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Contributors

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C.T.

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COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT.

REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

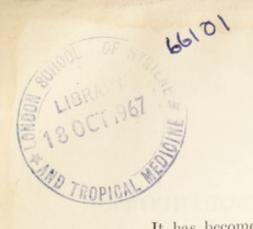
County Borough of Southport,

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

SOUTHPORT:

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

1924.



NOTIFICATIONS.

It has become necessary to call the attention of the profession to the necessity of a more meticulous observation of the provisions of the various Acts involving Notification.

In the course of a year a number of births are not notified; and I am of the opinion that a moderate number of cases of Pneumonia, of whatever kind, also escape notification.

Apart from the question of statute law, the duties were imposed in order to enable the Sanitary Authority to take Sanitary action as indicated in the case. In Tuberculosis it is almost constant to have intimation of the disease when this is already far advanced, although no doubt a diagnosis has been made and the patient under medical treatment for a considerable period. I should very much prefer that the error, if any, might take place in the other dimension, and that cases in which there is any element of doubt might be brought to notice at the earliest possible moment. I have to confess that most cases are beyond the recognised first stage for Sanatorium Treatment when we hear of them.

We have had in the last year or two several cases of Diphtheria which had been diagnosed as simple Tonsillitis and treated as such; these cases have turned out to be of the gravest nature, and deaths have followed, and in other cases the escape has been of the narrowest. I am most anxious to see any sore throat about which any doubt is felt, and will be glad to do so alone or in consultation immediately the case has been brought to my notice.

All of us realise that in Tuberculosis cases the final result of treatment is usually found months after the definite diagnosis is made. I would emphasise the fact that time is of the utmost importance, and that much can be achieved by an active rather than a passive line of treatment. I would appreciate a closer co-operation in dealing with these cases. Little help can be given if tentative and expectant treatment is carried on for some months before claiming the assistance of the Tuberculosis Department. Although even in some Stage III. cases something can be done to alleviate and improve the patient's condition, much more can be effected in dealing with early cases, and all available sources of treatment should be tapped.

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

REPORT, 1923.

		Local Rates.
Population at Census, 1911	69,643	mates.
Do. do. 1921	71,900	
Do. (estimated by Reg. Genl.), middle of 1923	72,410	
Area of Borough (Excluding Foreshore, 10,429 acres),		
acres	8,804	
Birth-rate, per 1.000 living, in 1923	13.76	13.98
Death-rate, ,, ,, excluding deaths of visitors		12.84
Death-rate, ,, ,, corrected	13.49	***
Gross Death-rate (deaths registered in the Borough)	12.98	
Death-rate from seven principal Zymotic Diseases	0.26	0.28
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births	65	63

GEOLOGY.

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

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

LOCAL WEATHER DURING 1923.

(Preliminary Report received from the Borough Meteorologist).

Under the influence of an exceptionally low mean barometric pressure, 1923 at Southport may be briefly described as a phenomenally westerly and windy, and a decidedly dull and wet, year; the one redeeming feature of which was much sunshine during the otherwise unfavourable autumn.

In greater detail, its principal characteristics were an abnormally mild and westerly January; a very wet, south-easterly February; unusually early and protracted easterly winds during March and April (the spell being unprecedented in the 52 years' local records); stormy, cold, north-westerly weather during May and June (also quite unprecedented), doing irreparable damage, for the remainder of the year, to vegetation, and rendering the summer one of the latest on record; a droughty June; ten days of welcome heat in July (from the 5th to the 14th); remarkably incessant westerly winds from the middle of that month until mid-November; and large quantities of rain every month from August to December. The lack of sunshine occurred principally in June and July; the very remarkable excess of wind-speed in January and from May to October. The latter was due to a deficiency of south-easterly, and prevalence of westerly, winds, so greatly exceeding anything of the kind previously on record as to be quite astonishing.

A selection of the principal monthly statistical results is given below:—

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

	Hourly Mean		Deviation from		Absolute Extreme in 1923.			
Ter	mperati	ire.	Norma	1.	Highe	owest.		
1923.	0		0		0		0	
January	43.4		+4.1		58		31	
February	41.1		+2.3		54		29	
March	43.9		+3.3		65		33	
April			+0.2		61		30	
May	47.6		-3.2		63		36	
June	53.5		-2.9		64		41	
July	61.8		+2.8		86		52	
August	58.4		-0.3		74		46	
September	54.4		-0.5		73		42	
October	50.0		+1.0		60		37	
November	39.6		-3.5		55		26	
December	39.6		-0.6		49		26	
					-			
Year	48.2		+0.2		86		26	

The first three months, and July, were unusually warm, but the excess of temperature then was nearly compensated for by the cold, polar airs of May and June, and a wintry November. The mean temperature of the entire year was practically normal, exceeding the 50 years' average by not quite a quarter of a degree. There were no low minima.

SUNSHINE AND OZONE.

A POST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	Duration	Deviation		No. of	Mean
	of	from		Sunless	s Daily
	Sunshine	. Normal	1.	Days.	Ozone.
1923.	Hours.	Hours.			0 to 10.
January	. 45.7	+1.9		. 13	4.2
February	. 53.3	15.0		. 9	3.2
March	. 117.7	0.5		. 6	2.9
April	. 152.9	16.5		. 4	3.3
May		13.0		. 2	5.0
June	. 157.3	54.1		. 2	5.2
July	. 161.3	44.1		. 4	3.9
August	. 174.7	6.2		. 3	3.6
September	. 155.9	+16.5		. 1	3.3
October	. 97.2	+1.5		. 4	4.1
November	. 75.0	+20.3		. 3	3.6
December	. 42.1	+6.5		. 10	3.3
		-			
Year	.1430.0	102.7		. 61	3.8

Every month from February to August, inclusive, was duller than usual; the largest deficiencies of sunshine occurred in June and July. The four concluding months were brighter, particularly November, but the net result for the whole year was a shortage of 103 sunny hours.

RAINFALL.

				Number]	Duration
	Total	Deviatio	n	of Days		of
	Rainfall.	from		with	aj	preciable
		Normal		Rain.		Rainfall.
1923.	Inches.	Inches.				Hours.
January	2.34	 -0.30		21		
February	3.88	 +1.78		24		78.6
March		 -0.92		13		30.8
April	2.61	 +0.78		14		47.3
May	2.48	 +0.35		19		54.6
June	0.58	 -1.70		10		18.4
July	2.97	 -0.02		16		39.3
August		 +1.17		22		63.8
September		 +0.46		21		51.3
October		 +0.81		27		71.4
November		 +1.78		19		72.1
December	4.91	 +1.71				105.3
Year	38.88	 +5.90		230		687.0

Eight months out of the twelve yielded excesses of rainfall. June only was very dry, and March partially so. The year's total precipitation amounted to virtually 39 inches, or six inches above the local average for 50 years. The number of days on which the rain fell was, however, still more unusual, being 42 more than normal—a result not approached at Southport since the year 1872.

HUMIDITY, AND SUBSOIL WATER LEVEL.

	Humidity				ean Lev	ei	Deviation
	of the Air		from		of Subso	il	from
	at 9 a.n		Normal		Water.		Normal.
	% of		% of		*		
1923.	Saturatio						Inches.
January	92		+4		35.1		+1.0
February			+5		32.9		0
March			0		31.7		-1.2
April	76		-3		35.1		+0.7
May			+1		38.2		+0.9
June	78		+2		42.2		± 0.6
July	80		+2		46.8		+1.3
August			0		48.3		+0.7
September	84		+2		47.3		0.8
October	85		0		44.4		-2.1
November			0		36.0		-6.5
December			+4				-8.1
Year	84		+1		39.0		-1.1

^{*} Distance below well mouth. '

The three winter months (January, February and December) were exceptionally humid, and April alone had a drier atmosphere than is customary. The subsoil water level, however, was nearly normal until the middle of October, after which a notable rise occurred, culminating in a good deal of flooding of the adjacent Moss lands at the close of December.

WIND DIRECTION (GROUPED).

	Duration Percentages.				Devia	tions fr	om No	rmals.	
	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.		N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.
	E	80	&	&		&	&	&	&
	E.	S.	W.	N.		E.	S.	W.	N.
1923.	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
January	1	13	68	18			-21	+29	+3
February		52	23	4		+4	+16	9	-11
March	39	31	17	13		+18	+6	-17	-7
April	45	29	18	8		+22	+9	-16	-15
May	20	5	39	36		-6	-16	+9	+13
June	6	2	45	47		-17	-15	+13	+19
July	10	16	59	15		-5	-2	+20	-13
August		24	58	16		-13	+2	+18	-7
September	0	24	56	20		-22	-4	+27	-1
October	1	-28	56	15		-22	-8	+32	-2
November	18	21	34	27		-1	-13	+4	+10
December	11	34	28	27		-4	-4	-4	+12
Year	14	23	42	21		-5	-4	+9	0

The Spring east winds again occurred a month or two before their usual season, and this time their predominance was so excessive as to be unique. The latter has also to be said of the west-north-westerly winds shown in the above Table in May and June. But the even greater preponderance of strong, due westerly currents from July until the middle of November, being far more protracted, formed the most noteworthy feature of the year's weather.

JOSEPH BAXENDELL, F.R.Met.Soc., Borough Meteorologist.

POPULATION.

The number of New Houses erected and completed during the year was about 72. The gain by excess of births over deaths was 53. The number of children attending Elementary Schools is practically constant for 5 years if allowance is made for Boys transferred to the Boys' Secondary School.

The Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1920 was 72,939, and for the middle of 1923 was 72,410, which is adopted as a basis for the rates for 1923.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

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

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

The number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief during the fourth week of October, 1923, was 773. The amount of Relief expended was £192 19s. 2d.

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

	1922	1923
In-Patients—Total treated	 1103	 1156
Out-Patients-Total treated	 7470	 3490

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

BIRTH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Births numbered 996, of which 500 were males and 496 females. The resulting Birth-rate is 13.76. This is a reduction compared with the previous year, and conforms with the incidence throughout the country.

Legitimate !	Births	 937
Illegitimate	Births	 59
		996

DEATH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Death-rate for 1923, 13.49 per 1,000 per annum, has been attained by applying the Corrected number of Deaths, 977, to the Registrar-General's Estimate of the population for the middle of the year, namely:—72,410.

The number of deaths actually registered in the Borough and the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital in Moss Lane was 940, of which 438 were males and 502 females. These figures give a Gross Death-rate of 12.98 per 1,000 of the population.

If, however, from the above 940 deaths are deducted 10 deaths of visitors who came into the town in a precarious state of health, and died after only a short stay here, there remain 930 deaths; from which, by calculation, a "local" death-rate of 12.84 per 1,000 is obtained.

The deaths of persons over 65 numbered 485, being nearly 50 percent. of the total deaths. The "Corrected" Death-rate, 13.49, may be compared with the average death-rate of 13.75 for the five years 1919 to 1923 inclusive. The "Corrected" rate as given is not the academic "Corrected" Death-rate; it remains to correct it for age and sex, and the factor necessary for that end, it appears, can never be supplied by the Registrar-General. The deaths from Organic Heart Disease and Respiratory Diseases show no striking change.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

Twenty deaths, due respectively to Measles (9), Diphtheria (1), and Diarrhea (9) gave a corrected Zymotic Death-rate of 0.26 per 1,000. This is a very satisfactory Zymotic Death-rate. Probably some, if not all of the cases of Infantile Diarrhea were not of an epidemic nature.

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT.

Cases notified :-

Pu	lmon	ary.		Non-	ary.	Totals.
Males	46			18		64
(Duplicate			ns exe		ed).	119

How dealt with :--

	Puln	Pulmonary.			dmonary.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Domiciliary	7	7		2	1
Dispensary		6		5	6
Institutional		4		4	2
Domiciliary and Dispensary	1	2			
Domiciliary and Institutional					1
Domiciliary, Dispensary and Institutional					
		2		1	1
Dispensary and Institutional	15	10		1	1
Treated by Private Medical					
Practitioners	5	10		4	* 2
Dispensary and Poor Law Institutional	_				****
Poor Law Institutional	4			1	-

Number of Patients on Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1923 :—

Puli	monar	y. Non-	Pulme	onary.	Total.
Males	127		45		172
Females	113		36		149
Total	240		81		321

How dealt with :-Pulmonary. Non-Pulmonary. Males. Females. Males. Females. Domiciliary 13 4 Dispensary 5 41 31 9 Institutional 1 1 3 Domiciliary and Dispensary 3 4 1 Domiciliary and Institutional 2 1 Domiciliary, Dispensary and Institutional 3 Dispensary and Institutional 2 10 14 1 Treated by Private Medical Practitioners 18 Dispensary and Poor Law Institutional Poor Law Institutional 2 22 Totals 72 27 81

OUTSIDE SANATORIA.

Thirteen patients were sent to Meathop, one patient to Bridge-of-Weir, and one to King Edward VII. Sanatoria during the year, with results as follows:—

Improved	6
In Statu Quo	2
Fit for light work	2
Transferred Birkdale Hospital	1
Discharged at own request	1
Still under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1923	3

15

SHAFTESBURY ROAD SANATORIUM.

A Table is given showing the stage of the disease on admission to the Sanatorium. The results of treatment in suitable cases have been encouraging, but so long as the patient is allowed to remain under home conditions until in the advanced stages of the disease, Sanatorium treatment cannot be expected to obtain much result.

Stage.	No. of Cases.	Died.	Im- proved.	Arrested.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Discharged at own request within one month.
I.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
II.	6	0	4	1	0	1	0
III.	28	11	7	2	4	2	. 2
Total	36*	11	11	5	4	3	2

^{*} In addition, 2 cases were admitted and found to be non-Tubercular.

During the year a supply of "Diaplyte" vaccine was obtained through the kindness of Dr. Cronin Lowe, Pathologist to the Southport Infirmary, and was used in seven cases over a period of 6 months. These cases were all more or less advanced. The results of the treatment were disappointing, except in two cases in which some slight improvement was shown and has been maintained since the treatment was stopped.

Considerable benefit has accrued to the patients as a result of the appointment of an Honorary Dental Surgeon, Mr. W. A. Findlay, Jun., L.D.S. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this work. The improvement in the general health of a patient whose mouth has been cleared of suppurating teeth is marked.

In the report of last year a suggestion was put forward that a Sub-Committee should be formed to undertake the arrangement of enter-tainments and concerts at the Sanatorium. I regret to say that this suggestion was not carried into effect.

DISPENSARY.

No. of individual patients attending dispensary	238
No. of attendances by these patients	1329
Cases visited (notified during 1923)	116
Re-visits	1333
Enquiries contacts	2900
Clinical examination by Tuberculosis Officer	706
Clinical examination by Consulting Officer	49
Contacts examined	67
Hours at dispensary	294

NOTES ON NOTIFICATION, TREATMENT, AND RESULTS.

During the five years 1919 to 1923, 594 cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 467 cases notified, seventeen were found to be non-tubercular, giving an incidence of 450.

As will be seen from Chart I. there is a decline in the rate of notification to the low level of 79 in 1921, and along with this an accompanying rise in the number of Non-Pulmonary cases in that year. When considering the chart, the fact must be remembered that Southport is a residential town to which large numbers of invalids come, and as such its local incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is not comparable with that for England and Wales.

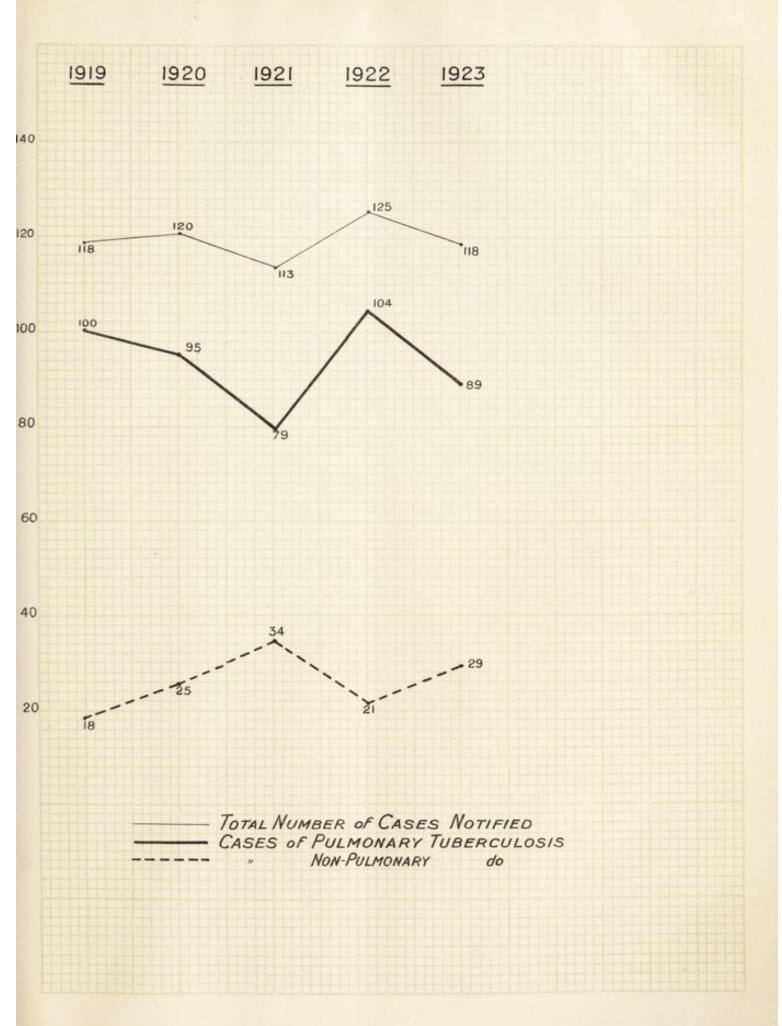
A note of the stage of the case at notification was obtainable in 326 instances, and a table (1) is given to show the relative numbers in each stage. Of the 326, only 24.2% were Stage I. cases, and 16.6% Stage II., while 59.2% were Stage III. So that more than half the cases notified are so far advanced in the disease that nothing can be done beyond treating the symptoms and attempting to prolong life. With one or two exceptions all these cases are beyond any hope of obtaining a cure.

There are no doubt several reasons for this late notification; and here the type of population must be remembered, for many cases come from industrial towns when the disease is far advanced. There is still some dread of notification on the part of the patient, shared in many cases by the doctor. In fact it would almost seem that in some cases the doctor refrains from examination of the sputum in order that he may not be forced into notifying.

If early notification of Tuberculosis is of value, and of this there can be no doubt, it is a duty which should be performed punctiliously by every doctor in private practice.

Public opinion requires to be educated so that a true perspective of the disease and its risks can be realised. An educated consumptive is not a source of risk to the community; but a patient who does not know how to take precautions is spreading the disease. It is in this connection that the work of the Tuberculosis Nurse should find its maximum value.

It is satisfactory to note that as between the Tuberculosis Department and the private medical practitioners there is an increasing tendency to co-operate, indeed the methods of some of our private colleagues are beyond criticism; but at the same time many do not avail themselves of the resources which are at present obtainable at the Dispensary for diagnosis and treatment, and it is hoped that this state of affairs will be improved. It would seem to be a reproach to the medical profession that over 50% of the cases notified are Stage III. cases, but there are difficulties which can be realised to the full only by the private doctor himself.





RESULTS OF 450 CASES. DIED No Record DIED under 12 MONTHS from date of NOTIFICATION Arrested Improved 1.S.Q. Cured 10



TREATMENT.

Table 2 shows in each year the number of cases in receipt of Dispensary treatment, and also the number which have received Sanatorium treatment at any time during the course of the illness. In some cases a patient may be admitted to a Sanatorium on two or three occasions; these have been counted as single admissions when estimating the figures in the table.

It will be seen that 39% of the cases here received Sanatorium treatment.

Cases "treated neither at the Dispensary nor by the private practitioner" are mainly those which have been notified from institutions such as the Ormskirk Union, etc.

The results of treatment are shown on Chart II. There is a record of result in 343 cases, of which number 187 died during the five years 1919—1923. 64, i.e., 34%, died within one month of notification. This may be accounted for to some extent by the influx of a small number of cases who were in extremis on arrival, and a few would be fulminant or "galloping" cases, but other factors are influential in producing this result.

The columns "cured" and "arrested" should be read together. A case is placed in the category "arrested" when all cough and expectoration have been stopped and there are no physical signs of activity. If this patient remains in this category for two years, a tentative result of "cured" is recorded; but the patient, as far as possible, is kept under observation for some years after the result "cured" is obtained.

The difficulty of obtaining a record in every case is great; in 200 cases which were not seen by the Tuberculosis Officer there was no record in 79 cases, and until the death certificate is signed there usually is no record to go upon.

NON-PULMONARY T.B.

During the five years 1919-1923, 127 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The results of Treatment in these cases are as follows :-

Cured		 22
Arrested		 17
Improved		 14
I.S.Q		 9
Died		 45
No record		 20
	Total	 127

A record of Family History was obtainable in 81 cases, of which 38.2% gave a positive history, and 61.8% negative history.

TABLE I.

STAGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

(A record of the Stage was obtainable in 326 Cases).

Stage.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Totals.
I.	19	18	12	15	15	79
П	9	13	7	12	13	54
III.	49	42	26	40	36	193
OTALS	77	73	45	67	64	326

TABLE II. OF TREATMENT.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Totals
Dispensary Treatment	54	52	31	51	45	233
Treatment solely by Private Practitioner	39	34	42	48	37	200
Treated neither at Dispensary nor by Private Practitioner	3	5	5	1	8	17
Found to be Non T.B	4	4	1	4	4	17
Totals	100	95	79	104	89	467
No. of Cases which re- ceived Sanatorium Treatment at any time	37	33	24	43	41	178

WORK DONE BY THE HEALTH VISITING STAFF.

The routine work comprises :--

Visits and re-visits to practically all cases of Tuberculosis notified in the Borough. Instructions are given to patients and relatives with regard to the precautions to be observed to prevent the spread of disease.

Visits in connection with the Notification of Births Act and Blind Persons Act.

Attendance at Post-Natal Clinics.

Attendance at Clinics for children from one year to five years of age, and visiting in connection with same.

Visits to all infants notified to be suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum and sore eyes. In the case of the latter, treatment is frequently done and explicit directions given to the parent.

Attendance at the routine medical inspection and the following-up of all children found to be suffering from any defect.

Attendance at Welfare, Ophthalmic, Tonsil and Adenoid, Minor Ailment, Skin, Tuberculosis, and T.B. contact clinics.

Visits to Infantile Diarrhoea, Infectious Skin Diseases, and Verminous and Neglected children.

Visits are also made to cases referred to the Medical Department by

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

United Services Fund.

Relieving Officer.

Welfare Committee.

In addition to the above, numerous cases reported in various ways have been attended to.

(For Visits see pages 22 and 29).

MIDWIVES' ACT.

Number of Midwives in practice at the end of the year ... 20

The following Table gives the causes for which the Midwives required medical assistance during the year 1923:—

	Delayed labour	10
	Torn perineum	12
	Pyrexia	4
Mother	Deformity	1
	Pneumonia	1
	Mal presentation	2
to a la cons	Anæmia	1
	Hæmorrhage	1
		-
		32
	Inflammation of eyes	2
	Phimosis	2
	Premature birth	3
Child -	Cyanosed	2
	Abnormality	1
	Convulsions	1
		- Market
		11
	Total	43
STILLBII	RTHS.	
Nur	mber notified by Medical Practitioners	. 33
	" " Midwives	
Number of	Births notified by Medical Practitioners	422
,.	., ,, Midwives	560
,,	" Medical Practitioners and Mid	wives 36
**	,, ,, Other persons	—
		1018

INFANTILE CARE.

Births notified to M.O.H. —Legitimate 968
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Births not notified
,, , , (1922) 9
Infants visited at home
do. stillborn .,
do. who died within 24 hours of birth 12
do. breast fed
do. partly breast fed
do. artificially fed 114
do. removed 1
Re-visits to Infants
Cases seen at home, aged 1 to 5 years3264
Ante-natal visits
Ante-natal re-visits
Post-natal visits
Post-natal re-visits3037
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:
Breast fed
Artificially fed
Died under 24 hours
Too good to visit4
64

^{* 17} infants were ted with the boat-shaped bottle and 3 were spoon fed.

MATERNITY WARD.

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

Total number of cases admitted	256.
No. of cases delivered by Midwives	206.
No. of cases delivered by Doctors	47.
Average duration of stay	15.67 days.
Every case that enters the Ward is seen by a Doctor.	
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis with result of treatment in each case	None.
No. of cases in which Temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of Pulse Rate	2.
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case.	1 transferred to V.D. Dept., recovered.
No. of Infants not entirely Breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not Breast-fed.	17. Either illness of Mother—flat nipples. The Doctor supervised and every effort was made to breast feed the infants.
No. of Maternal Deaths with causes	 Case of Mastitis, removed to Infirmary—died of Pulmonary Embolism.
No. of Foetal Deaths (Stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes—and the results of the post-mortem examination if obtainable.	Stillborn, 7. Abortion, 7. Within 10 days after birth, 4. In two cases of Stillbirth mother gave Positive Wasserman; and these cases were transferred to

cases were transferred to V.D. Dept. for treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

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

The Health Committee have arranged a system of co-ordination with the Southport Babies' Home, The Shelter of Compassion, The Southport and Birkdale Day Nursery, and the All Saints' Creche. The last was closed on 31st of December on account of falling attendance. In virtue of this arrangement the Corporation were to pay the various Institutions, as a subsidy, 25 per cent. of their net expenditure for each financial year; the net expenditure being reckoned as their gross approved expenditure less their earned income. This is in addition to a 50% grant paid by the Ministry of Health. The amount of this grant is subject to modification in the ensuing financial year.

SOUTHPORT BABIES' HOME.

Remaining from previous year	8
Admitted during the year	14
Discharged during the year	16
In-patient days	4746

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

SHELTER OF COMPASSION.

Admitted	16
Discharged from Shelter	12
Average length of time kept	3 months.
Prevention and Rescue Cases	32
Visits paid by former inmates	454

ALL SAINTS' CRECHE, BLOWICK.

Individual	Children	admitted	 29
Attendance	s (days)		 2900

The Creche was closed down 31st December, 1923.

SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE DAY NURSERY, DUKE STREET.

Individual Children	admitted	 114
Attendances (days)		 3876

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE DAY NURSERIES.

"Nervous"		 	 	1
Strabismus		 	 	1
Rickets (slig	ht)	 	 	1
Scar		 	 	1
Adenoids		 	 	1
Enlarged To	nsils	 	 	1

WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the Centres remain very satisfactory, and the small decrease corresponds to the decrease in the birth incidence. The Honorary Medical Officer is Dr. Rye, who attends the first three Centres, and whose work has been invaluable. The work at Crossens proceeds at a steady rate and justifies the institution of the Centre.

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES.

	NURSING MOTHERS.			CTANT HERS.	Infa	NTS.	Children	
	1st visits	Re- visits	1st visits	Re- visits	1st visits	Re- visits	over 1 and under 5 years.	
Hampton Road	148	2412	12	.31	146	1627	1094	
High Park	113	2216	6	21	116	1773	638	
Liverpool Road	78	1442	10	10	78	836	811	
Crossens	19	633	3	3	23	374	391	
	358	6703	31	65	363	4610	2934	

	Nursing Mothers.	Expectant Mothers.	Infants.	Children over 1 and under 5 years.
Hampton Road	139	28	1773	1094
High Park	186	24	1877	638
Liverpool Road	168	127 28	907	811
Crossens	94	3	397	391
	587	78	4954	2934

DENTAL MATERNITY CENTRE.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1923.

Month.	Appointments.	No. Treated.	Ext tio		N20	Gen.	Fillings.	Dressings.	Scalings.	Oral Affections.	Examined.	Impressions Taken.	Bite Taken.	Try In.	Part U.	Dent	shed tures. Fu	ıll. L.	Repair.	Re-make.
Jan	40	22	50	8	-	3	1	-	-	5	9	2	1			_	-	-	-	-
Feb	37	29	7	7	-	_	-			7	7	10	3	4	-	2		1	-	2
March	30	20	6	6	-	-	2		_	6	3	3	-	2	_	- 1	1	1	1	-
April	31	29	27	8	-	1		1	-	6	13	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
May	49	37	42	6	-	- 2	-	-	_	12	8	12	4	3	1	-	1		1	1
June	46	43	16	16		-	1	1	-	6	8	13	3	7	1	3	2	2	1	-
July	50	46	63	19	_	2		2		8	9	12	7	3	2	_	3	3	3	-
August	18	18	1	1	-	_	_	3	2	8	4	4	1	1	_	_	1	1	-	_
Sept	58	55	66	24	-	2	1	_	-	9	8	17	4	6	3	3	2	2		-
Oct	73	77	71	45	-	2	7	1	_	20	12	18	3	6	2	1	2	3	1	2
Nov	63	52	69	15	_	3	2	5		17	10	10	3	5		2	2	1		1
Dec	52	40	12	12	-	_	_	1	_	8	3	19	6	7	-	1	5	4	1	1
Totals	547	468	430	167		15	14	14	2	112	94	124	36	45	9	13	20	19	8	7

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases reported	3
Nursed in hospital 4) 6	
Nursed at home 2	
Recovered	3

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH VISITING.

Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health
Visits to Infectious Diseases
Visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Sore Eyes 52
Visits to houses found closed1127
Incidental Calls
Enquiries re children over 1 and under 5 years of age3264
Total5459

(See also Report of School Medical Officer).

Infectious Diseases.

(See also Tables II. and V.)

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A site for a new Isolation Hospital—" New Hall," in the adjoining Township of Scarisbrick—has been purchased with the sanction of the Ministry of Health. Plans for the building have been lodged with the Ministry.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Ho	uses-	-6. Cases-7.
H.W.	(M)	37	Disabled SoldierExact origin not made out.
			No occupation do.
S.D.	(F)	48	Housewife Exact origin not made out.
E.P.	(F)	38	HousewifeProbably imported.
L.T.	(F)	21	Home Duties do.
E.B.	(F)	44	doExact origin not made out.
M.W.	(F)	56	do do.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases-101.

Deaths-0.

Eighty-four cases removed to Hospital. The incidence was slight and the type mild.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases-37.

Deaths-1.

Twenty-nine cases were removed to Hospital. One died. The incidence was about the average.

MEASLES.

Cases-1064.

Deaths—9.

This was an extensive epidemic, as the number of cases represents first cases in houses only.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Cases-121.

Deaths-0.

Incidence slight and type mild.

V.D. CLINIC 4th ANNUAL REPORT.

The work for the year has continued satisfactorily. There are signs that the work of the Clinic is becoming more appreciated as the public become aware of its existence through the advertisements in the town, and the advice of those who have previously been treated there. This is shown by the cases coming up at a very early stage of infection, or, if previously suffering from V.D., coming up voluntarily for examination as to later complications.

The Number of Attendances on Clinic Days, both Male and Female,

has increased.

There is shown a decrease in the numbers of Female patients attending for daily treatment. This is because In-Patients coming down for daily treatment have not been recorded daily, nevertheless the actual Female treatments carried out have not been much reduced.

Great success has resulted in the treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Of several cases that have been under treatment during the year, not one case of blindness has occurred. To get this result entails a great deal of personal attention both day and night by the staff.

One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with in the treatment of Females is obtaining their regular daily attendance after the acute stages have passed, due to the return of these girls to work. It is hoped that some arrangement can be made in the future for cases not sufficiently acute to be detained in hospital, and unable to get employment, whilst continued treatment is necessary, to be temporarily accommodated at some Rescue Home or Hostel in the town.

H. BARDSLEY, Director of V.D. Clinic, Southport.

VACCINATION.

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

	Boys.	Girls.
1909	 13.0	 14.1
1910	 8.3	 9.1
1911.	 4.2	 4.7
1912	 23.9	 21.8
1913	 44.0	 45.4
1914	 50.8	 55.7
1915	 53.6	 49.6
1916	 55.6	 50.4
1917	 60.2	 57.5
1918	 63.4	 63.6
1919	 68.8	 67.1
1920	 68.5	 66.7
1921	 73.0	 68.4
1922	 69.0	 73.6
1923	 69.0	 68.0

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths was 93—about the usual incidence. 11 per cent. of all deaths of persons 25 years and upwards were due to this condition.

THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

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

Notices served on occupiers to rid their premises of rats, 39—which have all been or are in process of being satisfactorily complied with.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Samples from Producers in the Borough.	Samples from Producers Outside the Borough.		
Samples from Bulk	. 8	 (a) 64		
Of which found to be Tuberculous	. 0	 (b) 5		
Samples from individual cows (from the above 64 cases)		 2		
Of which found to be Tuberculous	. 0	 1		

- (a) Producer ceased supplying to Southport during examination, 1. Guinea Pigs died before test completed, 2. The table shows that 5 samples out of 64 "outside" samples were Tuberculous.
- (b) Of these 5, the implicated animal had already been disposed of by the owner in four cases before official inspection of the herd could be made. In the remaining case, official inspection disclosed one diseased animal, which was forthwith sent for slaughter. In all these cases further samples were taken and found free from Tubercle.
- The "Outside" samples were mostly taken from sources suggested by long experience as liable to prove infected, so that a higher incidence of Tubercle is shown than if they had been taken at random.

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

"Certified Milk." Four samples were submitted to Bacteriological Examination. The Bacterial Counts per c.c. were 310, 565, 943 and 4200 respectively. The standard prescribed by the Ministry of Health is 30000 bacteria per c.c., therefore these milks were quite exceptionally clean.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1914.

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

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

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

It is desired once more to put on record the fact that the absence of the powers contained in the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, places sanitary authorities at a great disadvantage in protecting the public from Tuberculous Disease.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in their reply to the protest of the Council against the suspension of the Order, made it plain that the objections of the Ministry are on the grounds of the heavy expense that would be entailed. It remains to be seen whether the administration of the "Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922," will reduce Tuberculosis among dairy cattle to any material extent. Farmers have in their own hands the power materially to reduce Tuberculosis by raising the standard of sanitation in their farm buildings and by carefully selecting their animals for breeding purposes for milk production. When the general body of Dairy Farmers, instead of the present minority, take the business of clean milk production seriously in hand, then, and then only, will the public obtain a reliable disease-free article.

Viewed from the point of view of expense, the cost now being incurred in the cost of endeavouring to suppress Foot and Mouth Disease should be mentally compared with an estimate of the cost of administering the "Order of 1914." Presumably the determining consideration is, in the minds of the Ministries—one is a disease affecting almost entirely the value of cattle, and the other is in addition destroying human life and health, which are of little value.

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

Animals inspected by	the Veterinary Inspector	399
Bovine post-mortems	conducted	0

REGISTERED COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Cowkeepers and	
Cowkeepers.	Purveyors.	Purveyors.
25	 40-	 110

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

From:	Tow	n.	Country.
Inflammation	3		7
Tuberculous			. 13
Calving	1		. 0
Accident			. 1
Dropsical	2		2
Emaciation	0		. 3
	-		
	13		26

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

Houses completely inspected for various causes	664
Reports made under Housing Acts, 1909 and 1919	45
Notices served under the said Housing Acts	41
Houses reported under Section 17 for closing	1
Houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
Closing Orders made by Local Authority	0
Dwelling-houses closed after Closing Orders	0
Houses reported under Section 15 and Section 28 for repairs necessary	
to put such houses into a fit state for human habitation	45
Notices served under Sections 15 and 28	41
Orders under Sections 15 and 28 complied with by Owners	28
Orders carried out by Local Authority under the powers of the Act	0
Orders not complied with under Section 17	1
Orders not complied with under Section 15 and Section 28	17
New Houses erected and Certified	70
(Houses closed on owners' initiative	0

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Seventy houses have been erected by private enterprise during the year.

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

There is still need for the provision of houses properly adapted for the use of manual workers and other persons with small means.

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

1922	923
Estimated Amount of Refuse removed from Borough	Loads
during the year 5478 785	3
This shows a reduction of 1817 loads compared with the pryear. This is due to the loads being principally motor loads, and of greater capacity than the horse loads.	
ABSTRACT WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.	
Total Visits	1923 33030
Complaints received from public	1533
Inspections on complaints	1533
Miscellaneous Inspections	5885
Houses completely inspected—for in-going tenants, sickness, etc.	664
Re-inspections relating to sanitary defects under notice, etc	3270
Routine Inspections of Special Premises:—	
Factories and Workshops, including Bakehouses	292
Common Lodging-houses	254
Stable Premises	121
Offensive Trades	16
Milk Shops	110
Smoke Observations (one hour each)	20
Sanitary Defects Remedied:—	
Houses re-drained, or drains amended, etc	456
Privies, etc., converted into W.C.'s	122
Miscellaneous Nuisances, etc., remedied	1101
Total	13844
Notices Served for Abatement of Nuisances, etc.:-	
Verbal	43
Preliminary	322
Statutory	488
Sewer complaints reported to Highway Dept	30
Sanitary Certificates issued	13

Infectious Diseases:

Inquiries into Cases	1653
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	125
Houses disinfected	257
Bedding disinfected	281
Notices to School Attendance Officers	
Notices to Free Library	1738
Notices to School Medical Officer	1853
Disinfected :	
Schools	9
Stables and Cowsheds	2
	-
Consumption :—	
Cases notified	114
Pulmonary	86
Non-Pulmonary	28
Number of visits to Tuberculosis Patients	1387
Patients' Visits to Dispensary	907
Examined by Tuberculosis Officer	638
Enquiries—Contacts	1955
Prevention of Infantile Mortality :—	
Birth notifications received	1042
First Visits to houses where births have occurred	940
Re-Visits	3321
Enquiries re Children over 1 and under 5 years of age	3175
Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health	87
Incidental Calls	715
Visits to Infectious Cases	143
Visits to houses found closed	1039
Visits to cases of sore eyes	41

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Public Slaughter-houses

225

Visits to :-

	Private Slaughter-nouses	280
	Butchers' Shops	1413
	Fish and Poultry Shops	1528
	Other Shops	13218
	Restaurant or Hotel Kitchens (workplaces)	46
	Ice-cream Workshops	17
	Ice-cream Stalls	
	Potted Meat and Fish Works	
	Piggeries	28
	Cowsheds	117
	Milk Farms outside the Borough	
	Bacteriological Examination of Milk	
	Direction great Examination of Sank	
		17151
	and the state of t	11101
	UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.	
TT.	la Mariatari Onlar Nil	
Und	ler Magistrates' Order :— Nil.	
m	6 1 6 0 6	
By	Consent of Owner or Consignee :—	
	Beasts' Carcases	1
	Beasts' Livers	24
	Beasts' Lungs (sets)	31
	Beef (lbs.)	583
	Beasts' Heart	1
	Calf's Carcase	1
	Pigs' Livers	2
	Pigs' Carcases	8
	Pigs' Lungs (sets)	4
	Ox Tongues (lbs.)	168
	Pork (lbs.)	97
	Cheese (lbs.)	16
	Sheep's Carcase	6
	Condensed Mills (time)	37
	Condensed Milk (tins)	37
	Eggs, Liquid (lbs.)	44
	Salmon (lbs.)	23
	Apples (lbs.)	800
	Bacon (lbs.)	12
	Kippers (lbs.)	42
	Cray Fish (cwts.)	5
	Fruit (Tins of) Cherries (lbs.)	5
	Tomatoes (lbs.)	248
	Shrimps, Picked (kegs)	2
	Shrimps, Rough (lbs.)	150
	Canned Crabs (lbs.)	88
	Halibut (lbs.)	52

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Only 7 per cent. of the total Nuisances reported remained wholly or partly unabated at the end of the year. Viewed in the light of the present prevailing difficulties, this is to be considered extremely satisfactory.

REPORT ON ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR.

It represents	1744
Cases of which	1624
(over 93%) have been satisfactorily complied with. The rest are under enquiry as to progress made.	
The remaining number (including 10 Ainsdale Drainage Cases)	120
Are classified as follows:—	
Withdrawn or deferred by Health Committee	0
Passed to Surveyor to carry out under powers	41
Deferred for further negotiation	59
Referred to Town Clerk by Health Committee	0
Deferred on Advice of Town Clerk	0
Unoccupied	0
Change of Owner	0
Work in Progress	3
In Contractors' Hands	27

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

There is unfortunately increasing carelessness—some of it wilful—among a certain class of contractors associated with repairing house property, in carrying out work without giving notice to the Sanitary Inspector as required by statute; and as a result of absence of supervision work is improperly done, especially repairs and alterations to drains which, being underground, are hidden from sight.

Two very gross cases of bad drainage work were discovered during the year. In one case the work had been executed some years ago and the pur chasers and occupiers of four houses had been exposed to serious risk to health, besides frequently incurring expense in removing stoppages from their drains. The facts were too obscure to take legal proceedings to punish the persons who were guilty of grossly irregular workmanship.

The second case only came to light through the occupier-owner of the premises—not feeling satisfied that the contractor had carried out certain alterations to his house in a proper manner—calling in the Sanitary

Inspector to examine the work done before he paid his account. The examination revealed a right-angle cut-junction on the house drain, the branch pipe being inserted two inches within the periphery of the house drain, thereby conducing to chokage in the drain. There can be no sound excuse for such work.

There was, however, considerable difficulty in getting the offender before the Petty Sessions Court. The Magistrates, without going into the case, and after hearing a letter of apology from the offender, agreed to the defendant paying the costs, and thus the matter closed. The Justices, by not hearing the facts of the cases, were unable to realise the heinous nature of the offences and, by not even inflicting a light penalty, unwittingly put a premium on bad workmanship, to the detriment of the public health, and the infliction of loss on the unfortunate property owner.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

Householders are strongly advised to have the Drains and Sanitary Fitments of their dwellings inspected and tested triennially. These occasional examinations act as an insurance against sickness from environmental defects.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are five Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, all situate in Boundary Street, with accommodation for 101 Lodgers. At two of these houses the sanitary conveniences have been converted from Waste Water to Fresh Water Closets and better accommodation for personal ablution provided. The houses have been kept fairly clean and well conducted during the year.

SHOPS' INSPECTION.

Much of the Inspectors' time is occupied in patrolling, and in the greater part of this no entrance that can be included in the count of visits set out in the Table below is involved. The table includes evening visits.

Total Visits	1463
Breaches of Shops' Act Discovered :	
Trading during prohibited hours	37
Assistants not getting full time for meals	4
Assistants not getting Weekly Half-holiday	0
No Notice in Shop re Weekly Half-holiday	343
No Notice in Shop re Closing Day	.76
Shop Seats—Absence of	. 0

Action taken as to offences :--

Warned verbally	411
Warned by letter	5
Reported to Local Authority	18
*Prosecutions	12
Night Patrol—Hours	97

^{*}Twelve Prosecutions-Ten fined 10/- each, and two fined 5/- each.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(See the Report of the School Medical Officer).

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Animals slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption:

	Slaughter			In the ight Priva		
	Public.	Rented.	Sla	ughter-ho	ouses.	Totals.
Cattle	702	1578		688		2968
Calves	323	858		187		1368
Sheep	4572	16023		6540		27135
Pigs	611			745		1356
Total	6208	18459		8160		32827

A number of Pigs have been killed on private premises. It is quite time improved Pig-slaughtering accommodation should be provided at the Public Slaughter-houses, so as to enable the slaughtering to be done under proper supervision.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the beginning of the year there were eight Private Slaughter-Houses in the District. One of these—a registered one—has been converted into a Laundry during the year. Only three of the remaining seven are in use. These are kept satisfactorily clean, and free from nuisance, and the business in each case is properly conducted. About 25% of the animals slaughtered in the District are dealt with in the Private Slaughter-Houses.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

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

ANALYSIS, SAMPLE, 9th OCTOBER, 1923.

	Parts pe 100,000.
Calcium Carbonate	19.00
Magnesium Carbonate	3.52
Calcium Sulphate	2.43
Magnesium Sulphate	7.80
Magnesium Chloride	3.87
Sodium Carbonate	
Potassium Carbonate	1.01
Oxide of Iron, Silica, etc	50
	43.66
Temporary hardness	23.2
Permanent hardness	12.4
Total hardness	35.6
Free Ammonia	nil.
Organic Ammonia	.001
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours	.02
Nitrates	
Nitrites	nil.
Lead	
Colour seen in a 2-foot tube Blue Appearance Bright & Spa	e-green

HERBERT E. DAVIES.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Streptococci absent in 98 cc. of water.

Bac. Enteritidis absent in 100 cc. water.

E. E. GLYNN.

RESULTS FOR CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

	Ter	nporary	v. Per	manen	t.	Total.
1913—Nov. 28th		26.5		12.0		38.5
1913—Dec. 18th		22.6		16.4		39.0
1915—Mar. 18th		24.0		12.0		36.0
1915—Mar. 23rd		21.0		12.4		33.4
1916—Feb. 3rd		26.2		7.6		33.8
1917—Feb. 17th		18.7		9.6		28.3
1918—Jan. 29th		18.6		9.9		28.5
1919—Jan. 13th		24.9		17.0		41.9
1919—Dec. 30th		25.5		14.6		40.1
1920—Dec. 16th		23.0		12.8		35.8
1921—June 29th		25.5		13.8		39.3
1922—Nov. 28rd		28.2		12.7		35.9
1923—Oct. 9th		23.2		12.4		35.6

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

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

SEWERAGE WORKS.

There now remain only about 32 houses in the sewered area of Ainsdale not connected to the public sewers.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

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

	1921	1922	1923
Houses drained or re-drained	*229	 *120	 *201
House drains unstopped	524	 555	 530
Midden privies converted in W.C.'s	37	 41	 19
Bristol ejects and trough closets converted into fresh-water closets	14	 20	 37
Wet ashpits converted into dry	37	 0	 0
Sundry structural nuisances abated	202	 213	 197
Totals	1043	 949	 984

^{*} Including new connections at Ainsdale.

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

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

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

FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1923.

	Informal	Sample	s	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Formal	Samples		
		Adulte	rated	A Designation of Street		1	Adulte	erated	1	Su
10	ne ne	÷.	a ay	Nature of Sample	le:	1 9		ly la	s	Prosecutions
mp	mp	Materi- ally	Trivially or doubiful		nbe	mbe	Materì- ally	vial or ibtf	dor	sec
Number Taken	Number	M	Tri	Service of the service of	Number Taken	Number Genuine	Ma	Trivially or doubtful	Vendors	Pro
	The state of			Milk		1	7	-		-
2	2			Lemon Cordial	92	90	1	1	2	
5	5			Cocoa	***					
				Beef Sausage	6	6				
3	3			Marmalade	1	1				
5	5			Butter	14	14	***			
. 1	1			Full Cream Milk Pdr.			****			
1	1			Cheese	1	1				
4	4			Lard	5	4		1	1	***
2	2			Pork Sausage	4	4				
1		1		Syrup of Senna Canned Peas						
1			1	Canned Haricot Beans						
				Margarine	8	2	1			1
				Damson Jam	2	2				
2	2			Potted Beef						
1	1			Camphorated Oil						
1	1			Self Raising Flour	2	2				
1	1			Sponge Buns						
1	1			Tomato Ketchup						
1	1			Cream						
1 1	1	***	1	Nut Cream Butter Potted Salmon						
1	1		1	Malt Vinegar						
1	1			Orange Quinine Wine						
2	2			Cream of Tartar						
1	1			Cod Liver Oil						
1				Chocolates						
				Strawberry Jam	1	1				
1	1			Condensed Milk						
1	1		1	Potted Shrimps						
1	1			Salmon Paste						
1	1			Calcined Magnesia					• • • •	
1	1			Liquorice Powder Olive Oil						***
1	1			Crystalized Lemon Sq.						
1	1			Sulphur Ointment						
1	1			Black Currant Jelly						
1	1			Tartarie Acid						
				Raspberry Jam	1	1				
5	2	3		Sponge Cakes	3		3		1	2
2	2			Pure Honey						
1	1			Shredded Beef Suet						
1	1			Ground Ginger						
1	1			Black Current Wine						
3	3			and Cordial Coffee						
1	1			Ground Almonds						
-	-			Ground Timonds 111						
65	58	4	3	.	135	128	5	2	4	3

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE.

- Milk.—Two formal samples were reported against. One 8% short of fat, vendor cautioned. One contained Boric Acid 22 grains per gallon. On hearing the vendor's explanation, the Authority decided not to prosecute. No informal samples reported against.
- Lard.—One formal sample contained 1.30% of water; vendor cautioned.
- Canned Peas.—One informal sample contained copper sulphate 1.89 grains per pound.
- Canned Haricot Beans.—One informal sample contained copper sulphate 1.4 grains per pound.
- Margarine.—One formal sample—unlabelled. Convicted and fined 40/including costs.
- POTTED SALMON.—One informal contained Boric Acid 64.4 grains per lb.
- POTTED SHRIMPS.—One informal sample contained 0.67% Boric Acid.
- Sponge Cake.—Three formal samples reported against. One contained Boric Acid 0.40%, convicted and fined 20/- and Analyst's fee. One contained 0.24% Boric Acid, withdrawn at Petty Sessions on payment of costs. One contained 0.07% Boric Acid, vendor cautioned.

Three informal samples contained Boric Acid 0.24%, 0.23%, and 0.12% respectively. Formal samples taken subsequently.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1918.

No action taken this year.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

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

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of						
r remises.	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.				
FACTORIES(Including Factory Laundries.)	44	0	None.				
WORKSHOPS(Including Workshop Laundries.)	248	8	molt "				
WORKPLACES	63	o	,,				
Totals	355	8	***				

2. - DEFECTS FOUND.

		Nu	mber of De	fects.	
Particulars.		Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector,	Number of Prosecu- tions.
Nuisances under the Public Head Want of Cleanliness Want of Ventilation		6	6,	None.	None.
		0	0	,,	,,
Overcrowding		0	0	,,	"
Want of Drainage of Floor		0	0	12	,,
Other Nuisances		1	I	,,	15
	insufficient unsuitable or	2	2	**	"
Sanitary Accommodations-	defective not separate	1	0	,,	,,
Offences under the Factory and V Illegal occupation of Under		0	0	,,	,,
Bakehouse (S. 101) Breach of special Sanitary	Requirements	None.	None.	,,	,,
for Bakehouses (SS. 97 t	0 100)	0	0	,,,	,,
Other Offences	***************************************	None.	None.	,,	"
Total		10	9	,,	,,

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

|| Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in Southport. The

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

4.-REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register212

5. - OTHER MATTERS.

· Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Reports (of action	11
Health Acts, but not under taken) sent to the Factory Act (S. 5) H.M. Inspector	0
Other Matters—Forms received from H.M. Inspector 10 New Workshops	32
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	8

April, 1924.

GEO. C. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

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

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1923 and previous Years.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

Prince P	NEIT DEATES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT. *	Under I Year of Age. At all Agen.	N.	10 11 12 13	89 103 715 13-91	91 113 705 13-63	78 76 878 1243	101 93 928 13.05	100 98 1033 14.40	88 88 1071 b 15.82	87 85 987 br4-73	65 Sr 928 b14.06	47 60 1059 16.05	80 90 1078 15.40	68 54 945 13-50	77 70 / 920 12.80	58 56 975 13.54	-
Nett. Nett	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS, &																	
Corrected Number: Nu	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE		Rate.	1-														
10.08 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00		No.		fcate.														
		Population stimated to	Un- corrected Number.	20	51,383 866	51,740 784	70,640 1028	71,092 1063	9101 241.742	67,700 977	5001 000,79	785	922 000'69	0	70,000 1259	71,900 1120	72,020 1023	

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

x Calculated on the estimated population for middles of 1919 and 1920, as directed by the Registrareneral (73,069) for the Birth Rate, and on 71,700 for 1915-18. * In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district, military deaths excepted.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by the addition of the number in Column 9. Detths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 4, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

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

b See remarks, Table III.

The following Special Cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:-

(t) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lumatic asylums, workhouses, and musting homes (out not allambouses) 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 (6) 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; (b) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (a) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

1921	71900	16314	4.41	9456
1161	69643	15676	4.44	9426
	Total population at all ages	Number of inhabited houses	Average number of persons per house	Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

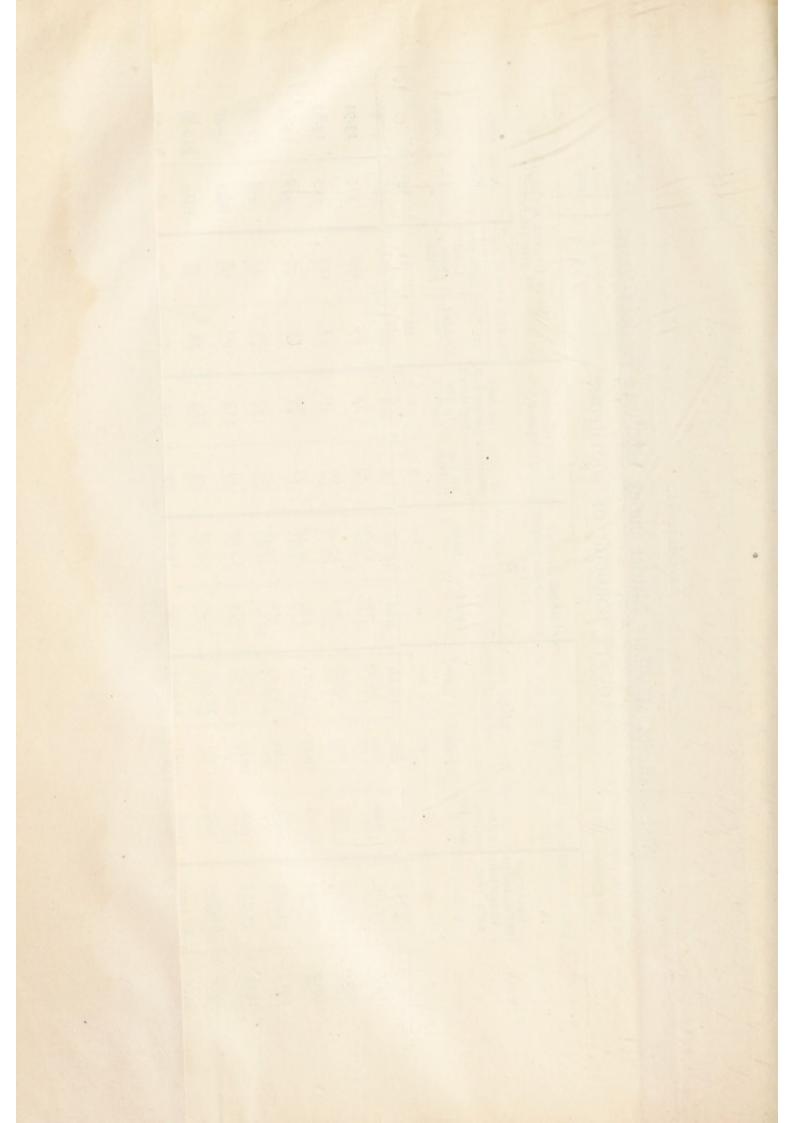


TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1923. COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

			Nu	MBER OF C	ASES NOTE	PIED.				TOTAL CAS	ES NOTIFIE LOCALITY.	D IN EACH		
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.			At	Ages-Ye	Ars.			Six Central	brick and Sussex	Park and Birkdale West	4 Hesketh Ward.	Birkdale N'rth,East South and	TOTAL CAS REMOVED TO
	Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Wards. Est. pop., 29.410.	Wards. Est. pop., 13,830.	Wards. Est. pop., 9.040.	Est. pop., 4.950.	Ainsdale. Wards. Est. pop., 15,180.	HOSPITAL.
nall-pox	***			***		***								
nolera (C) Plague (P) iphtheria (including Membranous							***	***		***	***	***	***	
Croup)	37	1	4	16	8	4	2	2	20	1	2	3	11	29
rysipelas	22			1	3	4	13	1	7	7	3	2	8	3
arlet Fever	101		25	56	10	9	1		34	21	12	15	19	84
phus Fever	* ***			***	***									
iteric Fever	7				2	3	2		3	1	1	1	1	1
ra-Typhoid Fever	2			1		1	***				2			
elapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	****				***		***		***	***				
erperal Fever	1		*****	***		1	***			1			***	
berculous Meningitis	1	411	1	***	444	***	***			1			***	2
oliomyelitis	- 1	***	***	1	***	***			***	***	***	***	1	
almonary Tuberculosisther forms of Tuberculosis	87	***		8	15	34	28	2	89	13	10	10	1.5	
nicken Pox	32 307	6	9 64	13	5	3	***	***	12	10	2	1	7	
easles	1064	22	298	225 705	8	3	1	***	71	113	25	36	62	***
erman Measles	16		208		29	9	1	***	404	261	80	81	288	5
hooping Cough	121	6	48	11 62	3	****	***	***	5	1	5	***	5	***
phthalmia Neonatorum	6	6				2	***	***	62	21	14	14	10	***
neumonia	113	3	7	11	28	33	27	***	-	1	***	***	1	***
fluenzal Pneumonia	11		2	2	3	2	27		39 6	31	3	11	29	1
vsentery Amoebic								200		3	***	2	***	***
alaria	***						***	***	***	43.5	***		***	***
ncephalitis Lethargica	4	***		3	***	1	***		3		***		1	2
Totals	1933	46	463	1115	114	109	77	9	709	486	159	176	403	127

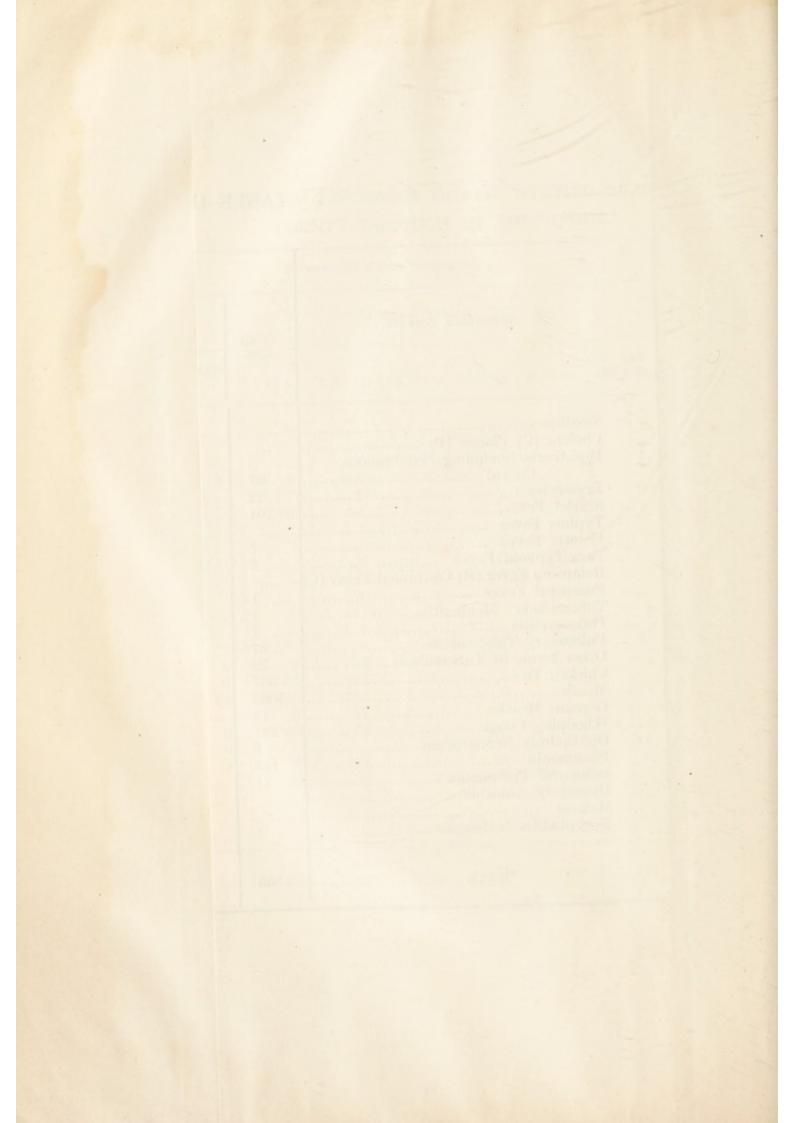


TABLE III.

auses of, and Ages at, Death during the Year II

			220	UKKING	VITRIN C	OR WITH	OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (4).	APIDITH'S	167		" RESIDENTS"
CAUSER	CARSES OF DRAFH.	A A III	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	a and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 year	25 and under 45 years	as and 4s and 6 under under 45 years 65 years	og and up- wards	RESIDENTS' IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (6).
and the party and the party of	1	**	-	-	10	9	1	00	0	10	11
	Certified (c)	016	62	102	12	12	60	888	258	465	:
Unce	Uncertified	37	00	-	1		1	24	10	95	
1-Enteric Fever								1	1		
2—Small Pox		1									
3-Measles		6	1	9	01	1	1	-			:
-Scarlet Fever.		:	:	-							
5-Whooping Cough	ngh	***		1	:	1	:		1	1	
6-Diphtheria and Croup	ad Croup	-	-		**	1	1	:	:		:
7—Influenza		19	:			1	1	00	9	00	
8—Erysipelas		00	:			**	1	:	1	1	
-Phthisis (Pull	9-Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	52					6	4.04	14	10	14
10-Tuberculous Meningitis	Meningitis	-	01	1	91	. 1	1		1	-	1
11-Other Tuberculous Diseases	ulous Diseases	6	:	01	00	1	:	:	00		9
12-Cancer, malignant disease	mant disease	98	-	-	-	:		90	7	61	9
13-Rhenmatic Fever	ever	+				0		:	-		-
Manipulate 10	-	0	-					-			
14—meningrus (See	(g) /				-	-	11	- 1			0 1
15-Organic Heart Disease	t Disease	115		***		1		-	20	20	20
16-Bronchitis		26	+	91	1			10	119	99	-
17-Pneumonia (all Forms)	dl Forms)	29	00	-	-	-	1	6	50	50	+
-Other disease	18-Other diseases of respiratory organs	16			:	:		-	10	10	1
-Diarrhosa & I	19—Diarrhosa & Enteritis (See Note (e)	6	00	1	:			-			
20-Appendicitis and Typhlitis	and Typhlitis	9		:	1	1	:		01	01	4
21-Cirrbosis of Liver	iver	11				**		-	90	00	01
21a-Alcoholism					1				:		
22-Nepluitis and	Neplinitis and Bright's Disease	333					1	91	18	12	1
28-Puerperal Fever	/er	:			:		:	1	:		:
Other Accide	24—Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	01				:	1	91			21
-Congenital De	25—Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	500	34	:	-	:	:	. 1			-
26-Violent Deaths, excluding	s, excluding Suicide	19	1	• 01	-		+	01	10	+	. 6
27-Suicide		9		1				1	60	01	1
28-Other Defined Diseases	Diseases	351	00	10		00	00	25	80	202	34
29—Diseases ill-do	ill-defined or unknown	12		1	1		-1		10	10	
	-									1	-
		27.0	65	56	22	22	83	128	895	182	96
14 (a)	Cerebro-Spinal Menincitis		1	1	1		1				
Entries											
included 28 (a)	Lonomychus	:									

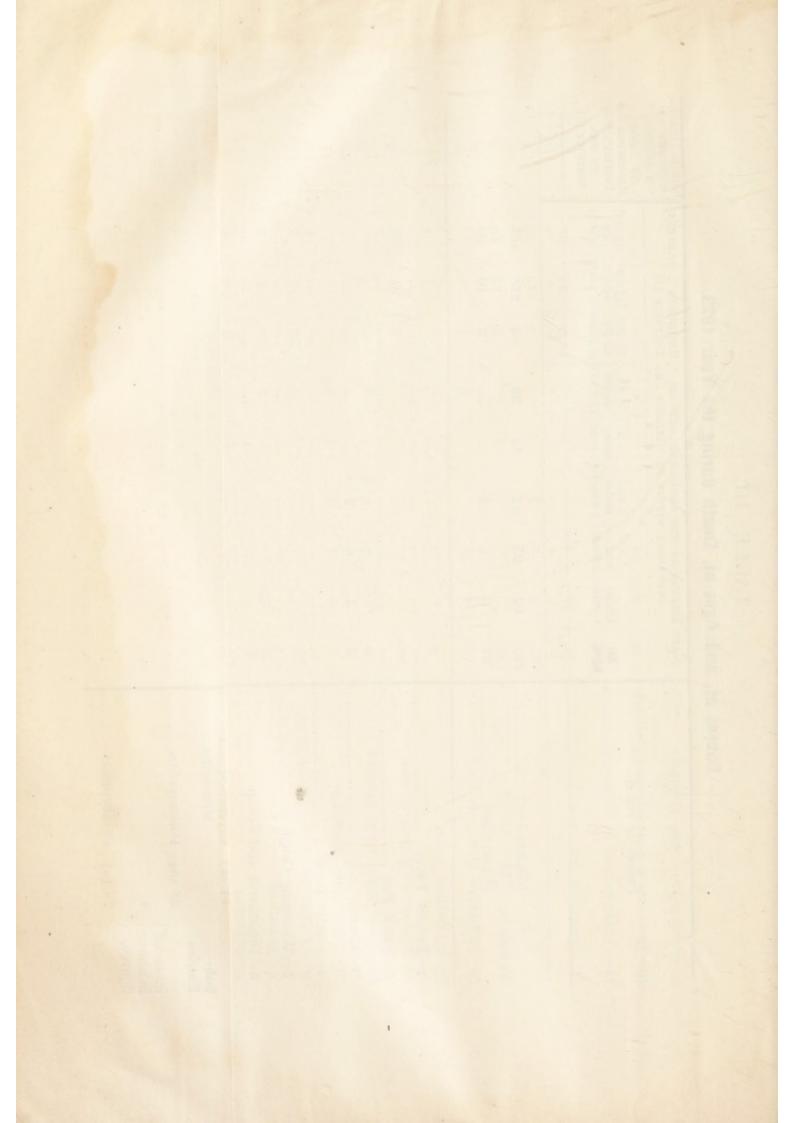


TABLE IV.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1923.

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

(See Note (a) at Back).

	week.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks.	under 4 weeks.	months	months.	months, month	months	under 1 year.
(Certified	81	00	10	00	88	1	11	9	10	659
Oncertified	-				1		1	-	1	80
Small-pox	1	1		-	1	-		-	1	
Chicken-pox										1
Measles						**		:	1	-
Scarlet Fever			:	:				-		:
Whooping Cough	***		***							
Diplytheria & Croup			:						-	:
Erysipelas		:					:		-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis		:	***					01		01
Abdominal Tuberculesis (b)			-					-		
Ses									:	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)						-				
									,	
Commissions		:	:	****		****			:	1
Laryngitis			-	-						-
Bronchitis							-	01	1	+ -
Paeumonia (all forms)				***		01	:		1	00
Diarrhœa									:	-
Enteritis	***	1	:	1	01	01	+			ox
Gastriftis	-	-								
Syphilis	****		-	1				: :		
Rickets				-						
Suffocation, overlying	-	:	:							:
Injury at birth							1			
18.00	0									
Malfamanian			: •						:	21
conference memoralizations (c)	:		0		20		-			9
Premature birth	18	-	21	-	21			***	4	21
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	01	1	:	01	10	-	01	-	-	-
Other Causes	-			:	1	1	00	-	-	9
Totals	80	92	10	00	34	2-	12	1-	10	65
Nett Births registered [legitimate		987	-	Nett	Deaths	registe		legitimate	te	55
	illegitimate	29		duri	during the calendar year	endar y		illegitimate	ate	0110

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

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

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

GEO. C. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1924.

TABLE V.

Showing the total number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough, and the Deaths resulting therefrom, during the last 10 years (1914-1923). It includes the Deaths which occurred both in the Borough, and in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital (outside the Borough).

			N	UMBER OF	CASES O	F INFEC	rious D	ISEASE N	OTIFIED.							D	EATHS F	ROM INF	ECTIOUS	DISEASE			
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Total Cases for 10 years, 1914 to 1923.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917-	1918.	1919-	1920.	1921.	1922-	1923.	Total Deaths during 10 years 1914 to 1923.	in Borough-and Borough Hospital
Scarlet Fever	159	309	150	127	68	119	199	129	168	ioi	1529	. 1	6	1	3	2	1			2		16	1.05%
Small Pox												***			***	***			***				
Diphtheria	57	69	83	41	49	69	41	109	42	37	597	4	8	15	3	3	6	2	5	1	1	48	8.04%
Typhus		***	***				***		***			***	***									***	
Typhoid Fever	13	7	7	3	9	7	8	13	2	7	76	1			1	2	1	1	3		***	9	11.84%
Para-Typhoid Fever			1		3		***	1		2	7							***			1	I	
Continued Fever					1						1					***					***	*	
Erysipelas	49	43	32	25	30	41	52	23	30	22	347	2			2	2		1	I		3	II	3.17%
Puerperal Fever	4	6	3	3	4	3	6	5	I	1	36	3	1	1	2		***	2	I			10	27.78%
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	- 3	***	1						2	1	7	2	1									3	
Poliomyelitis	1	***	1		***	****	3	I	I	1	8	1			***		***				***	I	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	104	89	145	98	148	98	91	80	104	87	10.44	58	49	47	58	51	61	44	42	43	52	505	48.37%
Other forms of Tuberculosis	62	46	40	41	44	21	29	34	23	32	372	7	10	11	18	12	14	8	10	8	16	114	30.64%c
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	7	14	14	12	23	20	12	7	6	121		***				***	***		***		***	
*Chicken Pox	209	376	369	407	327	269	426	412	119	307	3221		***		***	***	***						
*Measles	938	685	1062	318	862	125	499	890	170	1064	6613	10	4	21	1	4	1	2	2	I	9	55	0.83%
German Measles			73	142	55	43	44	53	26	16	452	***											
*Whooping Cough	348	588	122	381	238	79	262	293	208	121	2640	8	5		4	3	2	3	5	9	***	39	1.48%

The following additional notifications were received:—Pneumonia and Bronchial-Pneumonia, 113; Influenzal Pneumonia, 11; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4 (1 Death).

^{*} 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.

TABLE VI.—Cases of certain Infectious Disease treated in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the last 10 years, 1914 to 1923.

ulet Fever 129 275 118 102 54 90 140 94 125 84 1211 phold Fever 2 4 3 1 5 4 8 1 36 systpelas 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 4 3 99 systpelas 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 4 3 99 supportal Fever 1 1 2 2 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 99 suberal Fever 1 1 2 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 4 3 4 4 3 4 1 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4		161	1915 X	9161 X	7191 x	8161 X	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Ten years, 1914 to 1923
24 48 49 31 34 53 31 84° 34 39 447 4 4 3 1 6 1 4 8 1 36 5 4 3 1 6 1 4 8 1 36 6 1 2 2 1 3 4 1 14 6 1 2 2 1 3 4 1 14 6 1 3 3 4 1 2 5 51 6 1 1 1 3 3 4 3 51 8	Scarlet Fever	129	275	118	102	54	06	I-lo	94	125	84	1211
The state of the s	all Pox	. 1	1	:	1		:	-				-
The state of the s	phtheria	175	**	49	31	34	53	31	840		50	417
Fr 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 29 Fr 1 1 1 2 17 2 5 5 114 Fr 1 1 1 2 17 2 5 5 51 Fr 1 1 1 2 17 2 5 5 51 Fr 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		00	+	.00	1	9	-	+	00	. :	1	36
The control of the co	Erysipelas		61	08	60	61	+	77	2	+	63	29
German 4 10 3 3 4 1 2 17 2 5 51 Graves 168 344 179 142 197 163 191 243 168 122 1797 Cases 17 2 2 3 4 10 5 3 29 Cases 17 2 2 2 3 4 10 5 3 29 Cases 17 2 2 2 3 4 10 5 3 29 Cases 17 2 2 2 3 4 10 5 3 29 Cases 168 344 179 142 197 163 191 243 168 122 1797 Cases 17 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		H	н		19	24	-	3	*		1	1.4
66		+	10	m	85	+	H	25	17	68	52	51
Tuber- end of a 254 78 42 8 15 22 20 10 A9 500 eumonia		1	:		. :		61		+		1	67
Tuber. Clases. The control of the	icken Pox	:	1	*		***	н	-				~
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Cases, Tuber- end of table 179 142 107 163 191 213 168 122 1 Tuber- end of table 122 54 78 42 8 15 22 20 10 A9 Entmonia		¢1	61	100		4	10	10		65	-	29
Cases, Tuber- end of the definition of the state of the s		891	344	179	142	107	163	161	213	168	122	1971
Pheumonia		4	254	78	4	00	15	22	20	01	6v	200
Preumonia 34 41 37 46 53 45 50 48* 52* 210 632 298 221 173 232 259 283 227 184		:	1		-	:	1	-	:	H	1	5
210 632 298 221 173 232 259 283 227 184			:	:	1	12	:	:			:	12
632 298 221 173 232 259 283 227 184			34	1+	37	94	53	45	20	+8+		406
		SIO	632	298	221	173	232	259	283	227	+81	2719

DEATHS AMONG THE ABOVE.

													1
15	:	27	.01	62	**	-	06	10	. 61	H	1	H	149
1		4.5			1		150				I	:	19
H		-		:			0.9	:	:	:	:	- H	00
	-	5	-	1		. :	20			-	:	:	13
	-	1	-		1	1.	140			H		1	17
-		+		:			2.0	:	I	:		:	13
**	:	1	***		:	1	170	5	:		-	1	36
3		64	***	1	*		10		:		1	:	91
***		92			1	1	10		:	1	:	:	19
7		60		:		1	9	1	***	1	-	:	91
	:	-		1	3	1	:		1	-		:	68
Scarlet Fever	Small Pox	Diplttheria	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Infantile Diarrhoea	Tuberculous Meningitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Totals

^{*} Including 4 cases from outside the District,
of Such and two imported cases.
A Scobies, 4; Erceptists Lethargica, 2; Tuberculous Meningitis 2; Observation, 1.
X Including Military Gases.

⁺ Including one non-resident of Southport.

• Including 3 non-residents of Southport in 1918, 2 in 1919, 3 in 1920, 1 in 1922, and 0 in 1923.



TABLE VIII. Vital Statistics.—Enlarged Borough of Southport (including Southport, Birkdale, and Ainsdale), as "native" or "local," are gross figures, without correction, and on that account may in some cases be found to differ from the figures given in Tables L to IV., which are corrected in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as stated in the notes appended to them.

	-	BIRT	THS.		D	EATH	S.								DEATH	S FRO	MC		100				1	Deaths	D	EATHS	OF P	ERSON	IS AGI	ED,	ANN	UAL R	ATES	PER TH	HOUSA			
	Year.	Male	Female,	Male.	Female.	Resident more than One Year	Resident h less than One Year	Rad Lives Imported	Seven Zymotic Diseases	Small Pon.	Measles.	Scarlet Pever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Feren.	Distribute	Cholera and Cholerate Diarrhote	Diseases of the Respira- tory Organs.	Pheblala.	Violence	Imported Phthisis	Disease of Respira- tory Organi	Public Public Institu	One Year of Age to room Births.		1-5-	5-13-	13-13-	23-60.	to and apwards.	Birtles.	Deadles, Gross.	Double, Local.	Deaths, Zymotic.		Deacte, Diseases of Res- picatory Organs, Gross.	of Res-	Population. (Xerimaned to Mindle of Year,)
	1912	526	502	430	459	787	102	88	22	-	6	1	10	3	2	-	-	129	55	25	12	11	87	77	79	38	33	23	259	457	14.55	12.58	11.34	.31	.61	1.83	1.67	70,640
	1913	524	539	406	480	791	95	87	38	-	3	1	2	5	I	26	-	137	52	26	.9	14	73	92	98	30	14	31	249	464	14.95	12.46	11.24	-53	.60	1.93	1.73	71,092
ш	1914	505	511	449	525	886	88	64	33	-	10	1	5	8	1	8	-	178	50	23	7	9	100	104	106	49	23	23	264	509	14.16	13.58	12.68	.46	.60	2.48	2.36	71,747
	rois	486	491	456	574	932	98	77	26	-	5	6	8	3	-	2		164	-49	31	7	5	85	90	88	46	35	35	293	533	113.63	15.20	14.06	,38	.62	2.42	2.35	67.700
ш	1916	513	495	441	505	851	95	72	41	-	21	1	15	-	-	4	-	142	47	24	8	11	79	83	84	52	32	25	245	508	114.06	14.12	13.04	.61	.58	2.19	1.96	67,000
ш	1917	390	395	378	517	806	89	72	13	-	10	3	3	+	1	2	-	130	51	25	6	13	83	80	50	44	28	30	234	496	110.95	13.56	12.47	.20	.68	2.00	1.77	66,000
ш	1918	404	372	465	579	927	117	83	22		4	2	3	3	2	8		148	51	16	13	14	88	61	47	55	45	64	335	498	110.82	15.79	14.56		.58	2,24	2.03	66,000
	1919	446	431	476	562	961	77	60	24		2	1	6	2	1	12		160	51	30	I	10	103	93	82	36	26	53	332	509	†12.23	14.83	14.01	-33	.71	2.29	2.14	70,000
	1920"	662	597	438	477	889	26	17	14	50	2		1	3	1	7		125	46	28	7	15	87	54	68	22	24	33	282	486	117.23	13.07	12.11	.20	.56	1.79	1.57	70,000
	1921	554	566	411	483	874	20	16	25	-	2	-	6	5	2	10	-	129	38	26	7	2	96	66	74	29	15	34	244	496	115.58	12.43	12.21	-35	-43	1.79	1.77	71,900
	1922	538	468	441	501	927	15	15	18.		3	2	1	9	-	5		163	42	32	3	1	92	59	59	32	19	43	243	546	13-97	13.78	12.87	.25	-54	2.26	2.25	72,020
	1923	514	498	438	502	929	11	10	20		9		2			9		159	55	26	7	8	98	63	64	40	14	26	250	546	13.98	12.98	12.84	.28	.66	2,20	2.09	72,410
												4				For th	e yea	rs 187	1-191	I see	Report	for	year	1915).							† See M	Galatry o	I Health	Table I				

Conditions other than Venereal. Neles Anales Fenneles Meles Penneles Meles 23 23 23 23 23 25 13 352 25 13 352 20 260 25 1760 20 260 20 25 1760 20 260 20 25 1760 20 260 20 25 1760 20 260 25 20 260 25 1760 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 25 20 260 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	15	ende	ed the	sist Dec	ended the 31st December, 1923.	1923.		-			
108 377 819 710 2 444 117 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 7.5 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822 822		Syph	ilis.	Soft Ch	anere.	Cono	rrhora.	Conc	litions Than ereal.	To	rat.
108 37 74 32 -		Males	Females	Males	Females		Females	Males		Males	Females
11		108	25		1	22	92	21		198	138
101 60											
10	Syphilis only	#	17		1	1	1		-	44	17
10	Soft chancre only	1	1			- 1		1		1	1
12	Gonorrhea only	1	1	1		7.4	820	1	1	7.4	322
12	and soft	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1
161 86	Syphilis and generrhen	6	12	1		6	12	1	1	18	24
161 86	Gonorrhea and soft chancre	1	1				-	1			1
161 86 23 13 161 86 166 120 25 13 16 4 29 3 - 13 17 1922 881 167 79 4 1 1820 885 166 120 25 18 1820 885 166 120 25 18 1820 885 166 120 25 18 1830 985 165 1 3465 77 45 163 218 165 277 20 25 1840 0ther Spirochetes. Gonococci. Organisms. South port. Manchical	Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhora		1	1		1		1			1
161 86 166 120 25 13 18 18 19 19 28 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	Conditions other than venereal	1	1	1		1	1	500	13	58	13
161 86 166 120 25 13 1	Total—Item 2	28	53	1		88	44	500	13	159	98
1 5 4	Total—Items 1 and 2	191	98	1	1	166	120	202	18	852	219
19 8 2 8	5. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
14 8 - - - - - -	before completing the	10	+	Î	1	01	80	1			
14 8 -	(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	9	-	21		1	1	1	71		
16	(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	14	00	-		20	11		-	28	-
19 8 97 79 4 1	1	16	1-	1	1	11	4-	1		20.7	-
101 60 97 79 4 1 122 18 18 1 18 19 18 18 19 18 18	out-patient Clinic after completion of	0.	1	1		1	1				
161 86 166 120 25 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Z					3					9
1822 881 — 1651 2747 20 25 18 1820 835 — 8041 3465 77 45 4 185 218 — 96 713 91 44 Tor detection of Spirochetes. Gonococci. Organisms. South port. Manch.	observation for	101	89	-	1	26	2.0	+	-	202	140
1820 885 - 1651 2747 20 25 1 1 1820 718 57 20 26 1 1 1820 885 - 8041 8465 77 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	7. Out-patient attendances;— (a) For individual atention by the							9	10	04	219
1820 985 - 1631 2747 20 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(b) For intermediate beatment, e.g.,		100			Died	01,		02	5669	1619
165 218 - 96 713 91 44	Trigation, dressings etc.	3690	54		1	1651	2747	50	52	1769	2826
Tor detection of For detection of For detection of Spirochetes. Gonococci. Organisms. South port. South port.		1020	200			1400	2462	11	12	1138	4445
Spirochetes. Gonoececi. Other South port. Manchi at the Treatment Centre		165	218	1		96	713	16	. #	352	97.5
and by the Medical Officer South port. Manche at the Treatment Centre						Fo	r detectio	Jo u			
and by the Medical Officer Southport. Manchester.	6 Reminstions of Pathological marriel -				Spiroch	etes.	Gonococ		Other Organisms.		or ermann etion.
	(a) Specimens which were examined at, an of, the Treatment Centre	nd by the	Medical	Officer	:	South po	f.		Man		
	(b) Specimens from persons atteding a	t the Tr	reatment	Centre				7	-		

