School Medical Department in general indicates that the work continues to develop on satisfactory lines. It is interesting to note that the standard of nutrition amongst the scholars compares favourably with that in 1938.

Over 95% of the children were considered to be of a normal nutritional standard or above. Between four and five per cent. were regarded as of slightly subnormal standard, but no cases of children who were seriously undernourished were discovered during the year.

There was some slight improvement in the standard of cleanliness amongst the scholars but it is still very obvious that instruction on personal hygiene should be available to the children in the standard curriculum.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. FITZGERALD,

Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1946

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Part 1

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

AND

VITAL STATISTICS

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Area of Borough (including Foreshore)	18,333 acres
Area of Borough (excluding Foreshore)	9,426 acres
Population (1931 Census)	78,927
Do. (Estimated by the Registrar-General), middle of 1946	84,010
Density of Population	8.912
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1946	23,641
Number of permanent houses erected and completed during 1946	128
Number of prefabricated houses erected and completed during 1946	182
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1946	£969,477
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,882
Number of births registered	1,237
Legitimate	1,135
Illegitimate	102
Net birth rate (per 1,000 of the population)	14.72
Average birth rate, preceding 10 years	11.56
Number of infant deaths (under one year)	40
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	32
Legitimate	27
Illegitimate	69
Average Infantile Mortality Rate, preceding 10 years	49
Number of deaths registered	1,256
Crude death rate (per 1,000 of the population)	14.95
Average crude death rate, preceding 10 years	15.65
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 of the population)	11.81
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	34
Tuberculosis death rate (per 1,000 of the population)	0.41
Average tuberculosis death rate (preceding 10 years)	0.478
Number of deaths from Zymotic disease	5
Death rate from Zymotic diseases (per 1,000 of the population)	0.06
Average death rate from Zymotic diseases (preceding 10 years)	0.106
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth—	
From Sepsis	1
From other causes	Nil
Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief—	
(a) On 1st January, 1947	295
(b) On 1st January, 1946	255
Total grants in the way of Poor Law Relief, 31/3/46	£9,966
Total grants in the way of Poor Law Relief, 31/3/45	£6,809
Number of blind persons on the register (31st December, 1946)	128
Average domestic consumption of water per head, per day	28.03 galls.
Total consumption of water per head, per day	36.57 galls.
Rainfall during 1946	38.42
Hours of sunshine during 1946	1,537

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.—The population at the census of 1931 was 78,927. The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the middle of 1946 is 84,010. The comparable figure for the middle of 1945 was 81,360.

Birth Rate.—The total number of live births registered in the Borough during 1946 was 1,237. Of these, 628 were males and 609 females. The birth rate for the year was 14·72 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population. 102 (8%) of the births were illegitimate.

The number of stillbirths registered was 31, and represents a rate of 0·37 per 1,000 of the civilian population, as compared with the rate of 0·53 for England and Wales.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths occurring amongst the residents of the town was 1,256 (570 males, 686 females). The crude death rate for the year was 14·95 per 1,000 of the civilian population. 41 % of the deaths occurred in respect of persons aged 75 years and over.

Principal Causes of Death.—

Tuberculosis (all forms)	34
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.....	160
Cancer	193
Heart Disease	426
Respiratory Diseases	103
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	36
Violence, including Suicide	34

Deaths from Violence.—There were four deaths from suicide and of the remainder, deaths were due to the following causes:—

Road Accidents	6
Gun-shot.....	2
Falls	18
Poisoning (Carbon-monoxide)	4

Zymotic Death Rate.—

Diphtheria	Nil	Measles	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil	Diarrhoea	5
Typhoid	Nil	Whooping Cough	Nil

Total deaths, 5. Rate per 1,000 of the population, 0·06.

Infantile Mortality Rate.—

Total Deaths	40	Rate per 1,000 births	32
Legitimate	33	do.	27
Illegitimate	7	do.	69

RATIO OF DEATHS IN EACH OF THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL DEATHS (100)

Year	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and upwards
1939	3·06	0·97	0·97	7·40	26·01	61·59
1940	2·82	0·85	0·85	7·05	23·27	65·16
1941	4·59	1·63	1·20	7·70	26·15	58·73
1942	3·10	0·68	1·44	7·11	24·41	63·26
1943	3·48	0·70	0·42	7·52	24·68	63·20
1944	3·98	0·99	0·54	4·60	23·47	66·42
1945	2·23	0·46	0·92	6·00	20·77	69·62
1946	3·18	0·39	0·48	5·33	22·78	67·84

40·94% of deaths occurred at the age of 75 years and over.

TABLE 1. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT Z		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS §		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number x	Rate	of Non-residents regist'd in the District 8	of Residents not regist'd in the District 9	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number x	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number x	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1924	73,650	952	934	12.90	977	13.24	78	109	59	63	1006	13.66
1925	74,260	988	973	13.10	880	11.85	56	118	59	61	937	12.62
1926	77,970	942	928	11.90	878	11.26	72	124	58	62	930	11.93
1927	78,670	973	958	12.18	1002	12.64	64	130	46	48	1067	13.56
1928	79,290	959	957	11.54	1002	12.64	72	132	69	75	1044	13.17
1929	80,040	929	896	11.07	1073	13.41	86	179	65	73	1146	14.32
1930	80,700	921	890	11.03	1035	12.82	72	165	66	74	1101	13.64
1931	77,280	877	824	10.66	1062	13.74	67	185	56	68	1157	14.97
1932	78,770	915	886	11.25	1019	12.94	68	150	40	45	1079	13.70
1933	78,980	805	769	9.51	1128	14.28	73	157	44	57	1189	15.05
1934	79,100	918	860	10.87	998	12.62	61	153	40	46	1070	13.53
1935	79,300	872	808	10.19	1104	13.92	63	143	52	64	1161	14.64
1936	79,280	880	804	10.14	1105	13.94	81	182	41	51	1189	15.00
1937	78,960	914	837	10.60	1143	14.48	63	205	56	67	1266	16.03
1938	78,600	870	802	10.20	1157	14.65	84	159	56	70	1215	15.46
1939	*78,900 *81,840	925	752	9.53	1271	15.53	101	168	41	52	1338	16.34
1940	88,550	1147	871	9.84	1385	15.64	115	148	40	43	1418	16.01
1941	95,410	1455	949	9.94	1375	15.53	171	211	65	68	1415	14.83
1942	90,480	1371	1075	11.90	1213	13.41	108	218	41	38	1323	14.62
1943	85,140	1283	1048	12.30	1237	14.53	73	246	49	47	1410	16.60
1944	82,860	1484	1168	14.09	1150	13.88	87	241	52	44	1304	15.74
1945	81,360	1314	1018	12.51	1121	13.73	62	241	29	28	1300	15.98
1946	84,010	1557	1237	14.72	1073	12.77	63	246	40	32	1256	14.95

* 78,900 for Birth Rate · 81,840 for Death Rate.

Z Including deaths in the Borough Isolation Hospital in the West Lancashire Rural District.

x 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.

§ "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.

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 the death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

	1911	Census 1921	1931
Total population at all ages	69,643	71,900	78,927
Number of inhabited houses	15,676	16,314	20,388
Average number of persons per house	4.44	4.41	3.87
Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	9,426	9,426	9,426

TABLE II.

Showing the total number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough, and the Deaths resulting therefrom, during the last 10 years (1937-1946)
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											DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE											Case Mortality (of all cases) in Borough and Borough Hosp. for 10 years 1937-1946
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total Cases for 10 years 1937- 1946	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total Deaths during 10 years 1937 to 1946	
Scarlet Fever	209	208	176	150	381	117	151	140	93	62	1687	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	0.29%
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	81	143	151	61	234	101	34	10	5	7	827	6	5	8	1	6	5	1	—	—	—	32	3.87%
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	33.33%
Para-typhoid Fever	—	1	—	—	28	2	1	—	—	2	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	26	42	30	24	35	24	25	28	26	32	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	100.00%
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	7	9	11	12	25	10	5	10	—	96	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4.17%
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	2	9	36	13	1	1	4	4	70	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	1	2	—	12	17.14%
Pollomycelitis	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8.33%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	57	50	37	36	56	74	52	63	69	56	550	33	25	40	24	38	37	43	27	36	31	334	60.71%
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	13	24	34	36	31	28	51	26	26	16	285	8	9	7	9	7	9	9	6	5	3	72	25.26%
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	2	4	3	—	1	2	2	3	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox*	300	318	368	774	564	676	414	326	274	598	4612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles*	1148	231	155	1164	780	1091	742	741	546	228	6826	2	1	2	1	—	3	2	3	1	—	15	0.22%
German Measles	93	20	131	1538	748	122	157	230	52	83	3173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough*	134	166	186	636	531	160	368	301	278	76	2836	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	1	2	—	13	0.46%

The following additional notifications were received during 1946 :—Pneumonia (all forms) 78 ; Bacillary Dysentery 36 ; Malaria 28.

* 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.
Measles, German Measles and Whooping Cough :—Only the first case in a house in two months is notifiable.

TABLE IIIa.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Year	Popu- lation	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Cor- rected for Age and Sex	Under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Legiti- mate	Rate per 1,000 Births	Illegiti- mate	Rate per 1,000 Births	Pulm'ry Tuber- culosis	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Other Forms T.B.	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Zymotic Diseases	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation
1929	80040	533	613	1146	14.32	12.14	65	72	57	68	8	148	44	0.55	7	0.09	14	0.17
1930	80700	468	633	1101	13.64	11.56	66	74	52	63	14	222	60	0.74	9	0.11	19	0.24
1931	77280	510	647	1157	14.97	12.69	56	68	53	68	3	55	40	0.52	9	0.12	16	0.21
1932	78770	495	584	1079	13.70	11.62	40	45	35	42	5	79	33	0.42	7	0.09	8	0.10
1933	78980	517	672	1189	15.05	12.76	44	57	38	53	6	115	40	0.51	9	0.11	7	0.09
1934	79100	481	589	1070	13.53	11.23	40	46	37	45	3	79	38	0.48	9	0.11	11	0.14
1935	79300	500	661	1161	14.64	12.15	52	64	51	68	1	18	31	0.39	4	0.05	9	0.11
1936	79280	557	632	1189	15.00	12.45	41	51	37	49	4	68	33	0.42	8	0.10	9	0.11
1937	78960	566	700	1266	16.03	13.30	56	67	50	64	6	120	33	0.42	8	0.10	16	0.20
1938	78600	565	650	1215	15.46	12.83	56	70	49	65	7	132	25	0.32	9	0.11	11	0.14
1939	81840	606	732	1338	16.34	13.56	41	52	37	47	4	70	40	0.49	7	0.09	17	0.21
1940	88550	608	810	1418	16.01	12.65	40	43	33	38	7	121	24	0.27	9	0.10	3	0.03
1941	95410	641	774	1415	14.80	11.69	65	68	58	54	7	115	38	0.40	7	0.07	9	0.09
1942	90480	584	739	1323	14.60	12.11	41	38	36	36	5	75	37	0.41	9	0.10	8	0.09
1943	85140	619	791	1410	16.60	13.77	49	47	43	45	6	67	43	0.50	9	0.10	8	0.09
1944	82860	565	739	1304	15.74	13.06	52	44	45	42	7	67	27	0.32	6	0.07	6	0.07
1945	81360	561	739	1300	15.98	12.63	29	28	25	27	4	35	36	0.44	5	0.06	7	0.08
1946	84010	570	686	1256	14.95	11.81	40	32	33	27	7	69	31	0.37	3	0.04	5	0.06

TABLE IIIb.
BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

Year	Population	Males	Females	Total	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Still Births
1929	80040	470	426	896	842	54	11.07	45
1930	80700	464	426	890	827	63	11.03	45
1931	77280	403	421	824	769	55	10.66	42
1932	78770	450	436	886	823	63	11.25	63
1933	78980	390	379	769	717	52	9.74	24
1934	79100	477	383	860	822	38	10.87	45
1935	79300	426	382	808	754	54	10.19	41
1936	79280	412	392	804	745	59	10.14	34
1937	78960	388	449	837	787	50	10.60	35
1938	78600	402	400	802	749	53	10.20	41
1939	78900	382	370	752	700	52	9.53	28
1940	88550	448	423	871	820	51	9.84	40
1941	95410	494	455	949	892	57	9.94	40
1942	90480	555	520	1075	1008	67	11.88	37
1943	85140	558	490	1048	958	90	12.3	35
1944	82860	590	578	1168	1065	103	14.09	30
1945	81360	536	482	1018	906	112	12.51	40
1946	84010	628	609	1237	1135	102	14.72	31

TABLE IIIc.
MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year	No. of Live and Still Births	RATES PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS					
		Sepsis		Other Causes		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1927	958*	—	—	4	4.18	4	4.18
1928	950	—	—	2	2.11	2	2.11
1929	941	—	—	4	4.25	4	4.25
1930	935	3	3.20	7	7.49	10	10.69
1931	866	1	1.15	4	4.62	5	5.77
1932	949	1	1.06	6	6.32	7	7.38
1933	793	—	—	3	3.78	3	3.78
1934	905	—	—	3	3.31	3	3.31
1935	849	1	1.18	3	3.53	4	4.71
1936	838	1	1.19	2	2.39	3	3.58
1937	872	2	2.29	2	2.29	4	4.58
1938	843	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	780	2	2.44	1	1.22	3	3.66
1940	911	—	—	1	1.08	1	1.08
1941	989	* 1	0.88	2	1.77	3	2.65
1942	1112	1	0.90	2	1.80	3	2.70
1943	1083	—	—	1	0.92	1	0.92
1944	1198	—	—	2	1.67	2	1.67
1945	1058	1	0.95	3	2.83	4	3.78
1946	1268	1	0.79	—	—	1	0.79

* Live Births Only.

TABLE IV.—BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1946.

England and Wales—126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures, based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Rate per 1,000 total population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	2.8	37
London	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	4.2	41
Southport	14.72	0.37	14.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	4.0	32

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows : per 1,000 Total Births

Puerperal	0.18	Others	1.25	Total	1.43
Sepsis	0.79	—	—	—	0.79

Southport

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Totals all ages	SEX		AGE DISTRIBUTION											
				MALES						FEMALES					
		M.	F.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	31	21	10	—	—	—	5	13	3	—	—	—	7	1	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
8. Syphilitic Disease	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
9. Influenza	10	4	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	4
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ac. Poliomyel and Polioenceph	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
13. Cancer of buc. cav and oesoph (m) uterus (f)	13	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	3
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	33	18	15	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	2	13
15. Cancer of breast	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	12
16. Cancer of all other sites	124	53	71	—	—	—	4	19	30	—	—	—	7	22	42
17. Diabetes	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	160	66	94	—	—	—	—	15	51	—	—	—	—	16	78
19. Heart diseases	426	190	236	—	—	—	1	40	149	—	—	—	7	27	202
20. Other dis. of cir. system	34	12	22	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	16
21. Bronchitis	64	34	30	—	—	—	2	16	16	2	—	—	—	4	24
22. Pneumonia	27	13	14	1	1	—	1	2	8	1	1	—	—	4	8
23. Other respiratory dis.	12	7	5	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	3	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	9	6	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	5	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	5	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other digve. diseases	28	13	15	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	4	11
28. Nephritis	36	20	16	—	—	—	2	5	13	—	—	—	1	2	13
29. Puer. and post-abort. Sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	17	12	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
32. Con. mal., birth inj., infant diseases	14	8	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
33. Suicide	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
34. Road traffic accidents	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35. Other violent causes	24	7	17	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	1	4	6	5
36. All other causes	132	62	70	—	—	—	6	12	44	—	—	2	6	8	54
TOTALS	1256	570	686	24	2	—	28	160	356	16	3	6	39	126	496

Part II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.—During 1946 there were numerous changes of staff in all sections of the department, and the list at the front of this Report shows the position at the end of the year. Dr. Butters left in August to take up an appointment with the Cheshire County Council. Dr. Davison, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed to the vacant position of Assistant Medical Officer of Health created by the departure of Dr. Butters, and commenced her new duties on the 1st December, 1946.

Early in the year the Council reviewed the staff required for the various sections of the department and at a later date the revised establishment was approved.

Laboratory Facilities.—Specimens for pathological examinations are sent to the Laboratory at the Southport Infirmary and samples of food and drugs for chemical analysis are sent to the City Analyst of Liverpool, who also holds the position of Public Analyst for Southport. Until the end of August the bacteriological examination of the milk and water supplies of the County Borough, and also samples of food and drugs, were carried out by the Thompson-Yates Laboratories at the Liverpool University. From September this work has been done by arrangement with the Liverpool City Laboratories.

Hospital Ambulance Service.—The Corporation has two ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease. Despite many difficulties, the service has continued in a reasonably satisfactory manner and 393 cases were dealt with in 1946. Both the resident ambulance driver and his assistant resumed their duties during the year after serving with H.M. Forces.

Borough Ambulance Service.—Following the disbandment of the Civil Defence Service in June, 1945, the Health Committee assumed responsibility for the borough ambulance work and an ambulance officer and 10 drivers were appointed. In March the depot was transferred from the Fire Station at Manchester Road to the Fire Station at Weld Road.

During 1946 the service dealt with 1,233 cases, the classification being as follows:—

- 344 Accident cases.
- 499 Maternity cases.
- 317 Sickness cases, and
- 73 Military cases for the Emergency Hospital.

The work of the service has consistently been carried out in a prompt and efficient manner and at no time during the year has any complaint been made.

Nursing in the Home.—This service is provided by the local Southport and Birkdale District Nursing Association and, at present, the staff consists of a Matron and eight nurses. The Southport Corporation makes a grant of £200 per annum to the Association. The work of the Association is of the greatest value to the community and home nursing must always continue to be an important part of any medical services which may develop on national lines. There is no doubt that the Association deserves the whole-hearted support of the residents of the Borough.

Private Nursing Homes.—There are 12 private nursing homes registered in the Borough and eight of these take maternity cases. During the year 34 visits of inspection were made.

Blind Welfare.—

No. on the Register at the 31st December, 1945	137
Removed from the Register during the year:—	
6 females left the town.	
1 male left the town.	
6 females deceased.	
8 males deceased	21
	<hr/>
	116
Added to the Register during the year:—	
4 females.	
8 males	12
	<hr/>
On the Register at the 31st December, 1946	128
	<hr/> <hr/>

	<i>Age Period</i>					
	Under 16	16-21	22-49	50-69	70 and over	Total
Males	0	1	8	23	24	56
Females	0	1	11	26	34	72
						<hr/>
						128
						<hr/> <hr/>

Visits paid by the Home Teacher and Assistant to blind persons in their own homes	1,859
Classes for Instruction	78
Social gatherings held at the Centre	46
Persons resident in Institutions for the Blind	8

	Males yrs.	Females yrs.
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Rowton Castle, Shrewsbury	1-19	1-19
Godfrey Ermen Memorial Home, Roe Lane, Southport	1-43	1-60
	1-70	1-63
	1-78	1-64
		1-72
Catholic Blind Asylum, Brunswick Road, Liverpool		1-27
Grants have been made during the year to the amount of.....	£4,821. 5s. 4d.	
Persons in receipt of weekly grants	84	

Four blind men have been employed in sighted industry during the war.

Classes are held at the Centre, 27, Hoghton Street every Monday and Thursday afternoon from 1.30 until 4. Braille reading and writing are taught, also moonreading and typewriting. Owing to the restrictions on obtaining materials the Handicraft Department has been closed down for several months.

Social Activities.—Social gatherings are held each Tuesday afternoon throughout the year. Outings are organised by the Home Teacher during the summer months to Band Concerts in the Floral Hall Gardens and also to the Concerts on the Pier. Visits to the Theatre and Cinema are also organised for the winter months, and 110 blind persons attended a performance of the Pantomime on 11th January, 1946.

The annual New Year's Party was held at the Unitarian Schoolroom, Portland Street, on the 8th January, 1946.

All Southport blind people have been provided with wireless sets. The Blind Persons Act Committee have made themselves responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of these sets.

Thanks are again extended to the Transport Committee who have continued to supply free bus passes to all Registered Blind in the Borough, also to Miss Mace who continues her voluntary work at the Centre for the well-being of the blind community.

Domestic Help Service.—During the early part of the year the Domestic Help Scheme achieved little or no success owing to the difficulty which was experienced in finding suitable persons who were willing to take up this type of work. In August, however, a part-time Organiser was appointed in a temporary capacity to develop the service and since that time, largely due to the efforts of the Organiser, considerable progress has been made.

The services of a Domestic Help can be provided in the following circumstances:—

- (a) where the housewife falls sick or has to undergo an operation;
- (b) where the wife is suddenly called away to see her husband in hospital and she requires someone to look after the children in her absence;
- (c) elderly people who are infirm or one of whom falls suddenly ill;
- (d) where several members of a household are ill at the same time, e.g., during an influenza epidemic.

All the Helps so far enrolled have been part-time, the amount of time each can devote to the work varying according to their own domestic circumstances as many of them are themselves married women with families.

From the 26th August, 1946, when the part-time Organiser was appointed and up to the 31st December, 1946, 60 applications for the services of a Help had been received and of these a Help was supplied in 46 cases, the remaining 14 applicants being persons who, for one reason or another, were not eligible under the Scheme to be assisted.

It can be said of this Service that it is making a very valuable contribution to the general health services of the Borough, and that it has been appreciated by those members of the public who, through sickness or for some other cause have found it necessary to avail themselves of it, there can be no doubt.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—A complete list of the Centres and Clinics provided by the Corporation is shown below:—

<i>Infant Welfare Centres</i>			
1. Methodist Schools, Liverpool Road	Tuesdays	2 to 4 p.m.	Consultation, advice, etc.
2. 24, North Road, Crossens	Wednesdays	2 to 4 p.m.	do.
3. Baptist Church, Norwood Avenue	Wednesdays	2 to 4 p.m.	do.
4. Hampton Road	Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m.	do.
5. Baptist School, Hoghton Street	Fridays	2 to 4 p.m.	do.
<i>Ante-natal Clinics</i>			
1. 44, Hoghton Street	Thursdays	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Consultation, examina- tion, advice, etc.
2. Maternity Hospital, Curzon Road	Tuesdays	11 a.m. to 12 noon (for private patients only)	do.
3. do.	Thursdays	9.30 to 11.30 a.m.	do.
4. do.	Fridays	11.30 to 1 p.m.	do.
5. do.	Saturdays	9.30 to 11.30 a.m.	do.
<i>Post-natal Clinic</i>			
44, Hoghton Street	Mondays	2.30 to 3.45 p.m.	do.
<i>Tuberculosis</i>			
44, Hoghton Street	Tuesdays	2 to 4 p.m.	Consultation
<i>Venereal Diseases</i>			
V.D. Hospital, Pilkington Road	For men:—Mondays and Tues- days 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.		Consultation and
	For women:—Tuesdays 2 to 4 p.m.		treatment

School Medical Clinics

These are held at 2, Church Street; a list is shown on page 85.

PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

Southport Infirmary.—A general hospital service is provided by the Southport Infirmary and, in addition to the various out-patients' departments, accommodation is provided for 156 bed-patients. The annual report of the Infirmary Board for the year 1946 shows that 3,039 persons received in-patient treatment and that 16,773 persons attended the out-patients' departments, 3,762 of the latter being accident emergency cases. A total of 69,772 visits were made by out-patients during the year.

The Corporation has an arrangement with the Infirmary Board for the treatment of cases of surgical tuberculosis and in 1946 one patient was dealt with by the Infirmary under this scheme.

New Hall Hospital.—The hospital has accommodation for 92 beds in the Isolation Wards, 22 of these beds being in the temporary buildings provided by the Ministry of Health. In addition there are 36 beds in the Sanatorium, 22 of which are in wards and 14 in huts. A scheme for the replacement of these huts by a new ward block was approved by the Ministry of Health in 1939 but owing to the outbreak of war it was not possible to proceed with the work.

Fleetwood Road Hospital.—This hospital is for the accommodation of the aged and chronic sick and 65 beds are normally provided for this purpose.

Victoria Home.—This home was purchased and equipped by the Corporation in 1943 to provide an additional 25 beds for the care of female aged and chronic sick. The difficulty of providing accommodation in the borough for this type of patient has thereby been relieved to some extent but the total number of beds provided is still insufficient to meet the demand.

The procedure for admitting this class of patient to these two hospitals remains unchanged and in the first instance they are sent to the Ormskirk County Hospital. They are then transferred to either Fleetwood Road Hospital or Victoria Home as beds become available. A direct admission is only made when the patient is in such a condition of health as to make the longer journey to Ormskirk undesirable.

Ormskirk County Hospital.—The Health Committee are responsible for the arrangements for the care and maintenance of all sick persons requiring relief in Public Assistance establishments. As there is no Poor Law Hospital in the borough this type of patient is admitted to the County Hospital at Ormskirk by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council. Persons suffering from mental infirmity, who have been certified under the Lunacy or Mental Deficiency Acts, are admitted to suitable institutions in other parts of the country.

Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital.—The accommodation provided at the hospital is 26 beds and in addition a four-bed ward is used as a nursery.

St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital.—Since early in 1945 the Corporation have rented the building from the St. Katharine's Home Committee for use as a maternity hospital and 15 beds are provided.

	1946	
	Christiana Hartley Mater- nity Hospital (26 beds)	St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital (15 beds)
Admitted during the year	681	526
Average duration of stay (days)	10—14	10—14
Delivered by—		
(a) Midwives	446	393
(b) Doctors	190	85
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	274	90
Number of cases notified as—		
(a) Puerperal Fever	Nil	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	Nil
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution	279	30
Number of Maternal deaths	1	Nil
Number of infant deaths—		
(a) Still-born	19	8
(b) Within 10 days of birth	10	11

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Maternity hospitals during the last 10 years:—

Year	Christiana Hartley Hospital		St. Katharine's Hospital		Red House Hospital		Totals	
	Southport	Others	Southport	Others	Southport	Others	Southport	Others
1937	347	—	48	—	—	—	395	—
1938	369	—	48	—	—	—	417	—
1939	427	39	—	—	—	—	427	39
1940	450	134	54	27	—	—	504	161
1941	450	241	65	167	19	20	534	428
1942	408	134	119	89	79	91	606	314
1943	368	100	158	72	107	62	633	234
1944	530	15	246	112	144	71	920	198
1945	496	45	248	61	62	110	806	216
1946	558	123	338	188	—	—	896	311

The Red House Emergency Maternity Hospital was opened in May, 1941, and closed in November, 1945.

V.D. and Skin Hospital.—The hospital has 11 beds for the treatment of venereal diseases and 12 cots are provided for children who are suffering from diseases of the skin.

An account of the work undertaken at each of these hospitals during 1946 is set out in various parts of this Report.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Notification of Births.—During the year, 1,596 births were notified. Of these 497 were notified by doctors and 1,099 by midwives, and these figures include 1,124 births occurring in the lying-in hospitals. There were 35 still-births, leaving a total of 1,561 live births in the area compared with 1,303 in the previous year.

Health Visiting.—In 1946 the following visits were made:—

To expectant mothers	first visits.....	24
	revisits	147
To children under one year	first visits.....	1,356
	revisits	6,467
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.....		9,222
To boarded-out children		197
To nurse children		129

Child Welfare Centres.—There are five centres in the town and the attendances made at each of these Centres during the year are shown in the table below. In addition to the normal work, each Centre distributes the dried milk and vitamin foods issued by the Ministry of Health. Clerical and other assistance is provided by the Voluntary Child Welfare Committee which continues to provide valuable services for the infant welfare work of the town.

Name of Centre	Infants		Children over 1 and under 5 years	
	First Visits	Re-visits	First visits	Re-visits
Hampton Road	174	2,761	—	1,052
High Park	169	2,536	3	809
Liverpool Road	176	2,373	6	1,064
Crossens	90	1,409	—	669
Hoghton Street	171	2,191	2	1,080
Totals	780	11,270	11	4,674

Ante-natal Services.—During the year five ante-natal clinics were in operation, four of which were held each week at the Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital and one each week at 44, Hoghton Street. The Clinics held at the Maternity Hospital were conducted by Dr. Laurence, the Obstetric Specialist in charge of the hospital, and during the year, 924 Southport mothers and 128 ex-Servicewomen from the hostel were examined.

The central ante-natal clinic held at 44, Hoghton Street is intended for those patients who wish to be confined at home, and also by those mothers who are seeking advice as to the best arrangements to be made. The Municipal midwives are in attendance at this clinic to enable patients to make their bookings for the confinement. The clinics are conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and during the year, 188 patients were examined.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinics in 1946 were as follows:—

	First visits	Re-visits	Total
Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital	1,052	6,488	7,540
44, Hoghton Street	188	592	780
Totals	1,240	7,080	8,320

Post-natal Service.—A post-natal clinic is held every week at 44, Hoghton Street, and all mothers are invited to attend during the four weeks following the lying-in period. The clinic is conducted by Dr. Laurence and 352 mothers attended during 1946. In addition 149 re-visits were made, making a total of 501 visits for the year.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.—During the year the four Municipal Midwives attended 105 confinements as midwives and 25 as maternity nurses; they also attended 16 miscarriages, making a total of 146 for the year—an increase of 29 over the previous year.

The number of nursing visits was 2,288. Each of these visits occupies the time of the midwife for half an hour to one hour and a half according to the circumstances of the case and date after the confinement. In addition 1,337 ante-natal visits were made. These visits are much appreciated and are of great benefit to the expectant mother. The midwives also made 483 incidental calls.

In connection with the Domiciliary Midwifery Service a "Moses" basket is available for the purpose of conveying premature babies to hospital. There are also two Treasure Cots which are issued on loan to mothers who have no suitable accommodation for their babies at home.

Midwives in Private Practice.—In addition to the Municipal Midwives, 13 midwives notified their intention to practice on the district and during the year they attended 154 cases as midwife and 197 cases as maternity nurse.

Seven midwives are qualified in gas and air analgesia and this was administered in 48 cases on the district. In addition 87 cases received analgesics in private nursing homes.

Medical aid was obtained in 79 cases.

Fifty-four visits were made by the Non-medical Supervisor to midwives in their own homes.

Summary of Confinements attended by District Midwives during 1946

	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	Total
Municipal Midwives	25	105	130
Other Midwives	197	154	351
Total	222	259	481

Maternity Dental Clinic.—This clinic is held at 2, Church Street, and is available for both expectant and nursing mothers. During the year, 71 patients made 422 attendances.

MATERNITY DENTAL CLINIC—YEAR 1946.

Date	Appointments		Number of Visits	New Cases	Extractions	Anaesthetics			Fillings	Root Treatment	Dressing	Sealing	Oral Affections	Examined	Impressions Taken.	Bite Taken	Try In	Finished Denture				Repair	Re-make
	1st	Re.				Loc.	N2O Gen.	Partial										Full					
			U.	L.	U.			L.	U.	L.													
Jan.	36	10	10	2	5	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—
Feb.	44	7	19	1	23	23	—	—	7	—	—	2	1	3	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
March	50	5	24	2	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	4	6	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
April	42	5	30	2	29	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	10	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	—
May	54	8	40	7	37	12	—	1	6	3	—	—	8	10	8	1	5	—	—	4	3	—	2
June	49	6	35	5	50	27	—	1	12	1	1	2	7	8	6	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
July	54	8	36	4	11	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	9	16	3	7	—	—	2	2	—	2
August	54	3	28	1	5	5	—	—	—	6	3	3	3	5	2	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	1
Sept.	48	7	31	5	4	4	—	—	4	2	—	2	12	7	8	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
Oct.	43	4	37	3	22	1	—	1	7	1	—	5	8	8	8	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
Nov.	54	5	43	5	2	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	3	16	5	13	—	—	2	3	1	1
Dec.	38	3	18	3	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	3	4	2	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	566	71	351	40	195	126	—	3	55	13	11	16	77	75	87	16	61	3	—	18	16	5	6

Home Help Service.—This service is co-ordinated with the Domestic Help Service which has been described in another section of this Report (page 22). From the 26th August, 1946, when the part-time Organiser was appointed, up to the end of the year, 16 applications were received from mothers who required assistance during their period of confinement and in all cases the necessary help was provided.

Day Nurseries.—In 1946 there were three day nurseries in the town:—

- (1) King Street Day Nursery, opened the 7th April, 1941..... 40 places.
- (2) Bedford Park Day Nursery, opened the 29th July, 1942..... 30 places.
- (3) Crossens Day Nursery, opened the 5th October, 1942, and closed on the 30th October, 1946..... 30 places.

The Day Nurseries were originally intended for the reception of the infants of mothers who were occupied on essential war work and up to the 31st March, 1946, they were administered by the Public Health Department on behalf of the Ministry of Health, the full cost being reimbursed to the Corporation. As from the 1st April, 1946, however, the Corporation assumed responsibility for the organisation of the nurseries and a percentage grant was made by the Ministry of Health toward the costs incurred.

The following table shows the monthly attendances at each Nursery during the year 1946:—

Nursery	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
King St.	968	1,001	1,214	1,214	1,447	1,162	1,377	1,151	896	996	920	816	13,162
Bedford Pk.	549	548	809	855	923	692	830	652	436	489	451	411	7,645
Crossens	404	496	537	509	602	420	411	316	232	233	—	—	4,160
Totals	1,921	2,045	2,560	2,578	2,972	2,274	2,618	2,119	1,564	1,718	1,371	1,227	24,967

It will be seen that the total attendances decreased considerably in the latter part of the year, and in view of this fact it was found necessary to close the Day Nursery at Crossens on the 30th October.

Residential Nursery, 69, Albert Road.—This nursery was opened in July, 1941, and up to the 31st March, 1946, was mainly used to accommodate the children of mothers who were employed on war work involving night-shifts, and 30 beds were provided for this purpose. On the 1st April, 1946, the Public Health Department assumed full responsibility for the Organisation and costs of the nursery. The number of beds was reduced to 18 and this accommodation is mainly used for the care of infants of mothers who are admitted to hospital for various causes.

The average monthly numbers of children in this Nursery during 1946 are shown below:—

Nursery	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
69, Albert Road	21	22	26	27	24	21	21	14	11	15	13	11

Future Development of the Day and Residential Nurseries.—Towards the end of 1946 there was a considerable decrease in the number of children attending the Day and Residential Nurseries and it was found necessary to review the whole of the accommodation available with the object of organising the nurseries on a more economical basis. A report on the subject was considered by the Health Committee in December and the agreed scheme was subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health. The scheme provided for the re-organisation of the nursery accommodation on the following lines:—

- (1) Alterations and adaptations are to be carried out at the Residential Nursery at 69, Albert Road to enable 30 day and 12 resident children to be accommodated.
- (2) When the alterations at 69, Albert Road have been completed the Day Nursery at King Street is to be closed.
- (3) The Day Nursery at Bedford Park is to be retained to accommodate 30 day children and
- (4) The nurseries at 69, Albert Road and Bedford Park are to be classified as training nurseries for the purpose of staffing.

Care of Premature Infants.—During the year 1946, 126 premature babies were born (i.e., infants whose weight at birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less). Of these, seven were delivered at home by Municipal Midwives and one by a private midwife. Two of these infants, weighing 2 lbs. 8 ozs. and 3 lbs. 8 ozs. respectively were admitted to the Maternity Hospital but they died within 24 hours. The remaining six infants progressed satisfactorily.

One hundred and eighteen premature babies were born in the Maternity Hospitals or in Private Nursing Homes in the Borough. Of this number nine died within 24 hours of birth and five within one month of birth.

In all cases the mothers had received ante-natal treatment. 110 infants were surviving at the end of the year.

The decision as to whether a premature infant can be nursed satisfactorily in its own home lies with the doctor in attendance and if he considers that removal of the infant to one of the Maternity Hospitals is advisable, this step is carried out, the infant being removed in a warmed cot available for the purpose. Warmed cots are also supplied on loan to mothers who are nursing their infants at home.

A close liaison is maintained between the matrons of the lying-in hospitals and the Superintendent Health Visitor in respect of premature births and before such an infant is discharged from the Maternity Hospital, the necessary information is passed on to the Superintendent Health Visitor who, with her staff, accepts responsibility for the care of the child after discharge.

Frequent visits are made by the District Health Visitor until the infant reaches normal weight and after this stage the usual routine visits are made as in other cases.

Care of Illegitimate Children.—Unmarried mothers are usually found before the birth of the child either by the Health Visitor or Midwife. Alternatively the mother may seek advice at the Health Centre. When found, arrangements are made for the girl to be examined at the Central Ante-natal Clinic and a decision made as to whether the confinement shall take place at home

or in one of the Maternity Hospitals; she continues to attend one or other of the Ante-natal Clinics. In some circumstances the girl cannot remain at home and she is then admitted, by arrangement with the Ministry of Health, to their hostel for ex-Service girls at 79, Albert Road. She can remain there for two months prior to the birth of the child and for two months after this event.

The Committee has an arrangement with the Voluntary Moral Welfare Committee whereby a trained social worker cares for the welfare of the girl during and after her stay in the hostel or at home. A grant of £100 per annum is paid by the Health Committee to the Moral Welfare Committee for this concession.

The Social Worker endeavours to assist the girl on the following lines:—

- (a) by assisting her to obtain an affiliation order;
- (b) by interviewing the girl's parents (with her permission) in order to try and persuade them to make a home for the girl and her baby;
- (c) by obtaining a grant from the Voluntary Society for a short period until the girl can manage for herself;
- (d) by helping the mother to find work and by arranging for the care of the baby in a nursery or by a foster parent;
- (e) by advising and helping the mother to contact the approved people who deal with adoption, if adoption is desired;
- (f) by holding out friendship to the girl and trying to help her to re-establish herself.

A register of all illegitimate children in the borough is kept and this is reviewed each month at a meeting of the Health Visitors in rotation, the Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Moral Welfare Social Worker. In this way the case of each child is reviewed from time to time and the necessary steps taken to improve unsatisfactory conditions where these exist.

During the year 1946, the following illegitimate births occurred:—

Local Girls	46
*Ex-Service Girls	150
	<hr/>
	196

* This is in connection with the hostel which is administered on behalf of the Ministry of Health, by the local authority.

SUMMARY OF ILLEGITIMATE BABIES BORN IN 1946

	<i>Remained with Parent or Relative</i>	<i>Transferred with parent out of town</i>	<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Died</i>
Southport	32	6	6	2 = 46
	<i>Transferred Home to Relatives</i>		<i>Adopted</i>	<i>Died</i>
Ex-Service Girls	52		95	3 = 150

CORPORATION HOSPITALS.—Admissions, Discharges, etc., 1946.

Name of Hospital	Type of Patient	No. in Hospital, 31/12/45	Admitted	Discharged	Died	No. in Hospital, 31/12/46
New Hall	Diphtheria	1	7	6	—	2
	Scarlet Fever	3	38	40	—	1
	Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
	Carrier	1	1	1	—	1
	Chicken Pox	7	20	27	—	—
	Measles	—	10	10	—	—
	Rubella	—	3	3	—	—
	Whooping Cough	—	8	8	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—
	Erysipelas	—	7	7	—	—
	Dysentery	1	3	3	1	—
	Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—
	Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—
	Cerebro-Spinal	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis	1	3	3	—	1
	Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1	—	—
	Glandular Fever	—	1	1	—	—
	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1	—
	Pleural Effusion	—	1	1	—	—
	Observation and Other Diseases	2	59	57	—	4
TOTALS		16	166	171	2	9
Tuberculosis		26	30	29	6	21
Fleetwood Road Hospital	Aged and Chronic Sick	57	54	22	22	67
Victoria Home	do.	25	3	2	1	25
V.D. and Skin Hospital	In-patient	—	29	29	—	—
	Out-patient	328	325	300	20*	333
Ormskirk County Hospital (1)	Hospital Wards	94	229	141	106	76
	Pavilion	37	84	62	28	31
Christiana Hartley	Maternity Hospital	24	681	686	1	18
St. Katharine's	Maternity Hospital	14	526	530	—	10

(1) Ormskirk County Hospital is administered by the Lancashire County Council.

* Transfers.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1946.

Cause of Death	Under one wk.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Totals Under one mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total
Premature Birth	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Heart Failure	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia (Infanticide)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	29	3	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	40

Part III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF
THE AREA

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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 fore-shore 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 12 feet to 38 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Water.—The water supply is maintained by the Southport and District Water Board, which is a combination of the local authorities of the County Borough of Southport, the Urban District of Formby, and the West Lancashire Rural District. The Board supplies water within the area of these three authorities.

There are five pumping stations owned by the Water Board, and these are situated six to 10 miles south-east of the town. The water from Scarth Hill does not come into Southport.

The wells and boreholes are all over 200 feet deep. Owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the strata the possibilities of contamination are remote. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, and although somewhat hard is exceptionally pure, both chemically and bacteriologically. The water from the Blundell House pumping station shows a marked difference from the others, being a much softer supply.

Samples of the water are taken regularly.

Water (Town's Supply) Analyses

Year	Hardness (Parts per 100,000)— (2) Temporary (3) Permanent (4) Total			Solid Matter in Solution (Parts per 100,000) (5) Calcium Carbonate (6) Magnesium Carbonate (7) Magnesium Sulphate (8) Sodium Sulphate (9) Sodium Chloride (10) Sodium and Potassium Silicates, etc. (11) Total Solids							Oxygen required to oxidise (12) in 15 mms (13) in 3 hours		Ammonia (14) Free; (15) From organic matter		Nitrogen (16) as Nitrates (17) as Nitrites		Com- bined Chlo- rine
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1921	25.5	13.8	39.3	22.50	2.49	10.36	*	*	12.61	47.96	*	.03	—	.002	—	—	*
1922	23.2	12.7	35.9	19.64	2.95	7.71	*	*	14.24	44.54	*	.02	—	.002	—	—	*
1923	23.2	12.4	35.6	19.00	3.52	7.80	*	*	13.34	43.66	*	.02	—	.001	—	—	*
1924	23.7	13.4	37.1	20.71	2.5	9.61	*	*	13.21	46.03	*	.03	—	.002	—	—	*
1925	23.7	11.6	35.3	20.00	3.1	8.41	*	0.84	10.75	43.10	*	.02	—	.001	—	—	*
1926	20.5	9.1	29.6	16.43	3.43	5.56	*	*	10.55	35.97	*	.025	—	.001	†	—	*
1927	24.6	8.8	33.4	20.29	3.66	9.51	*	4.3	4.03	41.79	*	.02	.001	.001	—	—	*
1928	22.0	12.6	34.6	18.75	2.75	7.87	*	*	12.69	42.06	*	.015	.0005	.0005	—	—	*
1929	24.1	9.9	34.0	19.21	4.15	7.95	*	1.99	8.58	41.88	*	.01	—	†	—	—	*
1930	26.2	8.0	34.2	19.6	5.59	10.16	*	4.0	4.97	44.32	.005	.011	—	—	†	—	2.85
1931	26.5	7.5	34.0	20.2	6.5	10.3	*	4.7	4.22	45.92	.01	.015	—	.001	—	—	2.85
1932	25.6	7.4	33.0	20.0	5.5	8.9	—	1.15	6.85	42.4	.01	.019	—	.001	—	—	2.90
1933	28.0	7.0	35.0	22.0	5.0	12.0	*	4.8	4.2	48.0	.01	.017	—	.001	—	—	2.90
1934	25.0	8.0	33.0	19.0	5.0	10.1	*	4.5	5.2	43.8	.005	.008	—	—	—	—	2.70
1935	21.5	7.0	28.5	16.2	4.5	8.5	*	4.3	3.9	37.4	.005	.009	—	—	—	—	2.60
1936	21.5	7.5	29.0	16.8	4.0	7.7	*	2.4	4.4	36.8	.01	.014	—	—	†	—	2.60
1937	23.3	7.5	30.8	18.0	4.4	9.0	0.5	4.3	4.6	40.8	.01	.016	—	—	†	—	2.60
1938	23.0	7.7	30.7	17.4	4.7	9.2	*	4.4	4.6	40.3	.01	.018	—	—	†	—	2.65
1939	22.3	6.2	28.5	17.0	4.4	7.5	*	4.4	4.2	37.5	.009	.015	—	—	†	—	2.65
1940	21.5	6.0	27.5	16.4	4.3	7.1	*	4.3	3.7	35.8	.011	.016	—	—	†	—	2.60
1941	21.5	6.1	27.6	16.4	4.3	7.3	*	4.2	4.0	36.2	.006	.011	—	—	†	—	2.55
1942	22.0	7.2	29.2	17.8	3.5	8.6	*	4.6	4.9	39.4	.011	.016	.002	—	—	—	2.80
1943	25.0	8.5	33.5	19.4	4.7	10.1	0.5	4.8	4.3	43.8	.008	.015	—	—	—	—	2.90
1944	23.5	7.1	30.6	17.6	5.0	8.5	1.1	4.8	4.0	41.0	.006	.013	.002	—	—	—	2.90
1945	23.5	7.5	31.0	18.0	4.6	9.0	*	4.7	3.5	39.8	.013	.022	—	—	—	—	2.85
1946	23.3	8.0	31.3	18.2	4.2	9.5	*	4.5	4.4	40.8	.008	.012	—	—	†	—	2.70

* Information not available. † Traces.

Bacteriological Examination, 25th September, 1946

Bacteria at 37 °C. = 0 per 1 cc.
 Bacteria at 22 °C. = 0 per 1 cc.
 B. Coli in water examined = 0 per 100 cc.
 Total Coliform organisms in water examined = 0 per 100 cc.

Class I—Highly satisfactory.

Thanks are due to Mr. N. B. Bennett, A.M.Inst., C.E., A.M.Inst., W.E., the Water Board Manager, for providing the following statement of analyses made of the water obtained from the various pumping stations.

*Analyses of Samples of Water taken from the Pumping Stations
on 7th January, 1946*

	Halsall Lane P.S.	Springfield P.S.	Bickerstaffe P.S. (Filtered)	Blundell House P.S. (Filtered)
CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000				
Appearance	Bright—very few particles of mineral debris	Clear and Bright	Bright—very few particles of mineral debris	Clear and Bright
Colour	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	Neutral: 7.0	Neutral: 7.1	Neutral: 7.1	On the acid side of neutrality 6.9
Free Carbonic Acid	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.4
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	465	645	740	350
Total Solids. 180°C.	31.0	43.0	54.0	22.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	—	—	—	—
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nitrites	Absent	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	Absent
Metals	Iron 0.005	Absent	Iron less than 0.003	Iron less than 0.003
Free Ammonia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.010	0.000	0.080	0.020
Hardness: Permanent	6.0	7.5	15.0	5.0
Temporary	18.5	24.5	29.0	11.5
Total	24.5	32.0	44.0	16.5
(Total Hardness: Degrees Clark's Scale)	17.15	22.4	30.8	11.55
BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS				
Number of Bacteria per c.c.:— On Agar in 3 days at 20°C.	0	0	0	0
1 day at 37°C.	0	0	0	0
2 days at 37°C.	0	0	0	0
Presumptive Coliform Reaction <i>Absent in</i>	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
The Bacillus Coli. <i>Present in</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Absent in</i>	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii <i>Present in</i> (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)	—	—	—	—
<i>Absent in</i>	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.

REPORTS:—

The samples were reported as being clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron.

The waters were hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contain no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution, are of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Water Supply to Houses

Particulars	Number of houses	Population
(A) Mains supply (provided by the Southport and District Water Board):—		
(1) Possessing a direct piped supply of water on the premises (taps provided)	23,630	83,978
(2) Obtaining a supply of piped water on <i>other</i> premises (taps provided).....	2	7
(3) Obtaining a supply of piped water from standpipes	2	7
Total (mains supply)	23,634	83,992
(B) Water supply from sources other than those specified above:—		
(1) Obtaining a supply of water from shallow wells	7*	18
Grand Total	23,641	84,010†

* Six shallow wells are in use. Two of the properties concerned share the use of one well: the other five houses each possess a well.

† The Registrar-General's estimate.

Public Baths.—The Victoria Baths are situated near the Pier and adjacent to Nevill Street. There are three sea-water swimming baths, 45 slipper baths filled with sea and fresh-water supplies, two "Zotofoam" and "Pine Bubble" baths, and, in addition, a suite of Turkish and Russian baths.

The sea-water supplied to the baths is treated by the most up-to-date method of filtration, and samples of the bath water from the Plunge Baths, taken from time to time, invariably indicate an exceptionally high standard of purity.

The Baths are open all the year round and the number of bathers attending during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1946, was 140,610 in the Plunge Baths, Slipper Baths 42,663, Russian and Turkish Baths 4,141 and "Zotofoam" Baths 436.

The Canning Road Baths were opened in 1903 and consist of six Slipper Baths. The number of bathers attending during the period referred to was 3,325.

The Compton Road Baths comprise 10 Slipper Baths. During the period mentioned 6,954 persons made use of the Baths.

A large Open-air Bathing Lake situated in Princes Park is available for mixed bathing. The lake is 330 feet in length, with a maximum width of 212 feet. It is filled with filtered sea water and has a water surface area of over 55,000 square feet.

The sea water with which the lake is filled is first stored in settlement tanks so that any suspended matter is deposited. It is then filtered through fine gravel and sand and finally is carefully chlorinated. Before reaching the lake the water is aerated. This process goes on continuously so that all the water in the lake passes through the filters and chlorinating apparatus once in every 10½ hours. A proportion of fresh sea water, however, is added daily after filtration and chlorination. Two new filters of larger capacity are being installed to replace two of the filters that have been in use up to the present time. The effect of this will be to increase the frequency of filtration turnover, thus ensuring an even greater degree of purity.

Corridor foot baths have been installed in the floors of the corridors from the dressing cubicles to the Pool, thus ensuring that no bathers enter the water without the feet having been rinsed or washed in running water.

Samples of water, taken at frequent intervals throughout the bathing season, show a very satisfactory degree of purity. The following information refers to samples of water taken in September, 1946:—

Summary of findings	Bathing Lake	Victoria Baths
Organisms at 37 °C.	2 per cc.	2 per cc.
Organisms at room temperature	4 per cc.	7 per cc.
Liquefaction	Nil	Nil
B.Coli	Nil	Nil
Streptococci	Nil	Nil
B.Enteritidis Sporogenes	Nil	Nil

In his report, the bacteriologist states that both samples showed an extremely low bacterial count and that no pathogenic bacteria were isolated from either specimen.

Drainage.—The number of properties without a main drainage system that is connected to the public sewer has been reduced from 160 to 132, as a result of the abolition of 28 cesspools in the Scarisbrick New Road area.

Many signed orders relating to the opening, the cleansing and the repairing of drainage systems were received. The work specified was carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

As in former years, all matters concerning the public drainage systems and sewers were referred to the Borough Engineer for the necessary measures to be undertaken.

Household Refuse.—The work of collection and disposal of refuse is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer. The method of collection of household refuse used is a combination of the horse and motor collection. Household refuse is disposed of by means of "controlled" tipping on land not otherwise used.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

General.—For the purpose of sanitary inspection the Borough is divided into districts, each area being under the control of one Sanitary Inspector.

The difficulties of administration, especially in regard to the work necessary for the remedy of structural defects, continued throughout the year.

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,431.

The Health Publicity Campaign, inaugurated in 1943, continued to serve an excellent purpose, and, having regard to the success of the Exhibition, referred to elsewhere in this Report, undoubtedly indicates that public interest in the subjects dealt with by the Department has been maintained.

Surveys of premises used for the rearing of food animals showed that the animals were being kept under good conditions, and only minor supervision was required.

Shops.—The administration of the Shops Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department. Defects coming under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, found by inspectors of that Department are immediately reported to the Medical Officer of Health for the necessary action to be taken.

Schools.—These have been regularly visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors. The standard of cleanliness has been well maintained, and the advice given in former years as to the importance of frequent and thorough cleansing of floors, desks and equipment has proved of value. Co-operation by the school caretakers has been very good.

Hostel.—There is one common lodging house in the Borough and frequent visits of inspection were made throughout the year. The conditions under which this house is conducted continued to be generally satisfactory.

Factories.—Statistical information, prepared in the manner required by the Government Department concerned, is shown as follows:—

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	233	5	—
Factories without mechanical power	88	1	—
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL	321	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient	1	1	—	—
(S.7) { unsuitable or defective	14	14	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	21	21	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
TOTAL	45	45	—	—

Smoke Abatement.—Nineteen observations were made during the period under review. In one case only was it found necessary to require measures to be undertaken to abate a smoke nuisance.

Pest Control.—Vermin (other than rodents)—The Department's efforts to maintain the interest of the general public in this subject, together with the publicity given to the matter in the Exhibition, referred to elsewhere in this Report, has undoubtedly proved successful.

The disinfection of 19 premises infested with vermin, other than rodents, was carried out by the owners and the occupiers. In all, 132 visits were made by the Inspectors regarding complaints received concerning this subject.

None of the infestations proved to be severe, and the use of hydrogen cyanide gas was not undertaken. The measures employed for the eradication of the pests included (a) spraying with a liquid insecticide, and (b) using a powder preparation: both the liquid and the powder contained D.D.T.

The results were satisfactory.

Rodents.—The sewers continue to be free from infestation.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, places an obligation on the occupiers of properties to keep their buildings free from infestation by rodents.

The Rodent Control service, inaugurated on the 6th March, 1944, as a consequence of the responsibilities assumed by the Department under the Infestation Order, 1943, has been carried out satisfactorily.

The services of the Rodent Operator are available upon application by the occupiers of infested premises, payment being based on a schedule adopted by the Local Authority.

The following table shows the work done under the scheme during the year:—

Month	Inspections	Complaints received	Applications for service	Results of measures taken regarding the destruction of rodents	
				Estimated	Number found
January	170	9	3	145	35
February	116	6	2	193	93
March	172	18	9	204	49
April	193	21	2	142	42
May	193	14	2	116	38
June	207	11	1	155	62
July	115	9	2	146	38
August	223	11	4	141	42
September	167	13	4	114	34
October	334	15	8	105	36
November	239	11	1	176	62
December	193	12	1	60	25
Totals	2,322	150	39	1,697	556

In addition to the above applications for service, four contracts were fulfilled.

The figures relating to the estimated destruction of rodents are based on the formula prepared by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Food.

The Workable Area Committee of representatives of Local Authorities and the Ministry of Food, of which the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. K. Aspinwall, is the Chairman, met on several occasions during the year to discuss special problems and consider difficulties brought to its notice.

Summary of Visits.—During the year the total number of visits made by the Inspectors was 24,359, including those classified as follows:—

(A) District Inspection.	Number
(1) Routine:—	
Inspections on complaints	1,431
Miscellaneous inspections	7,539
Re-inspections relating to sanitary defects under Notice, etc.	1,844
Special property inspections	78
(2) Visitation <i>re</i> Remedy of Sanitary Defects:—	
Amendment of drainage systems	88
Provision of sanitary accommodation	131
Abatement of miscellaneous nuisances	1,245

(3) Inspection of Special Premises:—	
Factories (including bakehouses)	321
Hostel (common lodging house)	263
Premises used as stables	26
Premises used for statutory scheduled trade purposes	198
Dairies	684
(B) Smoke Abatement:	
Observations	19
(C) Pest Control:	
Inspections <i>re</i> vermin (other than rodents) infestations.....	132
Total Visits	<u>13,999</u>

Nuisances.—The number of schedules of cases recorded for abatement was 1,504.

In all cases the usual verbal request for the abatement of nuisances found was made, but in 534 instances it was necessary to serve written Notices as follows:—

Preliminary	489
Statutory	45
Total	<u>534</u>

Legal proceedings were instituted, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, against three property owners. The Magistrates made an Order, in each case, for the abatement of the nuisance reported, and awarded costs.

Infectious Diseases.—The following information gives an indication of the duties performed:—

Particulars	Number of Visits
Inquiries into cases	1,240
Inquiries <i>re</i> contacts	686
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	204
Houses disinfected	198
Bedding disinfected	322
Miscellaneous	1,986
Special Disinfection Scheme (112 loads)	224
Total	<u>4,860</u>

Part IV

HOUSING

HOUSING

General.—The number of inhabited houses totalled 23,641.

New Houses.—The building of houses was resumed in 1946 and resulted in the completion of 128 permanent houses (including 58 Corporation houses) and 182 prefabricated bungalows, making a total of 310.

The number of houses erected during 1933-46 (except 1941-45, in which period none were built) were as follows:—

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1946
Number of houses built.....	447	404	420	384	385	249	308	42	310

Fitness for Habitation.—The standard of the fitness of houses in the Borough continued to be generally good. In the majority of cases the houses found to have defects were instances of single or minor defects.

Overcrowding.—During the year the number of complaints received, regarding alleged overcrowded residential accommodation, was 41, of which 33 were subsequently confirmed by visitation by the Department's Inspectors. In 19 instances the conditions were also found to be unsatisfactory.

The degree of overcrowding reported, calculated in accordance with the standard fixed by the Housing Act, 1936, may be summarised as follows:—

Excess of "Units"	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ —6
Number of cases	11	6	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	33

Classification of the houses visited regarding complaints received respecting overcrowding:—

Persons occupy- ing (Units.)	Number of properties having a permitted number of "units"															Totals
	1	2	2½	3	3½	4½	5	5½	6	6½	8	8½	9	10	12	
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2½	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3½	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	11	1	6	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	41

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts) 1,509
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 3,353

- (2) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,459

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 1,415

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under the Public Health Act:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 44

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	44
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Sections 9 to 12, Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertakings (which have not been cancelled) by owners under Section 11 not to use the houses for human habitation	Nil
(4) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	Nil
(5) Number of persons displaced as a result of action under (1) to (4) above	Nil
(6) Number of dwelling houses made fit—	
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12.....	Nil
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	65

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(1) (a) Number of houses overcrowded	33*
(b) Number of persons dwelling therein ("Units")	211½

* Additional to those previously reported. It should be emphasised that rooms, normally used for purposes other than as bedrooms, are included in the standard prescribed by the Act in assessing residential accommodation in relation to the degree of overcrowding.

The standards as laid down by the Housing Act of 1936 are totally inadequate.

Part V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD SAMPLING

Three hundred and forty-one samples of 81 varieties of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The results showed that 317 were genuine and 24 were adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity; the latter included two formal and 22 informal samples.

All the samples certified as not genuine were followed up, and appropriate action taken, including legal proceedings in one case. Full details were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

List of Samples Found to be Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity

Reference Number and if formal or informal sample	Nature of sample and report of analysis	Particulars
11 Informal	Milk—Contained 4% of added water	Followed up by taking formal samples which proved to be genuine. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
33 Informal	Herring and Tomato Paste—Deficient in fish	Followed up by taking further samples which proved to be genuine.
70 Formal.....	Milk—Deprived of 15% milkfat	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £5, plus £2. 2s. advocate's fee, £1. 1s. analyst's fee and £1. 4s. for the expenses of witness.
115 Informal	Jelly Mixture—Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
129 Informal	Pancake Mixture—Infested with acari	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
132 Informal	Junket Powder—Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
136 Informal	Pasteurised Milk—Insufficiently heat treated	Referred to the Ministry of Food.
145 Informal	Health Salts—Not in accordance with the formula stated on the label	No further stock.
153 Informal	Pudding Mixture—Infested with acari; also incorrectly labelled	Remainder of stock surrendered and sent for salvage.
158 Informal	Pasteurised Milk—Insufficiently heat treated	Referred to the Ministry of Food.
161 Informal	Pasteurised Milk—Insufficiently heat treated	Referred to the Ministry of Food.
188 Informal	Pasteurised Milk—Insufficiently heat treated	Referred to the Ministry of Food.
192 Informal	Pasteurised Milk—Contained 4% of added water	Followed up by taking formal samples which proved to be genuine.

Reference Number and if formal or informal sample	Nature of sample and report of analysis	Particulars
213 Informal	Forcemeat—Infested with insects.....	Remainder of stock surrendered and sent for salvage.
227 Informal	Sardine and Tomato Paste—De- ficient in meat	Further samples taken, which proved genuine.
233 Informal	Malted Food (Milk Chocolate Fla- vour)—Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
248 Informal	Pea Flour—Infested with insects.....	Remainder of stock surrendered and sent for salvage.
299 Informal	Jelly Set (Lemon)—Did not com- ply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
300 Informal	Jelly Set (Raspberry)—Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
317 Informal	Table Dessert—Infested with acari	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
326 Informal	Junket Powder—Did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order	Referred to the Food Enforcement Officer of the Ministry of Food.
330 Formal.....	Milk—Contained 4% of added water	Further samples proved the milk to be of abnormal composition. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
334 Informal	Forcemeat—Infested with insects.....	Remainder of stock surrendered and sent for salvage.
338 Informal	Fish (Salmon) Paste—Slightly de- ficient in meat	Packers advised.

MILK

Production and Distribution.—On the Register are the names of 91 dairymen of whom 39 are also recorded as cowkeepers.

Purity.—The Department's efforts to maintain a clean milk supply have continued.

Additional to the regular sampling of milk and periodical inspection of herds, the practice of subjecting this commodity to sediment tests was also carried out in 36 cases.

As regards the bacteriological examination of milk, three of the 184 specimens procured, including one from a local producer and two from purveyors who obtain their supplies from sources outside the Borough, were found to be tuberculous. The necessary action was taken in each case, and the affected animals slaughtered.

The number of samples taken for chemical analysis was 154, of which eight were reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. Details of the eight instances are given in the above table.

Food and Drugs Act.—Records, 1921-46

Year	Number of varieties of foods sampled	Number of samples taken			ANALYTICAL RESULTS OF SAMPLES						Ratio (%) of samples adulterated	Number of prosecutions
					Number genuine			Number adulterated*				
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
1921	59	143	73	216	130	64	194	13	9	22	10.01	8
1922	44	142	59	201	129	52	181	13	7	20	9.95	2
1923	47	135	65	200	128	58	186	7	7	14	7.00	3
1924	48	118	65	183	110	63	173	8	2	10	5.46	3
1925	45	118	67	185	116	60	176	2	7	9	4.86	—
1926	52	142	60	202	128	58	186	14	2	16	7.92	4
1927	51	130	70	200	121	69	190	9	1	10	5.00	—
1928	51	142	60	202	123	60	183	19	—	19	9.04	11
1929	50	142	57	199	130	51	181	12	6	18	9.04	3
1930	55	146	73	219	136	69	205	10	4	14	6.39	4
1931	63	127	95	222	122	79	201	5	16	21	9.45	5
1932	73	118	105	223	108	103	211	10	2	12	5.38	1
1933	70	195	106	301	175	101	276	20	5	25	8.30	3
1934	68	177	108	285	173	101	274	4	7	11	3.85	—
1935	68	198	108	306	179	100	279	19	8	27	8.82	7
1936	47	212	112	324	198	100	298	14	12	26	8.02	3
1937	69	201	151	352	185	139	324	16	12	28	7.95	1
1938	65	213	169	382	198	131	329	15	38	53	13.87	1
1939	69	203	158	361	183	131	314	20	27	47	13.01	2
1940	83	181	182	363	156	161	317	25	21	46	12.67	9
1941	96	161	212	373	146	197	343	15	15	30	8.04	11
1942	90	168	199	367	161	184	345	7	15	22	5.99	2
1943	68	172	191	363	157	156	313	15	35	50	13.77	9
1944	75	178	203	381	163	178	341	15	25	40	10.49	6
1945	71	75	305	380	68	275	343	7	30	37	9.73	1
1946	81	50	291	341	48	269	317	2	22	24	7.03	1
TOTALS		3987	3344	7331	3671	3009	6680	316	335	651	8.88	100

* Certified by the Public Analyst as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.

Sale of Milk under Designation

Classification of the licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order	Number of licences issued during the year		
	1944	1945	1946
"Accredited"—			
Producer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "Accredited" in relation to milk produced from a herd, and bottled on the producer's premises in the Borough	1	—	—
Supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Accredited" in relation to milk sold by retail from the holder's premises outside the Borough	2	2	1
"Tuberculin Tested"—			
Producer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk produced from a herd, and bottled on the producer's premises in the Borough	—	1	1
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk sold from the holder's premises	2	3	14
Supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk sold by retail from the holder's premises outside the Borough	—	1	2
"Pasteurised"—			
Pasteuriser's licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk treated by the pasteurising process at the holder's premises	5	5	3
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk sold from the holder's premises	20	19	4
Supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk sold by retail from the holder's premises outside the Borough	—	1	1
Totals	30	32	26

Veterinary Service.—All notifications are followed up by the Department, and an Inspector visits the places concerned in order to prevent any infected milk from being used for human consumption.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938, imposes upon the Veterinary Inspectors working under the direct instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the duties of dealing with any bovine animal which is, or is suspected to be, affected with tuberculosis.

During the year, 528 clinical examinations were made by the Veterinary Inspectors, with the following results regarding bovine animals:—

Diagnosis	Number
Abscess	1
Enlargement of the supramammary lymphatic glands	1
Chronic cough	1
Total	3

Five specimens of milk and two of sputum were taken and examined microscopically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The results were negative.

FOOD INSPECTION

It was necessary to continue the practice, instituted originally as a temporary measure, of salvaging all classes of materials, owing to the abnormal demand for extractive substances for commercial and industrial purposes.

Prolonged storage of certain kinds of food still proved to be a problem requiring constant attention.

In view of these factors, the amount of food rejected as unfit for human consumption could not be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Details of all such food have been duly recorded.

The Register of premises used in connection with the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream contained the following information:—

Particulars	Number
For the purpose of manufacture.....	2
For the purpose of storage	1
For the purpose of manufacture and sale	35
For the purpose of sale	29
Total	67

Twenty-four specimens of ice-cream were procured and submitted for bacteriological examination. The reports indicated that no pathogenic organisms were found in any of the specimens.

*Visits Made to Premises Concerned with the Preparation and
Distribution of Foodstuffs*

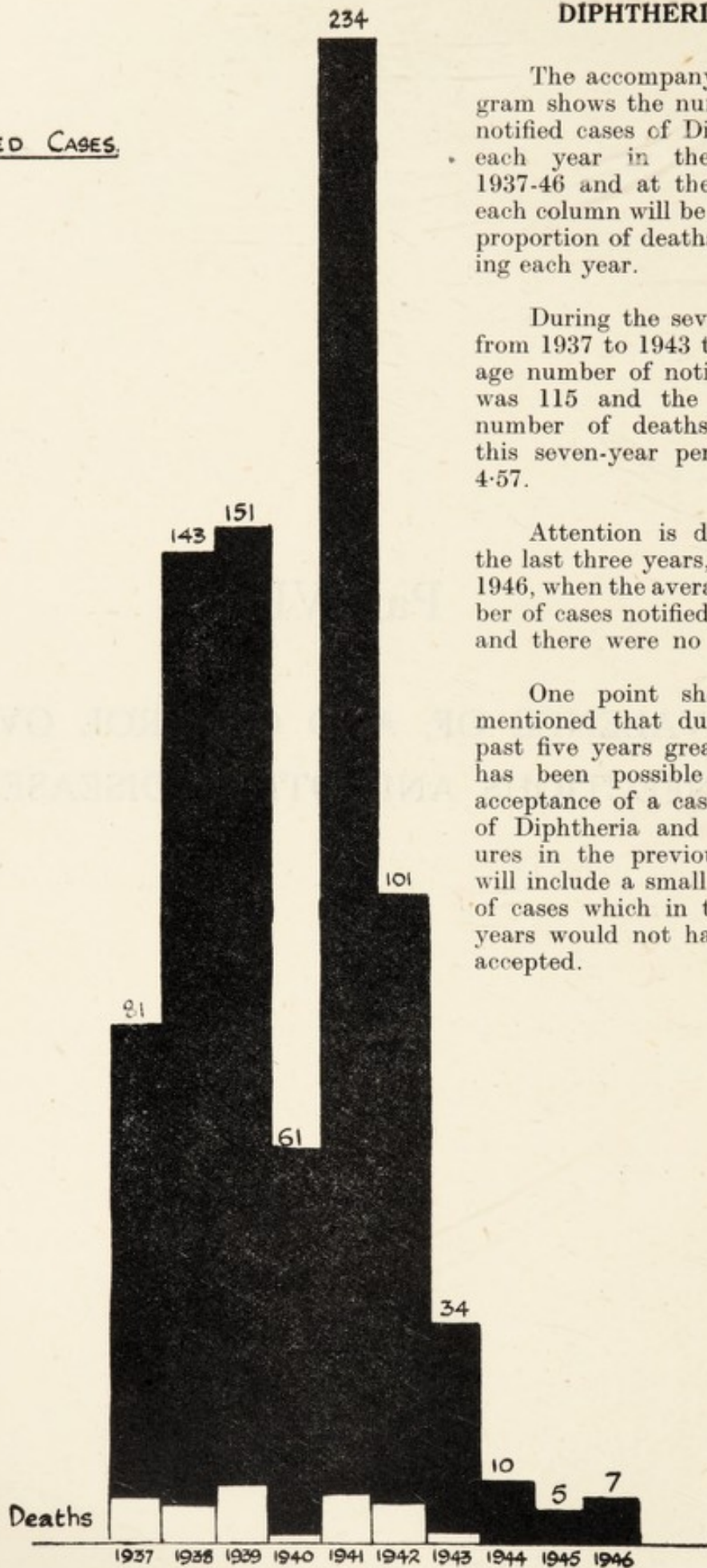
Classification	Number of inspections			
	Year 1944	Year 1945	Year 1946	Totals
PRODUCTION				
Abattoirs	632	673	614	1,919
Cowsheds	67	79	64	210
Piggeries	242	231	282	755
DISTRIBUTION				
Food Retailers' Premises	5,971	6,434	6,132	18,537
Food Preparation Works	348	431	513	1,292
Catering Establishments (kitchens)	127	135	185	447
GENERAL				
Miscellaneous	185	222	248	655
Totals	7,572	8,205	8,038	23,815

Part VI

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

DIPHTHERIA

NOTIFIED CASES.



The accompanying diagram shows the numbers of notified cases of Diphtheria each year in the period 1937-46 and at the foot of each column will be seen the proportion of deaths occurring each year.

During the seven years from 1937 to 1943 the average number of notifications was 115 and the average number of deaths during this seven-year period was 4.57.

Attention is drawn to the last three years, 1944 to 1946, when the average number of cases notified was 7.3 and there were no deaths.

One point should be mentioned that during the past five years greater care has been possible in the acceptance of a case as one of Diphtheria and the figures in the previous years will include a small number of cases which in the later years would not have been accepted.

Diphtheria.—Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year and all were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. In three instances the patients were of adult age and the other four were of school age. The adults had not been immunised, nor had three of the children, but one child, aged 8 years, had been immunised two years previously though the effect had not been gauged by a Schick Test.

With one exception, a child of 11, who suffered a severe attack, the infection was mild and recovery rapid. The infecting organism was isolated and typed in five of the seven cases with the result that in three instances the strain proved to be the Intermediate type and in two the mitis type.

No deaths from this disease have occurred during the past three years.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—At the commencement of the year the percentage of the child population protected against the disease was:—

Under 5 years of age	45%
Ages 5 to 15 years	93%

During the 12 months 746 children under 5 years of age were immunised and 233 from 5 to 15 years of age, a total of 979.

The state of Immunisation at the close of the year was:—

Under 5 years of age	51%
Ages 5 to 15 years	92%

Scarlet Fever.—Sixty-two cases were notified, of which 38 were removed to Hospital during the year. Of those admitted, in seven cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. In three no definite disease could be discovered and the remaining four were suffering from Henoch's Purpura, Urticaria, Bronchitis and Emphysema with an indefinite rash, and tonsillitis. The 25 patients in whom the diagnosis was confirmed were with one exception mild cases without any complications. The exception was an adult who developed streptococcal meningitis which yielded to treatment by sulphonamide and penicillin administration.

Undulant Fever.—No cases were notified.

Chicken Pox.—Five hundred and ninety-eight cases were notified as compared with 274 in the previous year. Twenty cases were removed to hospital under conditions which prevented suitable isolation in the home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases occurred and were successfully treated without impairment of sight.

Puerperal Fever—Puerperal Pyrexia.—No cases of these diseases were notified.

Dysentery.—Thirty-six cases were notified and of these, three were admitted to hospital. One of the patients admitted was a woman of 88 years, a transfer from Fleetwood Road Hospital. An organism of the Flexner type was isolated from the stools. She made an uninterrupted recovery. The two other cases admitted to hospital were of the Sonn  type.

Enteric Group.—One patient, aged 74, suffering from Paratyphoid Fever, was admitted. B. Paratyphosis B was isolated from the urine and faeces. The routine investigation of contacts was carried out and as a result it was found that her daughter, aged 48 years, was a carrier. The latter was also admitted for treatment. Both were retained in hospital until negative tests were obtained and instructions were given as to the necessary precautions to be observed.

Erysipelas.—Thirty-two cases were notified and seven were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The results of treatment were satisfactory.

Measles.—The number of cases notified as suffering from Measles during the year was 228 as compared with 546 in the previous year. Ten cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

German Measles.—Eighty-two cases were notified as compared with 52 in the previous year. Three cases were isolated in hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Seventy-six cases were notified and eight were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. No deaths were ascribed to this cause during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Four cases were notified, of which three were removed to the Isolation Hospital and one was admitted to the Southport Infirmary for investigation and subsequently treated there. All four were successfully treated.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Four cases were notified during the year. One patient, an adult, was infected by a child visitor from outside the borough. This case proved to be one of the bulbar type and death occurred after a lengthy illness. The remaining two cases were treated at the Southport Infirmary after the acute phase had subsided.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED Ages in Years							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD													Total No. of cases re-moved to Hospital			
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Central	Craven	Hesket	Marine	Park	Scarlsbriek	South	Sussex	Talbot	West	Birkdale East	Birkdale North		Birkdale South	Birkdale West	Almsdale
Diphtheria	7	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas	32	—	—	1	—	4	14	13	2	2	6	3	2	1	—	2	—	2	2	2	6	1	1	7
Scarlet Fever	62	—	9	33	8	9	3	—	3	5	10	2	3	5	2	4	2	2	4	1	12	3	4	38
Paratyphoid	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	598	8	157	400	18	15	—	—	14	7	113	10	31	147	15	63	24	11	20	10	115	3	15	20
Measles	228	6	105	110	2	5	—	—	6	20	41	6	12	20	31	14	13	12	12	12	11	12	6	10
German Measles	82	2	23	37	15	5	—	—	1	7	16	3	2	11	4	9	2	3	3	2	12	3	4	3
Whooping Cough	76	4	47	22	—	1	—	2	3	1	8	3	10	4	2	11	14	3	2	2	8	1	4	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	78	1	5	14	6	19	18	15	4	2	4	5	6	12	4	3	3	6	1	1	7	4	16	2
Malaria	28	—	—	—	2	25	1	—	1	1	2	21	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	36	2	5	8	3	11	5	2	1	4	4	6	8	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	—	3
C.S. Meningitis	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
TOTAL	1,240	26	355	629	55	98	43	34	35	49	207	64	76	208	60	109	59	40	46	31	174	31	51	104

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality During 1946

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-.....	3	—	6	6	—	—	—	1
15-.....	5	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
25-.....	8	11	1	—	2	1	—	—
35-.....	4	2	1	1	3	5	—	—
45-.....	9	4	1	—	5	—	—	—
55-.....	3	2	—	—	8	1	—	1
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals	33	22	10	7	21	9	1	2

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during the year was 72.

Of the cases notified, 55 were suffering from Pulmonary Disease. The age and sex of these patients are shown in the table above. The second half of this table gives similar information regarding the persons who died of Tuberculosis during the year.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.—Two cases were notified and received treatment as follows:—

Tuberculosis of the Hip.—One treated at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital and one received Dispensary treatment.

Tuberculous Peritonitis.—Four cases. Two treated at the Liverpool Open-air Hospital for Children at Leasowe. One treated at Southport Infirmary and later at Dispensary. One treated at home by own doctor.

Tuberculous Adenitis.—*Cervical glands*, 8. One case treated at Liverpool Stanley Hospital and Tuberculosis Dispensary. One case treated at Southport Infirmary and Tuberculosis Dispensary. One case treated by own doctor. Five cases treated at Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Tuberculous Kidney.—One notification. Patient received treatment at Royal Southern Hospital and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—One notification. Patient was admitted to Southport Infirmary and died soon after admission.

Tuberculosis of other Organs.—One notification. Patient receiving treatment at Wrightington Hospital.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Of the 72 new cases notified in the year, 85% were examined at the Dispensary. The number of cases on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year was 331, and of this number 154 were found to have sputum containing tubercle bacilli.

Contacts.—Persons who had been in contact with cases of Phthisis made 78 attendances at the Contact Clinics.

New Hall Sanatorium.—On the 31st December, 1945, there were 26 patients in the Sanatorium, and during 1946, 30 new cases were admitted, making a total of 56. The following table gives details of the admissions and discharges during the year:—

In Sanatorium, 31st December, 1945	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Sanatorium, 31st December, 1946
26	30	29	6	21

Two patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discharged from the Sanatorium with the disease quiescent, 27 with the disease not quiescent, and six advanced cases died.

Artificial Pneumo-thorax.—Eleven new cases were treated by this method during the year, and the total under treatment at the end of the year was 47.

Phrenic Evulsion.—The operation of Phrenic Evulsion was performed by Mr. F. Ronald Edwards, the visiting surgeon, in four cases. In all cases the results are satisfactory.

“Phrenic Crush” was also performed by Mr. Edwards in one case with satisfactory results.

X-RAY EXAMINATION

During the year, 677 X-ray examinations were made, 166 being in respect of patients in the Sanatorium, and 511 of patients sent from the Dispensary or the Contact Clinic.

LABORATORY

The number of sputum specimens examined during the year was 546, of which 162 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The average length of in-patient treatment in the Sanatorium was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.

CARBON ARC AND KROMAYER LAMP TUBERCULOSIS

Disease	Cases	Average length of treatment	Condition on 31st December, 1946
Tuberculous adenitis	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	7 cured 14 improved 1 no improvement
Lupus	13	11 months	2 cured 10 improved 1 no improvement
Bones and joints	2	—	1 improved 1 no improvement

Care Work.—The Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to do most valuable work and during the year extra allowances, clothing and other necessities to the value of £401 were provided to patients and their families.

The Christmas Seal Sale resulted in the addition of £210 to the funds of the Committee.

Financial Allowances.—The system of payment of weekly financial allowances to pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases continued as last year and the scheme works very well. During the year 62 patients and their families received assistance under the scheme and the total amount of allowances paid was £2,853.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1946

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	28	14	4	—	5	1	7	5	33	15	11	5	64	
(b) Diagnosis not completed.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous	57	68	9	9	—	—	1	—	57	68	10	9	144	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	22	20	17	75	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:														
(a) Recovered	3	4	—	—	3	2	6	7	6	6	6	7	25	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	90	30	26	219	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	130	87	10	3	16	22	31	32	146	109	41	35	331	
(b) Diagnosis not completed.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st			346		2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.....							18		
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"			41		4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)							28		
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)			1,029		6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December							166		
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners: (a) Personal			66		8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)							6		
(b) Other			293											
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes			4,289		10. Number of: (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined							546		
					(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work							511		
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above			2		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.....							154		

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—At the close of the year 1946 there were 333 persons under treatment as compared with 328 in 1945.

New cases dealt with during the year were classified as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Syphilis	17	21	38
Gonorrhoea	105	25	130
Non-Venereal Infections	78	48	126
Cases transferred from other clinics	20	1	21
	220	95	315

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Two infants were admitted suffering from this complaint and were discharged completely cured without complications.

One Maternity Case was admitted for ante-natal treatment on account of syphilis. The result was satisfactory and the patient gave birth to a healthy female child.

In all, 27 patients were admitted:—

	Male	Female	Total
Syphilis	—	12	12
Gonorrhoea	10	3	13
For investigation	1	1	2
	11	16	27

Penicillin was used extensively throughout the year and the numbers treated with this drug were as follows:—

Syphilis	12
Gonorrhoea	93
	105

Demobilised from H.M. Forces, to continue treatment in civilian clinic; had full period of treatment:—

<i>For observation:—</i>	Male	Female
Syphilis	7	—
Gonorrhoea	9	—
	16	—

Passed as cured and then referred to V.D. Department for periodic blood tests. No other treatment given.

Examination of Contacts.—This was carried out where necessary and six children and two adults were found to be suffering from congenital syphilis. All these cases are continuing under treatment. One child aged 4 years was found to be suffering from vulvo-vaginitis and was successfully treated with a course of penicillin injections.

Cases transferred from the Forces in Germany.—Four cases were transferred, all had been under treatment before demobilisation. One case suffering from Gonorrhoea was discharged cured; two cases suffering from Syphilis are still under treatment and one case of the latter disease was transferred to a London Clinic.

On examination, the wife of one of these cases was found to be infected with Syphilis in the early stages and is still under treatment.

In addition seven discharged soldiers who had received a full course of treatment on account of Syphilis and nine who had received treatment on account of Gonorrhoea were transferred to the clinic for continued observation.

Regulation 33B.—One case of Syphilis was dealt with under this regulation and is still under treatment.

Three cases of Gonorrhoea in respect of whom one Form I was received in each case were persuaded to attend for treatment and were discharged cured.

VENEREAL DISEASES (*continued*)

	MICROSCOPICAL		Cultural For Gonorrhoea	SERUM		Cerebro- Spinal Fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		
15. Pathological Work:—							
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the Treatment Centre	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	722	—	483	—	—	24

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	South- port	Lanca- shire County	Wigan	Liver- pool	Man- chester	London	Bedford- shire	Belfast	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from:—									
Syphilis	28	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	38
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	98	24	1	5	—	2	—	—	130
Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	106	14	2	4	—	—	—	—	126
TOTAL	232	40	6	10	1	3	1	1	294
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	6,976	888	40	40	1	8	1	1	7,955

(Signed) H. BARDSLEY,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

VENEREAL DISEASES (continued)

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Southport during the year ended 31st December, 1946

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	51	105	—	—	68	46	24	34	143	185	328
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	7
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
" secondary	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10
" latent in first yr. of infection	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
" all later stages	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" congenital	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, first year of infection	—	—	—	—	72	19	—	—	72	19	91
" later	—	—	—	—	33	6	—	—	33	6	39
Non-venereal conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	48	78	48	126
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other Centres, or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circ. 2226	11	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	20	1	21
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4	80	130	—	—	183	73	102	82	365	285	650
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	6	9	—	—	109	31	76	55	191	95	286
6. (a) Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
" secondary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" latent in first year of infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" all later stages	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" congenital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, first year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. (b) Number of cases under treatment or observations which died—											
From the disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES (continued)

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres, or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	8	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	8	20
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	63	106	—	—	70	41	26	27	159	174	333
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	80	130	—	—	183	73	102	82	365	285	650
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth—											
Syphilis, primary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" secondary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" latent in first year infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" all later stages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of attendances—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s)	844	810	—	—	398	279	40	23	1,282	1,112	2,394
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	752	334	—	—	1,716	1,950	178	631	2,646	2,915	5,561
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1,596	1,144	—	—	2,114	2,229	218	654	3,928	4,027	7,955
12. In-patients—											
Name of Institution (if other than the Treatment Centre):											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	12	—	—	10	3	1	1	11	16	27
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	135	—	—	15	11	7	1	22	147	169
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin	7	5	—	—	82	11	Other diseases		90	18	108
							M.	F.			
							1	2			
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	4	

Part VII

PROPAGANDA

Local Government Exhibition.—A Local Government Exhibition illustrating the work of the various departments of the Corporation was held at the Art Gallery from the 12th October to the 2nd November, 1946. The exhibition was a great success and during the period of three weeks over 55,000 attendances were made by members of the public.

The work of the Public Health Department was depicted by means of photographs, charts, posters, leaflets and models. The following indicates how the stall was arranged and the types of exhibits shown:—

RODENT CONTROL

- Rat traps.
- Poison bait.
- Specimens of rats.
- Mouse traps.

FOOD INSPECTION

- Model pasteurising plant.
- Specimens of unsound foods.
- Slaughtering appliances.
- Plate counts for milk.

SANITARY INSPECTION

- Models of house drainage arrangements.
- Models of sanitary fittings.
- Specimens of household pests.
- Plate counts of town's water.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

- Specimen meals for children.
- Children's clothes and toys.
- Model cot.
- Vitamin preparations.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

- Gas and air apparatus.
- Portable Steriliser.

SCHOOL MEDICAL

- Diphtheria Immunisation.
- Children's clothes.
- Materials for cleansing heads.

DENTAL

- Models of decayed teeth.
- Models showing development of teeth.

HOSPITALS

- X-ray plates showing tuberculosis.
- Penicillin and Sulphonamide drugs.
- Blood transfusion.
- Slides showing tubercle bacilli.
- Model of hospital ward.

BLIND WELFARE

- Braille books.
- Braille writing frame.
- Articles made by blind persons.

Photographs showing the Public Health Department's Stall are also included in this report.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION

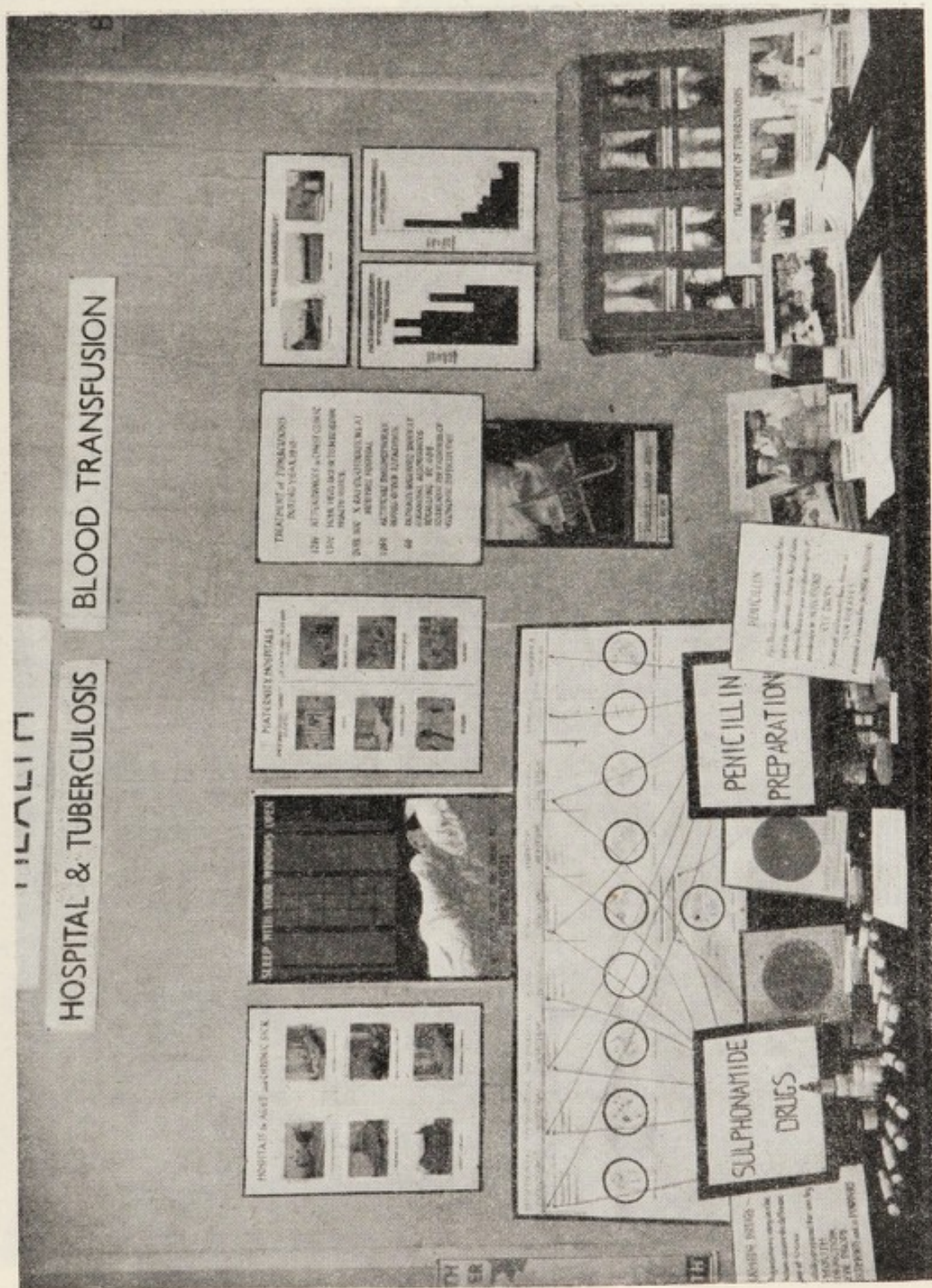


DENTAL STALL



BLIND WELFARE STALL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION



HOSPITALS STALL

[illegible]

FOOD AND SANITATION STALL

[illegible]

RODENT CONTROL STALL

Part VIII

METEOROLOGY

METEOROLOGY

Records from 1921 to 1946:—

YEAR	Temperature of the air				Sunshine			Ozone (O ₃)	Rainfall				Humidity		Subsoil Water level	
	Mean ° Temperature	Deviation from Normal	Absolute Extremes		Duration of Sunshine (Hours)	Deviation from Normal (Hours)	Number of Sunless Days	Mean Daily Ozone (0—10)	Total Rainfall (inches)	Deviation from Normal (inches)	Number of Days with Rain	Duration of Definite Rainfall (hours)	Humidity of the Air at 9 a.m. (% of Saturation)	Deviation from Normal (% of Saturation)	Mean Level of Subsoil Water (inches). Distance below Well-mouth	Deviation from normal (inches)
			° Highest	° Lowest												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1921	50.5	+2.3	84	26	1683.0	+127	69	3.9	28.65	-4.19	182	652.2	81	-1	47.3	+7.3
1922	47.4	-0.5	80	24	1533.0	-19.3	70	3.5	35.11	+2.27	200	645.7	83	+1	41.3	+1.3
1923	48.2	+0.2	86	26	1430.0	-102.7	61	3.8	38.88	+5.90	230	687.0	84	+1	39.0	-1.1
1924	48.9	+0.7	82	25	1410.4	-122.3	65	3.3	36.98	+4.00	215	702.8	85	+2	35.4	-4.7
1925	48.7	+0.4	87	23	1550.8	+18.1	59	3.9	32.58	-0.40	203	559.3	83	0	39.3	-0.9
1926	49.8	+1.5	85	24	1474.4	-56.5	69	3.8	34.84	+1.73	199	551.4	84	+1	41.1	+1.0
1927	48.9	+0.6	78	20	1382.4	-148.5	73	3.6	36.25	+3.14	206	629.8	83	0	39.7	-0.3
1928	49.3	+1.0	75	21	1497.4	-33.5	71	3.6	41.53	+8.42	209	704.6	82	-1	38.6	-1.4
1929	48.4	+0.1	83	12	1730.0	+199.1	66	3.4	32.06	-1.05	184	572.3	81	-2	46.8	+6.8
1930	49.1	+0.8	88	19	1417.3	-113.6	78	3.4	39.57	+6.46	219	696.1	83	0	38.8	-1.2
1931	48.5	-0.3	76	20	1361.4	-164.9	78	3.8	38.56	+5.14	208	735.6	84	+1	33.2	-3.3
1932	49.3	+0.5	84	21	1405.9	-120.4	74	3.4	33.57	+0.15	195	589.0	82	0	63.4	-4.4*
1933	50.0	+1.2	85	19	1617.9	+91.6	58	3.1	23.71	-9.71	161	441.6	81	-2	71.9	+4.1
1934	50.2	+1.5	88	23	1479.5	-46.8	69	3.7	30.70	-2.72	203	565.8	82	-1	—	†
1935	49.8	+1.1	85	19	1573.0	+46.7	57	3.9	34.11	+0.69	200	628.3	78	-2	72.1	+4.3
1936	49.1	+0.4	84	22	1331.1	-190.3	64	3.6	33.89	+0.59	193	604.0	80	0	66.6	-1.2
1937	49.1	+0.4	82	21	1343.9	-177.5	73	3.1	25.00	-8.30	172	472.3	80	0	—	§
1938	50.4	+1.6	76	25	1476.0	-45.4	55	3.9	36.64	+3.34	201	491.5	79	-1	—	§
1939	49.6	+0.8	82	18	1484	-37.0	68	3.6	33.91	+0.61	186	549.3	80	0	66.3	-1.5
1940	48.5	-0.3	83	7	1527	+6.0	74	3.6	31.69	-1.61	184	583.5	80	0	70.3	+2.5
1941	48.6	-0.2	88	11	1424	-97.4	81	3.6	26.91	-6.33	175	528.2	80	0	70.5	+2.7
1942	48.3	-0.5	78	18	1342	-179.4	73	3.6	31.30	-1.94	182	624.7	81	+1	73.5	+5.7
1943	49.9	+1.1	88	21	1665	+143.6	62	4.2	37.88	+4.64	199	607.2	81	+1	67.6	-0.2
1944	49.0	+0.2	78	21	1413	-108.4	70	3.9	35.41	+2.17	202	588.4	83	+1	68.0	+0.2
1945	50.3	+1.5	81	9	1508	+13.4	60	3.9	29.46	-3.78	181	445.8	82	+1	67.6	-0.2
1946	48.9	0.0	77	17	1537	+29.5	72	3.6	38.42	+5.25	194	619.6	82	0	66.5	-1.3

* New site and well commenced 1931. † Well dry frequently. § Well dry at times.

The information necessary to compile the above table was kindly provided by George A. Lidster, Esq., F.R.Met.S., Borough Meteorologist.

Part IX

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

(The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the
School Medical Officer)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Alderman S. E. CHARLTON, J.P.)
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Councillor W. TATTERSALL
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Mr. J. E. MARSHALL
The Rev. H. L. GIBBS
Mr. A. J. HUGHES
Mr. G. A. MILLWARD
The Very Rev. J. FRANCIS
The Rev. F. C. GILL

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The activities of the School Health Service include:—

(i) Routine Inspection at appropriate intervals of pupils in attendance at any school or county college maintained by the local Education Authority.

(ii) Medical Examination of children over 2 years of age to ascertain whether they require special educational treatment on account of disability of mind or body.

(iii) Making of such arrangements as are necessary for securing that comprehensive facilities for free medical treatment are available under the Act or otherwise, for pupils in attendance at any school or county college maintained by the local Authority.

Routine Medical Inspection.—Arrangements for medical inspection of children are that:—

(a) Every pupil admitted for the first time to a maintained school is inspected as soon as possible after admission.

(b) Every pupil attending a maintained primary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at that school.

(c) Every pupil attending a maintained secondary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

During 1946, all elementary schools in the area were visited and medical inspection of Entrants and Leavers carried out. In addition, as in previous years, all children not listed for inspection were examined by the school nurse prior to the doctor's visit. Any child who, by reason of physical or mental handicap, malnutrition or neglect, appeared in need of special attention, was brought before the Medical Officer. This number was 843. Four of the Secondary Schools and the Technical College were visited for inspection.

The numbers of full routine inspections carried out were:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Entrants	1,079
Leavers	728

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Leavers	154
---------------	-----

Attendance at Examination.—The parent of each child is given notice of the date and time of Medical Inspection. Before the war the number of parents who attended the inspection had reached 65% of all ages. In 1946, in the primary schools 58·5% of the parents were present but in the Modern Secondary and Grammar Schools only 17·5% of all the parents attended. The percentage attendance in the three age groups is as follows:—

	1938	1946
Entrants	79·9	70·5
Primary Leavers	70·3	40·8
Secondary and Grammar School Leavers	40·8	17·5

The attendance of parents at the Inspection increases the usefulness of the examination and it is hoped that the numbers of parents attending at all ages will increase.

Refusal of Examination.—By the Education Act of 1944 power is given to deal with cases in which a child attending a maintained school is not submitted for examination. Instances are very rare and in 1946 there were only two such cases.

Findings at Routine Inspection

NUTRITION

At the Routine Medical Inspection an assessment of the nutritional state of each child is made. This assessment is based mainly on a comprehensive clinical standard, in conjunction with the height and weight.

The following table shows the results of these examinations in comparison with the results of the previous years. The figures show only a slight deviation from that of former years showing a rise in the numbers of well-nourished children, while no child was judged to be badly nourished.

Nutrition Table

Year.	Children examined during the year.	Percentage.			
		A. (Excellent)	B. (Normal)	C. (Slightly subnormal)	D. (Bad)
1946	1,961	8·3	87·2	4·5	—
1945	1,731	4·7	90·0	5·5	0·12
1944	1,852	6·4	88·4	5·1	0·11
1943	2,693	8·0	85·4	6·3	0·07
1942	1,437	4·5	81·2	14·4	—
1941	1,983	7·8	84·5	7·6	0·15
1940	2,749	7·6	83·4	8·7	0·29
1939	1,812	10·3	82·9	6·7	0·11
1938	2,221	8·1	83·6	8·1	0·18

There can be no doubt that provision of school meals and milk is an important factor in the state of nutrition of the school child. During 1946, the number of school meals provided has increased but a greater rise is noted in the numbers of children having milk. Since August, 1946, one-third of a pint of milk is provided free for each child.

Provision of School Meals and Milk

*No. of children receiving Milk and/or Meals on one particular day
in October, 1945 and 1946*

	DINNERS.			SANDWICHES.			MILK.		
	Free	Paid	Total	Free	Paid	Total	Free	Paid	Total
1945	236	1,728	1,964	14	747	761	334	5,127	5,461
1946	307	2,286	2,593	23	890	913	7,365	—	7,365

Cleanliness

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

In spite of the continuing difficulties and shortages, there is evidence in 1946 of a tendency to return to the conditions of 1938. It is especially noted in the condition of the children's footwear, only 0.5% being found unsatisfactory as compared with 1.2% last year.

	Entrants		Primary Leavers		Secondary and Grammar Leavers		All Groups	
	1938	1946	1938	1946	1938	1946	1938	1946
Uncleanliness (Body)	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
" (Head)	5.5	7.0	6.3	10.7	7.0	3.9	6.2	8.2
Clothing Unsatisfactory	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.3	—	0.2	0.8
Footwear Unsatisfactory	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	0.3	0.5

HAIR

Cleanliness of the hair also shows an improvement compared with the figures of last year, and it is to be hoped that this improvement will be continued. From the detailed tables following it will be noted that girls of the senior schools are the chief offenders and, as was observed last year, the teaching of personal hygiene is evidently much needed.

During the school year, the School Nurses paid an average of 7.8 visits of inspection per school. They made 6,087 first inspections and 12,780 re-inspections of children known to require special supervision. Two hundred and twenty-three children were excluded during the year for uncleanliness of the head.

Percentage of children found at R.M.I. with nits in the hair

1938	1944	1945	1946
6.0	8.6	11.2	7.5

Table showing condition of children in December, 1946

School	Dept.	Boys.			Girls.		
		Clean	Nits	Vermin	Clean	Nits	Vermin
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Ainsdale C.E.	Mixed	100	—	—	94.12	5.88	—
Ainsdale R.C.	"	100	—	—	100	—	—
All Saints C.E.	"	98.25	1.75	—	91.49	8.51	—
Do.	Infants	95.92	4.08	—	88.89	11.11	—
Birkdale Mod. Secondary	Mixed	100	—	—	77.78	21.6	0.62
Birkdale Council	"	93.80	3.88	2.32	85.19	12.96	1.85
Do.	Infants	88.37	6.98	4.65	82.92	14.62	2.46
Churchtown Council	Mixed	100	—	—	98.29	1.71	—
Do.	Infants	100	—	—	98.55	1.45	—
Christ Church	Boys	99.47	0.53	—	—	—	—
Crossens C.E.	Mixed	100	—	—	100	—	—
Dean Cooke R.C.	"	94.45	5.55	—	75.0	18.33	6.67
Emmanuel C.E.	Infants	100	—	—	98.74	1.26	—
Farnborough Road	Mixed	99.18	0.82	—	92.61	7.39	—
Do.	Infants	100	—	—	98.04	1.96	—
Holy Trinity C.E.	Mixed	100	—	—	90.91	7.57	1.52
Linaker Street Council	"	97.97	2.03	—	87.03	12.97	—
Do.	Infants	96.33	3.67	—	86.91	12.15	0.93
Meols Cop Secondary	Boys	99.03	0.97	—	—	—	—
Do.	Girls	—	—	—	91.88	8.12	—
Norwood Road Council	Mixed	97.69	2.31	—	92.65	7.35	—
Do.	Infants	97.65	2.35	—	89.01	10.99	—
Our Lady of Lourdes	Senior	98.51	—	1.49	83.67	12.25	4.08
Do.	Junior	93.27	5.77	0.96	80.68	14.77	4.55
St. Marie's R.C.	Mixed	92.45	5.66	1.89	80.88	17.65	1.47
St. Philip's C.E.	"	100	—	—	98.18	1.82	—
SS. Simon and Jude's	"	93.75	3.13	3.12	88.8	11.2	—
St. Teresa's R.C.	"	97.7	2.3	—	86.02	11.83	2.15

Summary of Cleanliness Examinations, December, 1946

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nits	47	1.5	265	8.9	312	5.1
Verminous	12	0.4	23	0.8	35	0.6
Clean	3042	98.1	2698	90.4	5740	94.3

Vaccination.—Of the 1,961 children examined at the Routine Medical Inspection in school, only 24% were found to be vaccinated.

Immunisation.—The following table shows how well the immunisation scheme is working and the high percentage of parents taking advantage of this. As an extension of this scheme it is being advised that a secondary reinforcing dose of diphtheria antigen be given 4-5 years after primary inoculation, to raise the level of immunity and so give additional protection. As most children are immunised in infancy a secondary reinforcing dose is best given before admission to primary school.

Summary of Immunisation Returns—October, 1946

School.	Dept.	No. on Roll	No. Immunised	No. Unimmunised	% Immunised
All Saints' C.E.	Mixed	174	162	12	93.11
Do.	Infants	90	76	14	84.45
Ainsdale C.E.	Mixed	167	144	23	86.24
Ainsdale R.C.	Mixed	43	39	4	90.69
Birkdale Modern Secondary	Mixed	356	328	28	92.15
Birkdale Council	Mixed	253	225	28	88.94
Do.	Infants	201	180	21	89.56
Christ Church H.E.	Boys	213	194	19	91.07
Churchtown Council	Mixed	454	413	41	90.97
Do.	Infants	206	198	8	96.12
Crossens C.E.	Mixed	287	257	30	89.54
Dean Cooke R.C.	Mixed	120	100	20	83.33
Emmanuel C.E.	Infants	173	154	19	89.02
Farnborough Road Council	Mixed	486	413	73	85.00
Do.	Infants	315	273	42	86.68
Holy Trinity C.E.	Mixed	330	267	63	80.91
Linaker Street Council	Mixed	361	343	18	95.01
Do.	Infants	210	177	33	84.29
Meols Cop Modern Secondary	Girls	366	317	49	86.62
Do.	Boys	308	280	28	90.90
Norwood Road Council	Mixed	299	283	16	94.64
Do.	Infants	204	184	20	90.20
Our Lady of Lourdes Mod. Secondary	Mixed	276	245	31	88.78
Our Lady of Lourdes R.C.	Junior	211	184	27	87.20
St. Marie's R.C.	Mixed	142	123	19	86.62
St. Philip's C.E.	Mixed	286	277	9	96.85
SS. Simon & Jude's C.E.	Mixed	200	187	13	93.50
St. Teresa's R.C.	Mixed	214	190	24	88.80
High School for Girls	—	508	451	57	88.78
King George V.	—	625	544	81	87.04
Technical College	—	210	186	24	88.57
		8,288	7,394	894	89.21

The above tabulation shows the immunisation position in the schools in the autumn term, and is made up from the returns submitted by the Head Teachers.

Findings at Routine Inspection

Summary of Defects found at Routine Inspection (Percentages)

Defects.	Entrants	Primary Leavers.	Secondary and Grammar Leavers.	All Groups.
	Boys and Girls.	Boys and Girls.	Boys and Girls.	Boys and Girls.
Malnutrition	4.1	5.6	1.9	4.49
Defective Teeth	10.8	7.4	5.2	9.1
Defects of Nose and Throat	15.0	10.4	12.9	13.6
Enlarged Cervical Glands	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.5
Defects of Vision	5.0	7.6	9.1	6.2
" Speech	1.5	0.5	—	1.0
" Hearing	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.8
" Circulation	0.8	0.6	—	0.5
" Respiration	2.6	0.3	1.3	1.6
" Nervous System	0.1	—	—	0.1
Skin Disease	1.9	1.1	5.9	1.9
Deformities	4.1	3.8	7.8	4.3

From this table it is seen that defective teeth which for so long were the most common ailment of school children have now taken second place to defects of the nose and throat. This is encouraging, and whether the improvement is due to the Ministry of Health food supplements to the pre-school and school child or to the increasing interest and education of the parent, it is to be hoped that the figures for defective teeth in school children will continue to fall.

Number of Children found to be requiring Treatment

	No. of children examined	No. of children requiring treatment	Percentage requiring treatment
Entrants	1,079	210	19.5
Primary Leavers	728	137	18.8
Secondary and Grammar Leavers	154	36	23.4
Total	1,961	383	19.5

Mention has been made in previous reports that an efficient treatment service will always result in an apparent increase in the numbers of cases listed as requiring treatment. The lists include many suffering from minor conditions which would be passed over if the facilities available were poor or inconvenient. This fact should be borne in mind when considering the following table which shows the defects found which required treatment during 1945 and 1946.

Defect	Incidence per 1,000 inspections	
	1945	1946
Skin Diseases	18.1	15.8
Defects of Vision (Entrant Group not counted)	66.4	66.9
Squint	8.6	4.6
Other Eye Diseases	1.7	3.1
Defects of Hearing	15.5	10.7
Otitis Media	—	2.0
Chronic Tonsillitis	11.2	31.6
Adenoids	4.3	5.1
Adenoids and Chronic Tonsillitis	4.3	2.0
Other Nose and Throat Defects	13.8	13.8
Defects of Speech	6.9	7.6
Organic Heart Disease	3.4	2.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—
Chorea	—	—
Other Nervous Conditions	0.9	—
Deformities:—		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	1.0
Other forms	7.8	7.6

Ascertainment of Children Requiring Special Educational Treatment

In the 1944 Education Act, emphasis is laid on the need for careful examination and ascertainment of each child unsuited, by physical or mental handicap, to receive benefit by education in an ordinary school. Stress is also laid on the necessity to provide special teaching facilities, suited to the varying types of disability. At the present time the provision of special education is difficult as residential special schools are usually full with long waiting lists and there does not appear to be any hope of this condition being improved for some time to come.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment are as follows:—

Category	Ascertained in 1946	Previously known to Department	In Special School
Blind.....	—	—	—
Partially sighted	—	—	—
Deaf	4	6	4
Partially deaf	—	2	—
Delicate	2	39	2
Diabetic	—	1	—
Educationally sub-normal	19	35	14
Epileptic	1	6	2
Maladjusted	(Not ascertained)		—
Physically handicapped	9	25	6
Defective speech.....	35	40	—

Some idea of the work passing through the hands of the medical, dental and nursing staff is given by the following table:—

Clinic	Number treated in 1946
Nurses Treatment Clinic	9,940
Minor Ailment Clinic	2,494
Skin Clinic	875
Tonsils and Adenoids Clinic	199
Ophthalmic Clinic	483
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	2,859
Aural Clinic	1,146
Nasal Clinic	710
Dental Clinic	6,616
Immunisation Clinic (complete course)	411
„ (reinforcing dose)	38

NURSES' TREATMENT CLINIC

This Scheme, drawn up in 1945 is still in operation. Children who are absent from school attend the clinic in the morning, while patients from school come later in the afternoon. By this scheme two results are achieved in that the loss of school time by children attending is minimised and that this method of “staggering” also reduces the time wasted in the waiting room by parents accompanying their children for treatment.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

All the clinics are held at the Central Clinic at 2, Church Street. The weekly time-table is as follows:—

Day.	Time.	Clinic.
MONDAY	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressings Clinic 2 Nurses.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Doctors' Minor { 2 Doctors. Ailment Clinic { 3 Nurses.
TUESDAY	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressings Clinic 1 Nurse.
	9.30 a.m.	Sunlight Clinic (Boys) { 1 Nurse.
	10.45 a.m.	" " (Girls) {
	10. 0 a.m.	Ear Clinic { 1 Doctor. 1 Nurse.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Sunlight Clinic (Babies) 1 Nurse.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Nasal Treatment 1 Nurse.
WEDNESDAY	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressing Clinic 2 Nurses.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	*Eye Clinic { 1 Doctor. 1 Nurse.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Sunlight Clinic (Babies) 1 Nurse.
THURSDAY	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressings Clinic 1 Nurse.
	9.30 a.m.	Sunlight Clinic (Boys) { 1 Nurse.
	10.45 a.m.	" " (Girls) {
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Skin Clinic { 1 Doctor. 3 Nurses.
FRIDAY	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressings Clinic 1 Nurse.
	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	*Eye Clinic { 1 Doctor. 1 Nurse.
	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.	Nasal Treatment 1 Nurse.
		Immunisation { 1 Doctor. 1 Nurse.
		Sunlight (Babies) 1 Nurse.
SATURDAY	9. 0 a.m. to 12 noon	Dressings Clinic 1 Nurse.
	9. 0 a.m.	Sunlight Clinic (Boys) { 1 Nurse.
	10.30 a.m.	" " (Girls) {

* By appointment only.

Dental Clinics are held daily by two dentists.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC

This Clinic is held each Monday afternoon, during holiday period as well as during term. The clinic is a mixed one for all ages of schoolchildren and the extension of nursery schools brings an increasing number of children under 5 years of age. It serves as an inspection clinic and so as a channel for directing those needing more specialised forms of treatment. It also serves as a follow-up clinic for cases seen at routine medical inspection and to allow supervision of certain classes of handicapped children. The numbers attending are still high, 2,494 children attending in 1946. In last year's report it was suggested that additional clinics might be opened in the outskirts of the town. This would undoubtedly be a boon to parents and would ease the work of the Monday clinic.

Forty cases were referred to the Southport Infirmary for the opinion of a specialist, and three to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital.

SKIN CLINIC

The Dermatologist continues to see skin cases at this clinic each week, thus ensuring that even what may appear to be a trivial condition receives prompt and skilled attention.

	First examinations	Re-examinations
Ringworm (Scalp)	1	1
„ (Body)	—	—
Scabies	62	109
Other conditions	384	383

These figures show a reduction in the number of cases of scabies from the high war-time figures. A total number of 77 children and 74 adults were notified as suffering from scabies during the year.

Forty-one children were admitted to the Skin Department at Pilkington Road with various types of skin diseases.

EYE CLINIC

Three clinics per fortnight were held. One hundred and eighty-three new cases were seen and 265 came up for revision of their glasses and other supervision.

Eight cases requiring further treatment were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at Southport Infirmary.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS

Operative treatment on tonsils and adenoids was carried out by Mr. Courtney Yorke, who retired from this work at the end of 1946.

During this year there were eight sessions in which 155 children were seen and in 97 cases operations were performed.

Treatment of aural disease and general advice on nose and throat conditions have been continued at a weekly session by Dr. MacDougall. One hundred and sixty five new cases attended, and 31 who had attended in other years were also seen. Thirteen children under school age also attended this clinic.

Seven cases were referred to the Southport Infirmary for treatment.

Of the 165 new cases in 1946 there were:—

49	suffering from	otitis media.
17	„	„ defective hearing.
99	„	„ other diseases of the ear.

NASAL CLINIC

Courses of nasal diastolisation were given to 81 children. Cases of nasal catarrh, nasal insufficiency and mouth breathing all benefit by this treatment.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Seventy-one school children were treated by courses of artificial sunlight, with a total of 1,120 attendances. Conditions other than tuberculous glands, for which treatment was given, were mainly rheumatism, chorea, general debility and some skin conditions.

Fifty-two children under school age were also treated.

Total attendances at the clinic were 2,859.

Treatment of Other Conditions

ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS

Twenty-nine new orthopaedic cases were sent to the Southport Infirmary for advice and treatment. Such treatment means regular attendance over a long period for exercises or massage, etc., and loss of school time is unavoidable. Postural defects of a mild type, such as flat feet and scoliosis are treated by special exercises given by physical training instructors in the senior schools. No such facilities are available for the younger children and it is for these that the service requires to be much expanded.

TUBERCULOSIS

Suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are seen at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and if observation or hospital treatment is considered necessary they are admitted to New Hall Sanatorium. The more serious gland cases and cases of bone and joint tuberculous disease have to be admitted to a special hospital school in other areas. Provision of a local special hospital school would be a great advantage.

Fourteen cases of tuberculosis in school children were received. A summary of these notifications is shown in the following table:—

Pulmonary	3	Cervical Glands	5
Bladder	1	Mediastinal Glands	3
Meningitis	1	Bones and Joints	1

DELICATE CHILDREN

This is a varied group and consists of cases of asthma, bronchiectasis, rheumatism, chorea and children who for some reason do not react favourably to a normal school life. There is a considerable number of these children and as yet they are unprovided for. Such provision will have to be considered in the near future.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease among school children.

Notifications were as follows, with the figures for 1945 for comparison:—

Disease	1945	1946
Measles	236	103
Rubella	13	35
Scarlet Fever	51	30
Chicken Pox	141	435
Diphtheria	2	2
Whooping Cough	58	24
Tuberculosis	10	14

The minimum periods of exclusion from school of persons suffering from infectious diseases and of persons who have been in contact with such cases are as follows:—

Exclusion Table

Disease.	Period of Exclusion of Children suffering from Infectious Disease.	Period of Exclusion of Children living in a house in which there is or has recently been Infectious Disease.
*SCARLET FEVER	5 weeks	(1) Children living in a house in which there is, or has recently been, a case of Scarlet Fever must be excluded from School for 7 days after the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital and for a further 7 days after the return of the patient from the Hospital, or (2) If the patient is nursed at home, until 7 days after the disinfection of the premises.
DIPHTHERIA	4 weeks	(1) Children living in a house in which there is, or has recently been, a case of Diphtheria must be excluded for 7 days after the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital. (2) While the patient is being nursed at home. Contacts of Diphtheria carriers go to school.
MEASLES	2 weeks from the date of appearance of the rash	Children under 7 living in a house in which there is a case of Measles must stay away from school, whether they have had the disease or not, for 2 weeks from the appearance of rash in the last case. Children over 7, if they have had the disease, may go to school, but if not they must stay at home for 2 weeks from the commencement of the last case.
WHOOPIING COUGH	5 weeks	Children under 7 years of age, for 3 weeks from the commencement of the last case.
RUBELLA (German Measles)	10 days	Children not themselves suffering must attend school.
CHICKEN POX	3 weeks and till all scabs have disappeared	Children not themselves suffering must attend school.
MUMPS	3 weeks	

NOTE.—The above periods of exclusion apply also to teachers, caretaker or other persons attending the school.

* No child is to be re-admitted after suffering from **Scarlet Fever** or **Diphtheria**, or after having been a carrier of **Diphtheria** till he or she has been passed by the **School Medical Officer**.

Ringworm or Scabies.—No child is to be re-admitted after suffering from either of these diseases **without a Doctor's Certificate**.

Miscellaneous School Medical Work

Examination of Boarded-out Children	10
" for Scholarships	79
For admission to higher schools	104
" " Institutions	1
" " Children's Sanatorium	23
" Free Meals and/or Milk	83
Entertainments	7
Completion of Adoption Forms	1
Admission to Residential Nursery	37
Children notified to the local Mental Deficiency Authority.....	7

Dental Clinic

1. Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routines	6,019
(b) Specials	971
Total	6,990

2. Number of children requiring treatment.....	4,411
3. Number actually treated	2,628
4. Attendances made by children for treatment	6,616
5. Half-days devoted to inspection	60

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1946

A.—*Routine Medical Inspections*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	1,079
Primary Leavers	728
Secondary and Grammar Leavers	154
Total	1,961

Number of Other Routine Inspections

B.—*Other Inspections*

Medical Survey	843
Minor Ailment Clinic	3,369
Total	4,212

C.—Children found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Children Found at Routine Medical Inspection
to Require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition,
Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)

	For defective Vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIa.	Total.
Prescribed Groups:—			
Entrants	38	172	210
Primary Leavers	48	89	137
Secondary and Grammar Leavers	14	22	36
Total (Prescribed Groups)	100	283	383
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	100	283	383

TABLE II

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year
ended 31st December, 1946*

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	1	—
Body	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	60	2
Impetigo	1	—	57	—
Other Diseases (non-T.B.)	29	7	316	11
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	3	2	6	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	21	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	2	—	34	4
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	94	11	53	4
Squint	9	1	6	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	8	7	4	—
Otitis Media	4	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	13	3	31	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	62	131	70	11
Adenoids only	10	1	4	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	4	2	15	—
Other Conditions	27	21	87	9
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-T.B.)	5	24	13	1
Defective Speech	15	5	24	1

TABLE II (continued)

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease:—				
Organic	4	3	2	—
Functional	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	1	1	4	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	10	6	13	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	9	7	20	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary:				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary:				
Glands	—	—	1	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	2	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	2	1	—	—
Other forms	15	66	10	1
Other Diseases and Defects (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	54	41	617	106
Total	383	343	1,472	150

TABLE II (continued)

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups

Age Groups.	Number of Children	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1,079	81	7.5	954	88.4	44	4.1	—	—
Primary Leavers	728	56	7.7	631	86.7	41	5.6	—	—
Secondary and Grammar Leavers	154	26	16.9	125	81.2	3	1.9	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,961	163	8.3	1,710	87.2	88	4.49	—	—

TABLE III
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1946

TREATMENT TABLE

*Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which
see Table V)*

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp:			
(i) X-ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	77	—	77
Impetigo	63	—	63
Other Skin Disease	373	—	373
Minor Eye Defects (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	66	—	66
Minor Ear Defects	32	—	32
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1,179	—	1,179
Total	1,791	—	1,791

TABLE III (continued)

*Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects
Treated as Minor Ailments—Group I)*

Defect or Disease (1)	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	443	—	443
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	5	—	5
Total	448	—	448

Number of Children for whom Spectacles were:—

Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Otherwise	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Otherwise
252	—	179	—

TABLE III (continued)

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat

NUMBER OF DEFECTS

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of treatment (4)	Total number treated (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Author- ity's Scheme (2)				Total (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
69	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	69	10	18	—	81	178

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of Nose and Throat.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total Number treated.
	Resi- dential treatment with education	Resi- dential treatment without education	Non-Resi- dential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic—	Resi- dential treatment with education	Resi- dential treatment without education	Non-Resi- dential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
No. of Children treated	—	—	29	—	—	—	29

TABLE IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups—

Aged: 3	84	Aged: 10	626
4	267	11	566
5	551	12	421
6	557	13	383
7	594	14	273
8	614	15	378
9	676	16	29
Total..... 6,019			

(b) Specials	971		
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	6,990		
(2) Found to require treatment	4,411		
(3) Actually treated	2,628		
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	6,616		
(5) Half-days devoted to—			
Inspection	60		
Treatment	802	Total	862
(6) Fillings—			
Permanent Teeth	1,537		
Temporary Teeth	990	Total	2,527
(7) Extractions—			
Permanent Teeth	562		
Temporary Teeth	4,249	Total	4,811
(8) Admissions of general anaesthetics for extractions	Nil		
(9) Other operations—			
Permanent Teeth	889		
Temporary Teeth	921	Total	1,810

TABLE V
UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITION

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	7.8
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	18,867
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	347
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil
No cleansing station is provided, but means are available as required. Instructions are given to the parents, and if necessary, action is taken under the Education Act, 1944.	
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken: Under the Education Act, 1944	3

TABLE VI
STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY, UNDER SECTION 57, SUBSECTIONS (3) AND (5) OF THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944

Total number of children notified:—	
Section 57, Sub-section (3)	4
Section 57, Sub-section (5)	3

Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, is as follows:—

SUB-SECTION (3).—If, after considering the advice given with respect to any child by a medical officer in consequence of any such medical examination as aforesaid and any reports or information which the local education authority are able to obtain from teachers or other persons with respect to the ability and aptitude of the child, the authority decide that the child is suffering from

a disability of mind of such a nature or to such an extent as to make him incapable of receiving education at school, it shall be the duty of the authority to issue to the local authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, a report that the child has been found incapable of receiving education at school. Provided that, before issuing such a report with respect to any child, the local education authority shall give to the parent of the child not less than 14 days' notice in writing of their intention to do so, and if within that period the parent refers to the Minister the question whether such a report should be issued, the report shall not be issued except by direction of the Minister.

SUB-SECTION (5).—If the local education authority are satisfied that any child in attendance at a school maintained by them or at any special school not so maintained is suffering from a disability of mind of such a nature or to such an extent that he will, in their opinion, require supervision after leaving school, the authority shall before the child ceases to be of compulsory school age issue to the local authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and to the parent of the child, a report that by reason of a disability of mind the child may require supervision after leaving school.

TABLE VII
PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS
FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

	Entrants		Primary Leavers		Secondary and Grammar Leavers		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Listed for Inspection	—	—	—	—	—	—	2133	—
Absent from Inspection	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	8.0
Parent refused Inspection	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.1
Actually Inspected	1079	—	728	—	154	—	1961	91.9
Parent or Guardian present	760	70.5	297	40.8	27	17.5	1085	55.3
Unvaccinated	807	74.8	582	79.9	106	68.8	1495	76.2
Unsatisfactory Clothing	8	0.7	8	1.1	—	—	16	0.8
„ Footgear	6	0.6	4	0.5	—	—	10	0.5
Malnutrition	44	4.1	41	5.6	3	1.9	88	4.5
Nits in the Hair	66	6.1	76	10.5	5	3.2	147	7.5
Vermineous Hair	10	0.9	2	0.3	1	0.6	13	0.7
„ Clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodies Dirty	5	0.5	4	0.5	1	0.6	10	0.5
Defective Teeth	116	10.8	54	7.4	8	5.2	178	9.1
Nose { Enlarged Tonsils or	135	12.5	63	8.7	12	7.8	210	10.7
and { Adenoids								
Throat { Other Conditions	27	2.5	13	1.8	8	5.2	48	2.4
Glands in the Neck	16	1.5	10	1.4	3	1.9	29	1.5
Eye { External Eye Disease	4	0.4	4	0.5	1	0.6	9	0.5
{ Defective Vision	42	3.9	50	6.9	13	8.4	105	5.3
{ Squint	9	0.8	1	0.1	—	—	10	0.5
Ear { Defective Hearing	9	0.8	6	0.8	—	—	15	0.8
{ Ear Disease	8	0.7	8	1.1	4	2.6	20	1.0
Speech Defects	16	1.5	4	0.5	—	—	20	1.0
Heart and { Cardiac Disease	4	0.4	3	0.4	—	—	7	0.4
Circulation { Anaemia	1	0.1	1	0.1	—	—	2	0.1
Lung Disease	28	2.6	2	0.3	2	1.3	32	1.6
Nervous Disease	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Deformities	44	4.1	28	3.8	12	7.8	84	4.3
Skin Disease	21	1.9	8	1.1	9	5.8	38	1.9
Other Disease or Defect	48	4.4	36	4.9	11	7.1	95	4.8

TABLE VIII
DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT — ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Month	Results of Inspection			Ap- point- ments	Special Inspections		Extractions		Local Anesthetic	Fillings		Dress- ings	Scal- ings	Root Treat- ment	Teeth Extracted for Regulation Purposes		Oral Affec- tions	Consultation with Parent	Examination Deferred	No. of Treatments			
										Temp.	Perm.				Temp.	Perm.							
	Schools Visited	Children Examined	Children needing Treatment		No. Inspected	No. found to require Treatment	Temp.	Perm.												Temp.	Perm.	New	Re- visits
January	—	—	—	358	123	103	200	16	222	79	66	36	14	—	63	16	4	15	60	65	109	88	40
February	5	1513	938	390	101	87	261	3	247	107	41	64	8	—	66	2	14	36	44	83	80	86	94
March	1	283	170	548	57	50	397	14	373	100	118	43	18	—	83	15	12	33	28	270	72	62	63
April	1	180	109	386	72	61	261	6	186	94	47	51	4	2	46	10	12	30	42	109	89	51	73
May	3	542	366	680	54	48	510	17	470	131	112	168	14	3	73	17	11	36	52	271	172	49	94
June	2	387	251	428	37	30	269	8	282	82	76	62	7	—	66	13	16	29	51	130	113	31	80
July	2	654	438	452	42	37	282	11	276	104	54	48	4	—	80	13	14	33	53	138	115	33	84
August	—	—	—	76	25	23	31	—	38	10	9	65	—	—	12	2	5	6	25	—	4	21	43
September	—	—	—	478	32	29	325	15	340	70	72	101	4	—	103	14	9	29	58	164	96	25	116
October	2	361	205	428	49	44	312	7	285	70	45	122	4	1	67	9	18	24	44	104	141	44	89
November	4	802	487	364	63	51	206	8	252	85	47	99	9	4	77	22	10	44	44	85	52	54	129
December	—	—	—	350	29	23	215	14	229	58	41	51	10	—	47	18	10	8	45	95	86	33	74
TOTALS	20	4722	2964	4938	684	586	3269	119	3200	990	728	910	96	10	783	151	135	323	546	1514	1129	577	979

TABLE IX
SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT — SECONDARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Month	Schools Visited	Ap- point- ments	Inspections		Extractions		Local Anaesthetic		Fillings		Dress- ings	Scal- ings	Root Treat- ment	Teeth Extracted for Regulation Purposes		Oral Affec- tions	Consultation with Parent	Examined, Treatment, Deferred	No. of Treatments		
			Number Inspected	No. found to require Treatment	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.				New	Re- visits				Specials		
January	—	286	10	8	23	19	73	—	158	1	18	4	3	35	7	7	29	144	90	5	12
February	1	152	4	2	15	12	34	—	78	—	8	11	6	11	8	1	22	53	75	—	6
March	—	154	9	8	6	13	19	—	79	—	18	4	—	10	11	3	17	23	44	9	36
April	—	144	55	24	3	4	13	—	58	1	10	5	3	5	11	—	67	8	20	28	40
May	—	82	6	4	2	—	8	—	38	—	2	5	1	10	1	2	12	—	—	12	50
June	—	64	9	8	—	2	10	—	26	—	1	3	—	8	3	1	21	—	—	7	41
July	2	183	121	67	8	4	20	—	32	1	4	—	—	13	7	1	48	—	—	18	43
August	—	114	10	7	8	8	27	—	29	—	8	—	4	8	1	—	28	3	4	15	46
September	—	99	18	15	8	5	24	—	55	7	8	1	4	9	—	1	41	—	—	19	68
October	—	234	28	23	43	19	83	—	98	—	18	6	7	24	5	5	43	90	19	24	52
November	—	256	9	8	35	20	91	—	108	—	19	9	7	34	13	2	25	31	119	21	65
December	1	131	8	8	10	7	29	—	50	1	14	—	1	12	7	1	45	22	8	5	55
TOTALS	4	1899	287	182	161	113	431	—	809	11	128	48	36	179	74	24	398	374	379	163	514

During the year, 285 half-days were devoted to Dental Treatment of Secondary and Grammar School Children. 1,925 attendances were made at the Clinic by 537 individual children.

