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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1902.

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HENRY GRAHAM, <i>Drain Tester.</i>	HENRY WOODROOFE, <i>Flushing Foreman.</i>
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THOMAS PEERS, <i>Disinfectors and Vanmen.</i>	HENRY KENT, <i>Disinfectors and Vanmen.</i>
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URBAN SANITARY

DISTRICT OF WALLASEY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for 1902.

The Return of Inhabited Houses in this District as supplied to me by Mr. Burnley, the Accountant, for January 1st, 1903, is as follows :

TABLE I.

		1903.	1902
Poulton-cum-Seacombe .. .. .	.. .. .	4,232	4,205
Liscard .. .. .	.. .. .	5,925	5,870
Wallasey .. .. .	.. .. .	938	903
		11,095	10,978

This gives an increase of only 117 inhabited houses for the year—a much smaller increase than that which has obtained during the previous decade. At the Census of 1901, the average number per house was 4·97, so that the population at the beginning of 1903 would be only a little over 55,000—viz. 55,142. Now, at the beginning of 1902, on the same basis, the population was 54,560, and as it will be shown presently that the natural increase of population was over 800, I think for once at all events, 55,000 is rather an under-estimate, and that we may fairly assume the mean population (*i.e.* at the middle of the year) to be 55,000—a figure which I shall use as the basis of my calculation for the various rates.

It is, however, quite clear the population is not increasing at the same rapid rate as it did between 1891 and 1901—viz., a little over 2,000 per annum, and as the mean population for 1901 was estimated at 54,000, it will be seen I have added only 1,000 for the past year instead of 2,000.

The Deaths in 1902 amounted to 753, as against 778 in 1901, and 860 in 1900. There is therefore a decrease of 25 in the absolute number for the past year.

This gives a Death-Rate of 13·69, a lower rate than any yet recorded.

In 1901, the Rate was 14·31, so that this year it is 0·62 less, although compared with a very low Death-Rate in the previous year. Of the Deaths, 380 were males and 373 females.

The Death-Rate for England and Wales was 16·3 (as compared with 16·9 in 1901)—the lowest rate on record.

The Urban Rate in the 76 great towns was 17·4 per 1,000, and in the Rural Districts 15·3. Our Death-Rate is therefore 2·7 below the English Rate and 3·8 below the Urban Rate, whilst it is 1·7 below the Rural Rate. As we are now included in the list of the 76 great towns, our rate compares most favourably with these. Our Average Rate for the last 10 years (1892 to 1901) is 16·04, so that this year's rate is 2·35 below the average for the last decade.

Births and Rates

The Births numbered 1,579 as against 1,534 in 1901, giving respective rates of 28·70 and 28·40 per 1,000 of the population.

This shows an increase of 45 births for the past year, as compared with 1901. Of these 802 were males and 777 females.

The natural increase in the population—*i.e.*, the excess of Births over Deaths, was 826, as against 761 in 1901.

The Birth-Rate for England and Wales was 28·6 per 1,000, so that our Birth-Rate is 0·1 above the English Rate.

The annexed Table gives a summary since 1896 of the numbers of Births and Deaths with the corresponding rates:—

Births and Deaths since 1896, with Rates.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Births	1172	1265	1319	1476	1568	1534	1579
Birth-Rate	28·24	28·75	28·18	30·12	30·15	28·40	28·70
Deaths	613	736	774	788	860	773	753
Death-Rate	14·77	16·72	16·53	16·08	16·53	14·31	13·69

TABLE III.—Shows the distribution of the Births in the different Townships since 1897.

Births	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	632	645	690	723	673	721
Liscard	541	566	676	721	733	735
Wallasey	93	108	110	124	128	123

TABLE IV.—Shows the number of Deaths in the different Townships since 1898 with the corresponding rates:—

Deaths.	Poulton-cum-Seacombe.	Liscard.	Wallasey.
1898	342 (—17·62)	383 (—15·95)	49 (—14·41)
1899	343 (—17·30)	385 (—14·99)	60 (—17·14)
1900	381 (—18·95)	410 (—14·64)	69 (—17·69)
1901	355 (—16·98)	370 (—13·11)	51 (—12·14)
1902	318 (—15·14)	381 (—13·03)	54 (—11·58)

The number of Deaths for the Townships, as given above, does not correspond with that given in the large printed sheet, or in Table IV. because fatal cases in Hospitals are here referred to the Townships from whence they came, and the Deaths in Tranmere Workhouse are not included, a separate estimate having been made, so as to include them.

It will be seen from Table IV. that Wallasey comes out with a very low death-rate (11·58), while Seacombe has a much higher death-rate, as is to be expected in the poorest District.

TABLE V.—Population of the Townships.

	Census. 1891.	Estimated at middle of 1901.	Census. 1901.	Estimated at middle of 1902.	Population of the Townships.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	14,900	20,900	20,749	21,000	
Liscard	16,356	28,900	28,661	29,340	
Wallasey	1,971	4,200	4,169	4,660	
	33,227	54,000	53,579	55,000	

In previous Reports for a few years back, I have mentioned that I thought my estimate of the Population for the different Townships was of very little value. It will be seen, however, from my last estimate up to the middle of 1900, and the Census Return, that I could scarcely have been more accurate, allowing for the increase in the Population in the nine months elapsing between the two estimates, so that the calculated Death-Rates for the different Townships have been on the whole very accurate.

Full information is given in the large sheet at the end of Report as to the number of Males and Females, the different ages at Death, the Townships in which the Deaths took place, as well as the Deaths in Public Institutions (Hospitals, &c.), and amongst Non-residents; likewise as to the number of Deaths in each month and each quarter; with a detailed classification of the different causes of Death. Table III. of Local Government Board gives Statistics, apart from Mortality Returns, and is modelled now to suit the information derived from the Infectious Diseases' Notification Act, so as to give the notified cases of each Disease in the different Townships, and the number removed to the Isolation Hospital. Tables I. and III. are not printed in the Report in full, nor Tables II. and IV. of Local Government Board.

Mortality in
the Quarters.

TABLE VI.—**Showing the Mortality in the different Quarters of the Year.**

1898.	Quarters :	1st	164	2nd	198	3rd	213	4th	199
1899.	„	„	205	„	159	„	220	„	104
1900.	„	„	244	„	201	„	222	„	193
1901.	„	„	194	„	177	„	213	„	189
1902.	„	„	207	„	167	„	191	„	188

I give next the usual Meteorological Table furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Plummer, of Bidston Observatory :—

Liverpool Observatory. Bidston. Birkenhead.

Latitude 53° 24' 5" North, Longitude 3° 4' 20" West.

TABLE VII.

1902.	Mean Barometer.	Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Mean 1902.	Average for 36 years.	Amount 1902.	Average for 36 years.
January ..	30.103	41.3	39.2	2.031	2.173
February ..	29.863	35.0	40.2	2.202	1.685
March ..	29.782	44.3	41.9	1.506	1.672
April	29.932	45.8	47.0	1.943	1.631
May	29.981	48.2	52.0	3.238	1.913
June	29.897	57.4	57.9	1.963	2.067
July	30.009	57.6	60.7	2.750	2.766
August ..	29.904	57.5	60.2	2.311	2.949
September ..	30.042	55.7	56.4	0.865	2.947
October ..	29.966	50.2	49.3	3.035	3.552
November ..	29.826	44.8	43.8	1.567	2.665
December ..	30.001	41.1	40.1	2.155	2.654
				25.566	28.674

A comparison between the above Table and that for 1901 gives the following results as regards Temperature and Rainfall, the sign + meaning an increase for 1902 and the sign — a decrease for 1902.

	Mean Temperature in Degrees.	Rainfall Inches.
January	+ 2.6	+ 0.192
February	— 2.2	+ 0.950
March	+ 4.4	— 0.181
April	— 2.0	+ 0.356
May	— 5.7	+ 2.280
June	+ 0.6	+ 0.050
July	— 6.3	+ 0.256
August	— 2.4	— 0.519
September	— 2.0	— 0.319
October	+ 0.1	+ 0.029
November	+ 2.3	— 1.471
December	+ 1.5	— 1.249
	— 9.1	

Thus, in the whole year there was a diminished mean Temperature of 9.1 degrees, lost chiefly in February, April, May, July, August and September. There was a gain of 4.4 in March and 2.6 in January. There was 0.374 inches increase in Rainfall.

The deaths were, for Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—

	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	
July	2	1	= 3
August	3	2	= 5
September	9	1	= 10
October	1	1	= 2
			—
			20

out of a total of 25 from these two diseases for the whole year.

The deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia were 146 against 116 in 1901.

The next table gives the Mortality (from all causes) under one year, the so called Infant Mortality, which is always looked on as an important index to the healthiness and sanitary conditions of a locality.

It also gives the numbers of deaths under 5 years of age.

Infant
Mortality

TABLE VIII.

Year.	Infants under one year.	Rate of Infant Mortality per cent. of Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Under 5 Years.
1894	116	22·05	115·6	192
1895	162	26·82	146·7	225
1896	168	27·40	143·3	224
1897	213	28·94	168·3	334
1898	221	28·55	167·5	296
1899	241	30·58	163·2	328
1900	208	24·18	132·6	276
1901	219	28·33	142·7	293
1902	172	22·84	108·9	242

Thus there were 47 fewer deaths of Infants under one year in 1902 than in 1901.

The Infant Mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 Births was 133, compared with our 108·9, so that our rate is 24·1 less.

Details of Deaths under 1 year from 1898 to 1902 from those Fatal diseases most fatal to Infants are here given. Fatal Infantile Diseases.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Diarrhœa	28	30	19	43	9
Convulsions	24	18	28	21	15
Bronchitis	13	19	15	15	12
Enteritis	45	38	21	4	7
Premature Birth ..	28	35	24	28	26
Atrophy and Debility ..	24	28	38	49	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	162	168	145	160	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

24 Persons belonging to the Wallasey District died in the Tranmere Workhouse, and 8 in Liverpool Institutions, while out of the 753 deaths recorded, 33 were Visitors to the District, so that practically the deaths of Visitors neutralized the deaths of Residents in Institutions outside the District, and the Death-Rate is therefore unaltered.

Out of the total number of deaths, 165 were over 65 years, and of these 19 were over 85 years.

10 out of the 753 deaths were not certified either by a registered Medical Practitioner or by a Coroner, which gives a percentage of 1·3 of uncertified deaths, as compared with 1·8 for England and Wales.

56 Inquests were held during the year, as against 46 in 1901, equal to a percentage of 7·4 Deaths certified by a Coroner, compared with 6·7 for England and Wales.

There were 8 Drowning cases in 1902, 2 of these being non-residents.

To different forms of violence (including the Drowning cases), 34 Deaths were referred, being in the proportion of 0·61 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an English rate of 0·59. Our sea, river, and docks frontage largely adds to our Drowning cases, and so increases our rate from Violent Deaths.

I now give an analysis of the large sheet, which supplies a complete statement of particulars of all the deaths during the year. The sub-joined tabular synopsis gives a useful survey of the different classes of Analysis of Deaths (see Sheet at end of Report).

diseases, with the mortality of each, both in absolute numbers and in rates per 1,000 per annum. It also gives the mortality of the leading forms under each class with the exception of Zymotics, which are given in fuller detail in the succeeding table.

TABLE IX.

Classes	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
ZYMOTICS	82—1·75	84—1·71	94—1·82	122—2·25	67—1·21
CONSTITUTIONAL ..	127—2·7	119—2·42	126—2·03	115	127—2·30
Cancer	32	38	36	42	32
Phthisis	64	53	47	53	64
LOCAL DISEASES ..	407—8·6	404—8·2	470—9·03	371—6·87	401—7·29
Apoplexy	23	30	37	35	41
Convulsions	23	24	36	24	17
Brain Disease, including Meningitis	48	32	15	29	22
Heart Disease ..	67	60	82	71	65
Bronchitis	47	59	60	40	60
Pneumonia	50	60	73	76	86
Liver Disease ..	7	7	8	9	12
Bright's Disease ..	6	4	6	4	6
DEVELOPMENTAL ..	91—1·9	112—2·2	104—2·00	119—2·20	104—1·89
Premature Birth ..	28	35	24	28	26
Old Age	26	36	31	25	34
Atrophy and Debility	28	30	41	49	37
DROWNING	7	8	15	8	8

The first-class, viz., Zymotics, is fully detailed in the succeeding Table X.

The next Table shows the deaths from Zymotics, confining the term to those reckoned as such in the Registrar-General's Returns and in all health reports. The full list of Zymotics is given in the large printed sheet, which will be found at the end of this Report.

TABLE X.—Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

ZYMOTICS—	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total	64	120	82	84	95	122	67
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	4	34	6	16	26	5	12
Scarlet Fever	4	15	11	5	4	5	5
Diphtheria and Croup ..	6	3	5	10	3	12	5
Whooping Cough	10	21	19	3	22	15	17
Fever (Typhoid)	10	9	9	11	17	31	12
Diarrhoea	30	38	32	39	23	54	16
Rate per 1,000 of population	1·54	2·72	1·75	1·71	1·82	2·25	1·21
English Rate do.	2·18	2·15	2·22	2·21	2·00	2·05	1·64

Our average Zymotic Rate for the last 10 years (1892 to 1901) was 1·91, as compared with 1·95 in 1901, so that for the past year the rate is 0·70 lower than the average for the last 10 years. The Zymotic Rate in England and Wales was 1·64 per 1,000, as compared with our 1·21, so that ours is 0·43 lower than the English Rate. The Rate, deducting the Zymotic Rate, is 12·48 per 1,000.

For the 76 Great Towns the Zymotic Rate was 2·12 per 1,000.

TABLE XI.—Shows Localities of Fatal Zymotic Cases.

(M.L.H.—MILL LANE HOSPITAL).
 (V.C.H.—VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL).
 (N.M.H.—NORTH MEADE HOUSE).
 (W.C.H.—WALLASEY COTTAGE HOSPITAL).

TYPHOID FEVER, 1902.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (1) February .. | M.L.H. from Percy Road, Seacombe. |
| (2) May .. | M.L.H. from Edmund Street, Seacombe. |
| (3) June .. | M.L.H. from Greenfield Street, Liscard. |
| (4) July .. | The Grove, Somerville, Seacombe. |
| (5) September . | M.L.H. from Bell Road, Seacombe. |
| (6) „ .. | M.L.M. from Green Lane, Egremont. |
| (7) October .. | M.L.H. from Brighton Place, Seacombe. |
| (8) „ .. | M.L.H. from Orrell Cottage, Seacombe. |
| (9) „ .. | M.L.H. from Sandfield Road, Liscard. |
| (10 & 11) Dec. .. | Two cases N.M.H. from Wheatland Lane, Seacombe. |
| (12) December.. | N.M.H. from Royston Avenue, Egremont. |

SCARLET FEVER, 1902.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) March .. | Oxford Road, Egremont. |
| (2) August .. | Clarendon Road, Seacombe. |
| (3) September . | Mill Lane Hospital. |
| (4) „ .. | M.L.H. from Shaw Street, Seacombe. |
| (5) December.. | M.L.H. from Denman Grove, Seacombe. |

DIPHTHERIA, 1902.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) February .. | Albion Street, New Brighton. |
| (2) June .. | Gas Works, Poulton. |
| (3) „ .. | H.L.H. from Abbotsford Street, Seacombe. |
| (4) „ .. | M.L.H. from Woodhall Avenue, Egremont. |
| (5) October .. | M.L.H. from Green Lane, Liscard. |

PUERPERAL FEVER, 1902.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) February .. | Mill Lane, Liscard. |
|-----------------|---------------------|

WHOOPIING COUGH, 1902.

- | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | February .. | St. Vincent Road, Egremont. |
| (2) | " .. | Wallasey Terrace, Wallasey. |
| (3) | March .. | Exeter Road, Egremont. |
| (4) | " .. | Ivy Bank, Liscard Village. |
| (5) | " .. | Greenfield Street, Liscard. |
| (6) | " .. | Greenfield Street, Liscard. |
| (7) | April .. | Egerton Street, New Brighton |
| (8) | " .. | Hatherley Street, Seacombe. |
| (9) | " .. | Beaconsfield Road, Seacombe. |
| (10) | May .. | Abbotsford Street, Seacombe. |
| (11) | " .. | Comely Bank Road, Egremont. |
| (12) | " .. | Egerton Street, New Brighton. |
| (13) | July .. | Green Lane, Egremont. |
| (14) | August .. | Shakespeare Road, Seacombe. |
| (15) | September . | Greenfield Street, Liscard. |
| (16) | " .. | Palatine Road, Seacombe. |
| (17) | November . | Sherlock Lane, Poulton. |

DIARRHCEA, 1902.

- | | | |
|------|-------------|---|
| (1) | July .. | Selby Street, Liscard. |
| (2) | " .. | Balmoral Road, New Brighton. |
| (3) | August .. | W.C.H. from Higher Parade, New Brighton |
| (4) | " .. | Tollemache Street, New Brighton. |
| (5) | " .. | Milton Road, Seacombe. |
| (6) | September . | Field Road, New Brighton. |
| (7) | " .. | Penkett Road, Liscard. |
| (8) | " .. | Edith Road, Seacombe. |
| (9) | " .. | Abbotsford Street, Seacombe. |
| (10) | " .. | Wentworth Avenue, Liscard. |
| (11) | " .. | Hawthorndale Road, Seacombe. |
| (12) | " .. | St. Paul's Road, Seacombe. |
| (13) | " .. | Wellington Road, Liscard. |
| (14) | " .. | Mersey Street, Seacombe. |
| (15) | October .. | Oakdale Yard, Seacombe. |

MEASLES, 1902.

- | | | |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | January .. | Seymour Street, New Brighton. |
| (2) | June .. | Byerley Street, Seacombe. |
| (3) | July .. | Sandridge Road, New Brighton. |
| (4) | " .. | Sandridge Road, New Brighton. |
| (5) | August .. | Tollemache Street, New Brighton. |
| (6) | September . | Poole Road, Egremont. |
| (7) | October .. | Brotherton Street, Seacombe. |
| (8) | " .. | Delamere Grove, Seacombe. |
| (9) | November . | Brotherton Street, Seacombe. |
| (10) | " .. | Peter Street, Seacombe. |
| (11) | " .. | Brighton Place, Seacombe. |
| (12) | December.. | Brighton Place, Seacombe. |

TABLE XII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Urban District of Wallasey during the Year ending December, 31st, 1902.

Townships,	Years,	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	Under 5.	8	5	—	—	31	—	3	—	34	81
	Over 5.	30	13	—	14	90	—	33	2	26	208
Egremont	Under 5.	—	3	—	1	11	—	1	—	1	17
	Over 5.	1	9	—	1	31	—	8	—	1	51
Liscard { Liscard	Under 5.	—	2	—	—	21	—	2	—	9	34
	Over 5.	1	2	—	10	45	—	9	2	14	83
New Brighton . .	Under 5.	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	10
	Over 5.	—	3	—	9	38	—	5	—	5	60
Wallasey	Under 5.	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	7
	Over 5.	—	2	—	—	13	—	2	—	1	18
Totals	Under 5.	8	11	—	1	76	—	7	—	46	149
	Over 5.	32	29	—	34	217	—	57	4	47	420

569

NOTE.—For the purposes of more definite Localisation:—Liscard Township is above divided into Egremont (portion of Liscard between Seacombe and Green Lane). Liscard proper, including Liscard Village, Magazines, and on to Magazine Lane and Mount Pleasant, and New Brighton, including rest of Liscard Township.

SMALLPOX.

For many years past, under the heading of Smallpox, it has been my good fortune to record either that no case had occurred, or that one or two had been reported without any further spread of this dreaded Zymotic. Such isolated cases had, when necessary, been removed to Mill Lane Hospital, but in 1899, as will be remembered, the Local Government Board made it a condition of granting a loan for the extension of ground and buildings at Mill Lane for Hospital Purposes, that no more Smallpox cases should be received there, at least while other infectious diseases were being treated there. In consequence of this, I was compelled to urge upon the Health Committee the necessity of acquiring a site for a Smallpox Hospital, and in 1900 this was secured by the purchase of several acres adjoining Leasowe Road—practically the only locality in our District complying with the demands of the Local Government Board as to sparseness of population within a certain radius of a Smallpox Hospital.

Early in 1902 I reported on the necessity of providing a small building on this site to accommodate 6 or 8 patients, and it was resolved to erect a permanent Brick Pavilion to contain beds for 4 males and 4 females, the Surveyor and Engineer being at the same time instructed to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for this Pavilion and for the necessary accommodation of nurses, male attendant, and also laundry, &c.

Meanwhile, as is well known, Smallpox had been very prevalent in Liverpool for some time, and in the Spring of 1902 a few cases occurred in Birkenhead, so that it was evident we might have an outbreak at any moment.

Chicken-pox prevailed in our District from early in the year right on to the end, and this was an additional source of anxiety, as mild cases of Smallpox, occurring in persons, who have been vaccinated, often assume so mild a type that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them from Chicken-pox. This difficulty can only be appreciated by those who have seen such cases, but it is no reflection on any Medical man, especially if without Smallpox experience, to mistake a highly-modified case of Smallpox for a case of Chicken-pox.

First
Outbreak.

On the 11th of May, I was asked by a doctor to see with him a case at Brentwood Street, Somerville, which he suspected might be Smallpox. I arranged to meet him at once, and had no doubt the man was suffering from genuine Smallpox. He had been ill for some days, and as he collected rents weekly in a low part of Liverpool where Smallpox was prevalent, it seemed probable at first he had caught it in the course of his work, but as will be presently seen, this was not so. I may dismiss his case by stating that there was no need to remove him from his home, as it was not a very severe case, his wife had been not only vaccinated, but also successfully re-vaccinated, and his two children had also been successfully vaccinated. However, all three were on my advice at once vaccinated again, and as a matter of fact no other case to our knowledge caught it from this patient, who was carefully isolated till he was quite safe, when thorough disinfection of the house, clothing, etc., was carried out. In the course of my inquiries as to the source of his infection, he stated (at the time of my first visit) that a family next door had suffered from an eruption. I at once visited this family and found two of the daughters with the remains of an

eruption on the face, and from the appearance of the crusts and other signs, I suspected they might have had Smallpox in a mild form. A doctor had seen them and also a young sister, and had declared their eruption to be Chicken-pox. Another daughter, in service in Egremont, who had visited her home, had also developed an eruption, and had been seen by the doctor attending the family she served, and here again it was pronounced Chicken-pox. I also learned that the father about three weeks before my visit had had a slight eruption on the face, but had stayed away from work only one day. He was employed in a shop in Birkenhead. At the time of my visit, a young man from Seacombe was sitting with the family, and was warned of the possible nature of the illness, and he was warned about the advisability of re-vaccination. The doctor who had attended them was away from home that day, but next morning I visited the house again with him and we warned them not to allow anyone to visit them and not to go elsewhere, in view of the possibility of their illness having been very mild Smallpox. I also saw the doctor who had visited the daughter in service, and he stated he was quite satisfied it was a case of Chicken-pox. I also saw the patient with him, but she was quite well by that time.

The next stage in the history of this outbreak was that on the 26th of May, Dr. Wilson, of Wallasey Dispensary, telephoned to me he had a suspicious case in the out-patient department, whom he had isolated till I saw her. This turned out to be a charwoman, who had been employed at the house where one of the daughters above referred to was in service, and taking this into account, along with the suspicious eruption developing on her, I had her removed in the Infectious Hospital ambulance to North Meade Hospital, and by next day there was no doubt as to her having genuine Smallpox.

Late in the evening of the 26th May, I was again asked by a Seacombe doctor to see a young man, whom I found to have well-marked Smallpox, and who turned out to be the same person I had seen visiting at Brentwood Street.

I also communicated with Dr. Marsden, the Medical Officer of Health of Birkenhead, as to the father of this family employed in a shop there, and he informed me he had a case from that shop, the origin of which he could not arrive at till my letter explained the source of

infection. Finally, in this outbreak, the son of the charwoman, though promptly re-vaccinated, took the disease but in a very mild and modified form, the re-vaccination not having been performed early enough to protect him absolutely. The names of all persons who had come in contact with the charwoman at the Dispensary were obtained at once, and the Public Vaccinators re-vaccinated all who would submit to this precaution. The same was done in the case of the other households concerned, and we had no more outbreaks traceable to these cases. The patient at Seacombe had been also removed to North Meade.

It was clear, however, that North Meade was not a suitable place to utilise as a Smallpox Hospital, and a special meeting of the Health Committee was at once called. On the suggestion of one member, it was decided to ask Birkenhead if accommodation could be obtained in their Smallpox Hospital for our cases, and fortunately permission was promptly and ungrudgingly given—a permission for which we have reason to be most thankful. Meanwhile, Mr. Travers, the Surveyor and Engineer, was instructed to erect a Pavilion for eight beds on the Leasowe Road site with all possible speed, and to secure this it was resolved to erect a corrugated-iron building lined with wood inside, with the necessary accommodation for nurses and servants, and also a laundry, &c.

Meanwhile, the two patients in North Meade were transferred to Birkenhead Smallpox Hospital, and also on June 10th, a subsequent case from Waverley Street, Seacombe, the origin of which could not be traced. As this latter case was employed at the workshop at Egremont Ferry, the men there were vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, to the number of 36, only three or four declining vaccination.

On Saturday, the 14th June, I got a note from the manager of the Gandy Belt Factory, stating that he had sent home a boy in their employ who stated that he had a sister ill at home with spots on her face. I visited this house in Wheatland Lane, and found a young woman suffering from mild but well-marked Smallpox. She had seen a doctor, who told her she had Chicken-pox. I found on further enquiry as to persons with whom she had been in contact that on the 11th inst., after the eruption appeared, she had attended a wedding at New Brighton, and she had also been to several other

houses immediately before. A list of all contacts was obtained by me as soon as possible, and the two Public Vaccinators re-vaccinated nearly all these by Sunday evening, only a few declining to submit.

On enquiring as to the source of infection in the case of this young woman, I found she had been working at a house next door, where she stated a man had an eruption on his face and body. This man was found at home recovering from a mild but well-marked attack of Smallpox, for which he had consulted no medical man, and of course had infected the woman just referred to. He was a dock labourer and had been loading a steamer for Bombay, and had probably caught infection at the Docks. His wife and a lodger, the only occupants of the house, were promptly re-vaccinated, though this was nearly a fortnight after the man's attack. The lodger escaped, but the man's wife developed distinct Smallpox pustules on the 17th.

The two women were removed to Birkenhead Hospital, but as the man was practically well, he was supplied with disinfectants and kept isolated till he was safe.

On the 16th June, a circular was sent to all the medical men stating that cases of Smallpox had occurred in the District, and in several instances had been mistaken for Chicken-pox and requesting them to report any doubtful case. In response to this, that very evening a medical man asked me to see a case with him in Seacombe, and this also turned out to be a case of Smallpox in the person of a postman who had delivered letters at the house of one of the cases already mentioned in Seacombe and may possibly thus have caught the infection. He was removed, and all in the house or who had visited him were re-vaccinated, and as far as known no one else caught it from him.

Those cases, nine in number, closed what I may call the first outbreak. I have described them with some fulness of detail to show how insidious a first outbreak of Smallpox in a District may be, and how very easily cases of a mild and highly modified type may be overlooked. Feeling that it was much safer to have all cases of Chicken-pox notified and so avoid as far as possible future mistakes, I advised the Health Committee to include this disease under the 'Infectious Diseases' Notification Act for a period of six months. At a Special Meeting of the Council, held on the 20th June, this was agreed to, and the new

Chicken-pox
made
Notifiable.

provision came into force on the 28th June, according to the provisions made in this Act for adding any further disease to the list already tabulated.

As will be seen elsewhere, 93 cases of Chicken-pox were notified in the remaining six months of the year, so that there was abundant occasion for careful recognition of the one disease from the other.

Second
Outbreak.

From the 17th June, no case was notified till July 23rd. As I have described the second outbreak in a Special Report to the Local Government Board, I insert it here to show the course of events. Although this looks like a second and distinct outbreak, unconnected with the first, it is noteworthy that the family attacked in Brighton Place were cousins of the charwoman from Palermo Street, referred to in the first outbreak. They denied all visiting or contact, but this may be possibly the connecting link between the two outbreaks.

Report to
Local
Government
Board.

“ In response to the request from your Board that I should furnish it with a Report on the Outbreak of Smallpox in this District notified to you on the 26th ultimo, I now beg to supply the following particulars :—

“ On the 23rd of July, I was asked by a medical man to see two patients (a mother and daughter), who were supposed by him to be sickening for Typhoid. They lived in Brighton Place, Seacombe, a blind alley containing eight houses ; five on one side and three on the other. I may mention here that these are chiefly tenement houses, and are occupied by 77 persons in all, who are drawn from perhaps the poorest and lowest class in the district. They are all under the Regulations of Sub-let houses, and there is usually no overcrowding in these houses ; but Brighton Place has for many years been a source of trouble and anxiety to the Sanitary Authority, owing to the destructive and filthy habits of its occupants. On visiting this house, I found that a child (Downey) supposed to have had Chicken-pox had really suffered from a mild attack of Smallpox, and had communicated this disease to a sister, and the two patients I saw were beginning to suffer from the same disease.

“ In all, ten persons in Brighton Place have taken Smallpox, and several others who have since developed it in Seacombe have evidently caught it from the same source, as a distinct connection has been traced.

“ Eight others in addition to the ten in Brighton Place have been discovered up to the date of this letter.

“ With regard to the measures taken to cope with the outbreak, I have to state that the patients affected with Smallpox were removed to Hospital within an hour or two of the discovery ; and while up till the 26th, patients had been sent to Flaybrick Hill Hospital, in Birkenhead, on and after that date they were all sent to a Special Hospital of our own on the site recently acquired in Leasowe Road with the approval of the Local Government Board. It was intended to erect a substantial and permanent building on this land, and directions had been given to the Surveyor to carry this into effect, but owing to this outbreak it was resolved to put up with all speed a corrugated-iron building. This resolution had been come to in May, and the building was almost completed when the first cases occurred in Brighton Place. It was designed to accommodate eight patients ; four male and four female ; but as this outbreak has exceeded the anticipated numbers, we have already transferred to the site in Leasowe Road a Berthon tent which formerly stood on the Hospital site at Mill Lane. This accommodates three or four patients.

Erection of
Hospital,
Leasowe
Road.

Additional
Berthon
Tent.

“ Furthermore, the Public Vaccinator for the District was immediately informed of the outbreak. A complete census of the tenants was supplied to him, with particulars as to age, and the state of the arms as to evidence of previous vaccination, and so thoroughly did he perform his work that only one man out of this area has escaped vaccination. He absolutely declined to submit to it. The same policy has been pursued with regard to all the other cases, and all contacts have been followed up and vaccination carried out wherever the persons concerned would submit to it. The only person not removed to Hospital is a woman in Seacombe, who had been confined a few days previous to the eruption of Smallpox. She fortunately, has a very mild attack and lives in a comfortable house, where she is well isolated, and is attended by a woman who has had Smallpox herself.

Vaccination

“ Thorough disinfection has also been carried out at all the houses where cases have occurred. In Brighton Place the occupants of houses from which patients were taken, were removed temporarily to our Reception House at North Meade, while disinfection was being carried out, and the walls have all been stripped, cleansed and lime-washed.

“In addition to this, abundance of disinfectants and disinfecting soap have been supplied to all this area.

“The drains and sewers have all been flushed, and the ashpits all thoroughly emptied and disinfected.

“Where any persons residing out of the district were found to have come in contact with any of these patients intimation was at once sent to the Medical Officer of such Districts.”

Four children in Brighton Place who were protected by vaccination, and who were all under 10 years developed a few suspicious spots. They had all been exposed to infection, and were removed as a precaution, but the eruption was so slight and ill-defined, and the children were so well in themselves that if they were affected with Smallpox, the attack was so mild as to be of no consequence to them personally, and they were isolated only as a safeguard to others.

End of
Second
Outbreak.

In the second outbreak, 30 persons were affected (while 9 suffered in the first outbreak), but in a good many of these no source of infection could be discovered. The last of the 30 occurred on September 22nd.

For the
Isolated Case.

One more isolated case was reported on November 15th—that of a man employed in Liverpool. He left Hospital just before Christmas, and that completed the 40 cases for the year 1902.

Necessity for
Re-vaccina-
tion.

It seems to me very clear from our experience that the way to stamp out Smallpox in this country is to make re-vaccination compulsory at a certain age—about 12—before children leave off school attendance, as is the case in Germany. This would save endless trouble and expense to the nation and to local rates, and would entail practically very little hardship or loss of time to the children, since re-vaccination at that age does not affect them seriously, as it often does in later life. It is to be hoped legislation in this direction will be carried out, when the present law expires.

Smallpox
Cases since
1885

The following Table will show the number of cases of Smallpox occurring in our District from 1885 to 1901.

1885.—2 cases notified—none fatal
 1886.—3 cases notified—2 fatal.
 1887 }
 to } No cases notified.
 1892 }
 1893.—1 case notified—not fatal.
 1894.—1 case notified—not fatal.
 1895.—5 cases notified—none fatal.
 1896 }
 to } No cases notified.
 1900 }
 1901.—1 case notified—not fatal

There were 12 fatal cases of Measles in 1902, as against five in Measles 1901. The mortality is thus 0·21 per 1,000 compared with an English Rate of 0·38, while for the 76 Great Towns (amongst which our District is now reckoned), the Rate was 0·49. The distribution of these and of the other fatal Zymotics may be seen in Table XI. and in the large sheet at the end of the Report.

In the course of the year the Infants' Departments of two schools were closed, each for a period of 3 weeks, owing to the prevalence of Measles—viz. : of the Riverside Board Schools from 13th October, and of St. Joseph's (Wheatland Lane) from 25th November. Closure of Schools.

Scarlet Fever prevailed more extensively during the whole of 1902 than in any year since Notification has been adopted, and increased in the latter months of the year (see Table XIII.) Scarlatina

In all, 293 cases were notified as against 147 in 1901.

Out of this large number, only 5 died, giving the very low mortality of 0·09 per 1,000, as compared with an English Mortality of 0·15 and 0·19 for the 76 Great Towns.

These 5 deaths give a mortality of only 1·7 per cent. of notified cases, which shows a very mild type of the disease.

199 cases were admitted into Mill Lane Hospital during the year, compared with 68 in 1901 and 60 in 1900. (See Table XV.)

In connection with this large number treated in Hospital, further remarks will be found under the heading of Mill Lane Hospital and the list of patients treated there. (See Table XV.)

Circular to
Schools.

The extreme mildness of many of the attacks created a serious source of danger, for many were overlooked at the first onset, and in repeated instances where several children were taken ill and a doctor called in, one member of the family was found to be peeling and had evidently suffered from an undetected attack, and so communicated the disease to the others. Recently one child was found peeling and had been attending a Board School for 3 weeks, so that these mild overlooked cases probably spread infection far more widely than the severe ones, which call for immediate medical attention. These occurrences led me to send the accompanying circular to all the Public and Private Schools in the District, so as to enlist the co-operation of teachers.

"Dear Sir or Madam,

In view of the present prevalence of Scarlet Fever among the children attending the Public Elementary and other Schools in this district, it is desirable to adopt all possible means to prevent infection. I would therefore suggest that you might help by getting all your teachers to question their classes each morning whether there is any sickness at their home, and if so, the nature of this should be found out before the child is admitted to school. The children in class should also be encouraged to report any sore throat or red rash, or any peeling of the skin, in their own cases, as there is good reason to believe some mild cases have escaped detection, and so have spread infection among others in the school.

Any information about such cases will be valuable."

Diphtheria
and
Membranous
Croup.

Diphtheria caused only 5 deaths during 1902, while none were recorded from Membranous Croup. (For comparison with previous years see Table X.) These 5 deaths give a death-rate of only 0.09 per 1,000, against an English Rate of 0.23 and 0.26 for the 76 Great Towns.

40 cases were notified during 1902 (none of Membranous Croup, which is really the same disease affecting the Larynx.) as compared with 55 in 1901.

20 cases were admitted into Mill Lane Hospital with 3 deaths. The Antitoxin treatment is almost universally adopted now, but the medical attendant does not always see the case early enough to give this method a sufficiently favourable chance of cure, since it is much more successful when applied at an early stage.

Whooping Cough caused 17 deaths in 1902, as against 15 in 1901 and 22 in 1900. It will be seen from Table X. that it was during 1902 the most fatal of the Zymotic diseases—even more so than Infantile Diarrhœa, which usually is the most fatal. Whooping
Cough.

These 17 deaths give a mortality of 0·30 per 1,000, as compared with an English Rate of 0·29 and 0·37 for the 76 Great Towns, amongst which our District ranks.

6 occurred in Seacombe, 10 in Liscard and 1 in Wallasey.

Diarrhœa caused only 15 deaths in 1902—an unusually small number especially as all deaths formerly ascribed to Enteritis and Dysentery are now included under this heading. Diarrhœa

The unusually cold weather in the months during which Diarrhœa prevails, viz., July, August, September and October, with pretty abundant rainfall during that time, accounts for this marked diminution in the deaths.

These 15 deaths give the small rate of 0·29 per 1,000, compared with 1·00 per 1,000 in 1901, whilst the English Rate was 0·38 and 0·54 in the 76 Great Towns. 9 were under 1 year of age, and several others were really not from Zymotic Diarrhœa, so that our rate is in reality better than it appears.

Two occurred in July, 3 in August, 9 in September and 1 in October

Instructions were sent out to all medical men as to the correct method of certifying these deaths as Epidemic or Zymotic Diarrhœa or Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, but in a considerable number of cases little heed was given to this circular, though in an increasing number of cases the directions are complied with.

Classification is much simplified when the medical attendant puts himself to the trouble to comply with the request of the Registrar-General in such cases.

Table XIV. shows the incidence of fatal cases of Diarrhœa and Enteritis in the two districts of Wheatland Lane and Oakdale, and it will be seen there was a marked diminution during the past year. In

Oakdale there were only 2 deaths from Diarrhœa and 0 from Enteritis, and in Wheatland Lane District 1 from Diarrhœa and 1 from Enteritis—only 4 in all.

TABLE XIII.

Typhoid Notifications
in 1902.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Seacombe	2	—	2	2	4	2	—	4	5	7	2	6	36
Liscard {	Egremont	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	9
	Liscard (Proper) ..	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	1	—	11
	New Brighton	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Wallasey	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Totals	5	—	3	5	4	3	1	10	6	14	6	7	64

Scarlatina Notifications
in 1902.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Seacombe	6	6	8	2	14	14	11	8	14	10	14	14	121
Liscard {	Egremont	2	4	2	—	4	3	—	9	2	5	8	42
	Liscard (Proper) ..	4	—	5	4	2	9	7	2	8	7	7	66
	New Brighton	4	11	10	7	2	6	2	2	—	1	—	47
Wallasey	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	6	2	17
Totals	16	21	26	14	26	33	20	21	25	24	35	32	293

Typhoid.

Typhoid Fever caused 12 deaths in 1902, compared with 31 in 1901. Of these 12, 3 occurred during the last week of 1902, otherwise we should have had exceptionally few fatal cases.

These 12 deaths give a mortality of 0·21 per 1,000 per annum, compared with an English Rate of 0·13 (for Continued Fever) and 0·15 for the 76 Great Towns, so that in this Zymotic alone, we have still a higher rate than in the 76 Great Towns.

The 64 notified cases give a mortality of 18·7 per cent. of notification as against 12·0 per cent. last year, showing that the cases, though much fewer, were exceptionally severe.

TABLE XIV. Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

	Total. 1896.	Total. 1897.	Total. 1898.	Total. 1899.	Total. 1900.	Total. 1901.	Total. 1902.
	41	74	85	82	49	54	24
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis in Oakdale and Wheat- land Lane Districts.	16	15	29	13	16	15	4

TABLE A.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Total Deaths.	Notifications.	Total Notifications in	
			Oakdale District.	Wheatland Lane District.
1895	8	67	9	11
1896	10	112	6	12
1897	9	93	3	7
1898	9	87	6	5
1899	11	132	3	7
1900	17	163	9	24
1901	31	257	5	67
1902	12	64	1	21

The following Table shows in a striking form the deaths from Typhoid for the last 13 years, with corresponding rates per 1,000 of Population.

TABLE B.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Notified Cases.
1889	12	0.36	—
1890	9	0.26	42
1891	20	0.59	77
1892	20	0.57	62
1893	23	0.64	132
1894	13	0.35	89
1895	8	0.20	67
1896	10	0.24	112
1897	9	0.20	93
1898	9	0.19	87
1899	11	0.23	132
1900	17	0.32	163
1901	31	0.57	257
1902	12	0.21	64

46 cases were admitted into Mill Lane Hospital or North Meade Hospital with 10 deaths, so that out of the 12 fatal cases, 10 took place

in Hospital. These were very bad cases and mostly belonged to the poorer classes, often in badly nourished and weakly persons. Their nursing and feeding would have been practically impossible in their own homes, at all events in any satisfactory way.

In 1901, 154 cases were admitted to Hospital, and 104 in 1900.

For Monthly Notification of Typhoid and Scarlatina, see Table XIII.

Fortunately, we were free from any Milk Epidemic of Typhoid, as no special group of cases occurred in the milk run of any special purveyor, as was the case to such an extent in 1901.

36 cases were notified in Poulton-cum-Seacombe, 9 in Egremont, 11 in Liscard proper, 5 in New Brighton, and 3 in Wallasey. (See Table XII.)

Of the Poulton-cum-Seacombe cases, Poulton itself had 9; defining Poulton as that part of the township to the west of Wheatland Lane and south of Poulton Road (roughly speaking, an area corresponding in fact, to Poulton Ward.) In this area, Oakdale had only one case (non-fatal) and 5 of the 9 occurred in the Wheatland Lane district of Poulton.

Oakdale had thus an excellent record for the past year, but the Wheatland Lane district (including St. Paul's Road and the streets leading into Wheatland Lane) had altogether 21 cases out of the 64 total notified cases. These 21 include the 5 just mentioned as belonging to the Wheatland Lane portion of Poulton.

Sewer Re-
construction

It will be seen from Mr. Travers' Report (inserted below) as to sewer reconstruction in this district that extensive work was carried out during 1902 in these streets and back passages, and almost all these cases in this district occurred in the actual streets where the sewers were found most defective, and have now been relaid. I have been urging on this work for a long time, and am most thankful to see it at last completed, and see no reason why we should not practically abolish Typhoid in this district, as has been done in Oakdale by complete relaying of the sewers, only, as is well known, it is often 2 or 3 years before the full effects of such work are seen, because the germs lie in the soil often for years, and are awakened into activity by hot dry seasons.

Table A has been drawn up to show the incidence of Typhoid in these two districts. (See Page 25.)

I may mention here that the good effect of sewer reconstruction has been most marked in Field Road district, and here too Infantile Diarrhoea has almost disappeared. The same remark holds good for a considerable area of New Brighton lying to the north of Victoria Road, between this road and the shore, where good work in the way of sewer reconstruction has been carried out. There is still, however, a considerable area to the south of Victoria Road, including Hope Street, Tollemache Street and Egerton Street, with various back-passages that should be surveyed carefully, where, I believe, sewer reconstruction would give excellent results. The whole area of Liscard Park will also in all probability have to be re-sewered.

On the whole, however, the marked decrease in Typhoid Fever during 1902 has been most gratifying, and I hope soon our death-rate will fall below the English Rate, as is the case in other Zymotics.

The work recorded by Mr. Travers in this direction is well worthy of careful perusal, as is also that which I now furnish as carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Department in connection with houses where Typhoid occurred and where defects in the drains from the houses to the sewers were found to exist.

Where there is reason to suspect such defects, we now lay bare the drains, and if necessary, serve notices for reconstruction.

MEMORANDA for the Medical Officer of Health as to the principal Sewer Work executed during the year 1902.

“ On the foreshore near Seacombe Ferry a new 15in. diameter iron pipe outfall sewer has been laid from low water mark of spring tides to the river wall where the outlet of the promenade between the Ferry and Mersey View formerly was. This latter sewer has also been relaid and extended so as to intercept the Victoria Place sewer which discharged through the river wall. In this connection it may be mentioned that this work together with the construction of the new promenade sewers

between Seacombe Ferry and Sandon Road have effected the interception of fully a dozen sewers and drains which discharged separately through the river wall and fouled the foreshore.

At the Guinea Gap an 18in. diameter cast-iron pipe outfall sewer has been reconstructed to discharge at low water mark 110 yards from the river wall whereas previously it discharged on the foreshore only 27 yards away from the river wall.

At the Magazines the old single line sewer of 12in. and 15in. diameter pipes and which was 240 yards in length, has been replaced by a double line of 15in. diameter cast-iron pipes 360 yards in extent, reaching to low water mark. The former sewer, besides being of irregular construction, and not reaching to low water mark, was of insufficient capacity to deal with even moderate rainfalls. The consequent flooding was very objectionable, and the new double line of pipes will obviate this, in addition to preventing the fouling of the foreshore. The work of re-constructing outfall sewers on the foreshore is being done under borrowing powers sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and when completed, will include sewers near Egremont Ferry and Maddock Road. Advantage has been taken of the purchase by the Council of the site of the recently opened North Seacombe Recreation Ground to construct a new 24in. diameter storm relief from Brighton Street to the river, via Nelson Street and this together with other work having a similar object, has practically put an end to the flooding of basements which has occurred for a number of years past during excessive rainfall.

Defective sewers have also been re-constructed in the following streets and passages :—

Passage rear of Nos. 20 to 26, Trafalgar Road.

Passage rear of west side of Edgmond Street.

Passage rear of Woodview Avenue.

Percy Road.

Passage between Palatine Road and Palermo Street.

Passage between Palermo Street and Wheatland Lane.

Platt Street.

Meadow Street (part of).

Melbourne Street and cross passage.

Passage between Nelson Street and Ellis Street at rear of Demesne Street.

Havelock Street.
 Passage between Geneva Road and Railway.
 Passage between Geneva Road and Lucerne Road.
 Lucerne Road (part of).
 Passage between Byron Road and Shakespeare Road.
 Passage between Shakespeare Road and Milton Road.
 Milton Road (part of).
 Passage between Milton Road and Oakdale Road.
 Oakdale Road (part of).
 Mersey View (rear of).
 Passage side and rear of 8 and 10, Grosvenor Road, New
 Brighton.
 Briardale Road and cross passage.
 Passage off Victoria Road and rear of Church Road, Seacombe.
 Prospect Vale (East section).
 Toronto Street (part of).
 Kinglake Road (part of).
 Wright Street (completion).

In connection with the re-constructions in streets and passages off St. Paul's Road and Wheatland Lane, special attention was given to the provision of means of ventilation. In addition to the usual 6in. ventilation shafts affixed to house gables, a special 12in. diameter ventilation column has been erected adjoining the Railway in the Recreation Ground, St. Paul's Road. During the re-construction of Havelock Street sewer, a cast-iron siphon was fixed close to its junction with the Dock Board's culvert in Birkenhead Road, in order to intercept the sewer gas passing from the culvert to the new sewer.

In St. James's Road, where there are two sewer summits, certain alterations have been effected, and a sewer ventilation lamp fixed at one summit and a ventilation column at the other summit, owing to the strong complaints received. Similarly, ventilation has been provided in other parts of the district where the open gratings at the street surface have constituted a nuisance. Flushing, cleansing, and general repair work have been efficiently carried out during the year.

W. H. TRAVERS,

Engineer and Surveyor."

**Drainage Re-
construction**

In connection with the notifications of Typhoid Fever during the past year, re-construction of the drainage systems have taken place at the following houses :—

- 11, Brotherton Street, Seacombe.
- 21, Havelock street, Seacombe.
- 35, Percy Road, Seacombe.
- 3, Green Lane, Egremont.
- 17, Union Street, Egremont.
- 19, Union Street, Egremont.
- 5, Hope Place, New Brighton (branch drain re-laid).

Drainage reconstructions have also taken place at the following houses where Diphtheria has been notified :—

- 37, Martin's Lane, Liscard.
- 31, Gresford Place, Egremont.

In all cases of Typhoid, etc., the drains have been thoroughly tested by means of smoke rockets. In many instances, however, no serious defects have been discovered such as would warrant the laying bare and subsequent re-construction of the drains. Where any repairs have been found to be necessary or desirable, notices have been served on the owners requiring the carrying out of such work.

**Deaths from
Influenza.**

Influenza caused 8 deaths in 1902, as against 3 in 1901, viz.:—
2 in February ; 1 in March ; 2 in May ; 1 in September, and 2 in December.

Flushing.

Owing to the want of an abundant supply of water, there has again been difficulty in carrying out this important sanitary measure. The flushing gangs should traverse the whole of the district, visiting every house at least once a quarter, instead of which it is difficult at present to overtake the whole twice a year.

A special flushing gang, however, regularly visits houses where Infectious Disease exists, using disinfectants for the drains freely. All the large schools are also specially visited by a flushing gang.

The next table gives details as to the cases admitted to Mill Lane Hospital :—

Year	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Admission	145	171	163	191	175	246	294

TABLE XV.—Cases of Infectious Disease admitted to the Mill Lane Hospital, North Meade House, and Leasowe Road Hospital, during the year 1902.

TOWNSHIPS.		Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Measles.
Poulton-cum-Sea- combe	{ Under 5.	7	4a	—	—	16a	—	4a	—	—
	{ Over 5.	18	7	—	—	72c	—	26b	—	1
Egremont ..	{ Under 5.	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	{ Over 5.	1	3a	—	—	30a	—	4c	—	—
Liscard ..	{ Under 5.	—	2	—	—	10	—	1	—	—
	{ Over 5.	1	2a	—	1	37	—	5	—	—
New Brighton	{ Under 5.	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
	{ Over 5.	—	—	—	—	19	—	4	—	—
Wallasey	{ Under 5.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	{ Over 5.	—	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—
Totals ..	{ Under 5.	7	7	—	—	36	—	5	—	55
	{ Over 5.	20	13	—	1	163	—	41	—	239

} 294

a 1 death each. b 6 deaths. c 2 deaths each.

NOTE.—For the purposes of more defined Localisation:—Liscard Township is divided into Egremont (portion of Liscard between Seacombe and Green Lane). Liscard proper, including Liscard Village, Magazines, and on to Magazine Lane and Mount Pleasant, and New Brighton, including rest of Liscard Township.

One case admitted as Typhoid turned out to be Meningitis.

One case of a doubtful eruption was sent in for observation, but did not turn out to be Smallpox.

Owing to the unusual prevalence of Scarlet Fever in 1902 there was during the latter part of the year great difficulty in finding accommodation for all the cases desiring admission into Hospital. North Meade Hospital was closed in the latter part of January, but had to be re-opened in November, as it was found necessary to remove the Typhoid cases from Mill Lane Hospital to make room for the increasing number of Scarlet Fever cases.

Re-opening
of North
Meade.

In spite of this, there was much overcrowding at Mill Lane Hospital, and though urgent representations were repeatedly made, we were unable to get possession of the large new Pavilion there till January 13th of 1903. This constitutes one of the best and most completely equipped Fever Pavilions in the country, and contains

New
Pavilion

accommodation for 12 male and 12 female beds (with cots in addition), and a Convalescent Ward attached to both male and female sides, while the kitchen, bath-room and sanitary appliances are all of the most approved sort.

Each Ward is warmed by two Shorland open stoves, and hot-water pipes are carried from the Laundry boilers to the kitchen and bath-room. The addition to the Administration Block is not yet quite completed, but soon all the nurses will be accommodated there, and the house in Mill Lane, where some of them have slept, will soon be given up. The new Discharging Block will soon be complete. It contains a waiting-room for the friends who will take away the patients, a room for the patients to undress in and leave their infected clothing and a bath-room. This will form a welcome and much-needed addition to the Hospital. The Laundry has also been much enlarged and brought up to date, with all the most recent appliances.

16 deaths occurred among the 294 patients treated—a mortality of only 5·4, which is exceedingly good for a Fever Hospital record.

The Matron had a great deal of anxious work during the year, as she had to carry on not only Mill Lane Hospital, but also for several months both North Meade and Leasowe Road Smallpox Hospital, and meanwhile many of the nurses had to sleep at No. 10, Mill Lane. The Matron and all the staff at Mill Lane had a very trying time while the alterations to the Administrative Block and the Laundry were being carried out, and a good deal of discomfort and upset of the usual arrangements had to be endured.

Nurse Gittins and Nurse Smith carried out their duties at Leasowe Road Hospital to our entire satisfaction, and North Meade again proved most useful, not only for the accommodation of Typhoid cases in the latter part of the year, but as a reception house for families removed from houses where Smallpox had occurred, and where cleaning and disinfection had to be carried out so thoroughly as to necessitate the removal of all the inmates.

Miss Malcolm deserves much credit for keeping up a supply of efficient nurses for all three Hospitals, and for finding the extra staff of servants required to carry on cooking, cleaning, laundry work, and other details.

I am glad to say no nurse or servant caught any Infectious Disease from any patient during the year 1902.

The collection of night-soil by the Council's own staff has worked smoothly and well, and in consequence the old and frequent complaints about full ashpits have practically ceased. Collection of
Night-soil.

It is very desirable that householders should understand they can now do away with ashpits altogether by substituting covered dustbins, which are emptied once a week by the night-soil staff.

This method does away with the old and bad method of wheeling out the contents of ashpits (often foul and decomposing) to be emptied on the road and left till the cart comes round to remove them. It also does away with the noise and disturbance of the barrows and shovelling—formerly a great annoyance to householders at night.

These bins cost only a few shillings, and are simply carried out by the men and emptied into the night-soil cart.

For Schools and Public Institutions, as well as for private houses, they are a great improvement on the old system.

A perusal of the report of Mr. Bascombe, Chief Sanitary Inspector, now included, will show the very large amount of House Inspection carried on, the number and nature of Nuisances discovered and remedied, with many other details as to Dairies, Cowsheds, Slaughter-houses, Bakehouses, &c.

The provisions set forth in the Bye-laws for Sublet-houses on the Register are also carried out by weekly inspections on the part of the Inspectors, and all this has a most salutary effect on the sanitary conditions of such houses.

Inspection under the Factories and Workshops' Act is regularly carried on, by which we now have supervision as to sanitary conditions, ventilation, the number of persons allowed to work in each room, overtime, &c. Factory
Acts.

I add a summary of the work done in connection with the various Factory and Workshops Acts, which will show the Inspectors have not neglected this department of Sanitary Work.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

“ There are at present on the Register 171 Workshops. During the year there have been added *fifteen* new workshops, and *eleven* have discontinued the use of premises for workshop purposes.

Two hundred and fifty-seven visits of inspection have been made, and it was found necessary to issue *twenty-seven* Preliminary Notices with regard to sanitary defects found to exist. In *one* case overcrowding was noticed to exist. The number of workers was promptly reduced after the service of the usual preliminary notice on the occupier of the workshop in question.

Seven intimations have been received during the year from the Liverpool Authorities with respect to persons residing in this district and engaged as outworkers for Liverpool tradesmen. The sanitary arrangements of the premises have been carefully inquired into and where defective conditions have been found to exist, the usual notices have been issued. In the majority of cases dealt with in this way, it was found that the persons referred to merely brought work to their own home for execution.

A special register of all such persons is now kept, together with those carrying on dressmaking and millinery businesses, but not employing outside labour. *Seventeen* such workshops have been entered on this register during the year.

In many instances notices have been sent to the Liverpool Authorities as to persons residing in that City and acting as outworkers for local tradespeople. In *seventeen* cases it has been necessary to issue notices for the cleansing and limewashing of premises, but in *no* case have we had to resort to legal proceedings to procure compliance with the Act.

Where the requisite notices have not been exhibited in the work-rooms, intimations have been sent to H.M. Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the Factory Act. On *two* occasions the Factory Inspector has advised me as to insufficient accommodation in connection with Factories, and in these two instances the usual notices have been issued.

Particular attention has been given to bakehouse inspection, and the requirements with respect to the periodical cleansing readily complied with.

TABLE XVI.—**Vaccination Return for Wallasey District, from the 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902.**

Successfully Vaccinated	1,328
Died under Vaccination Age	136
Insusceptible	8
Conscientious Objections	3
Postponed by Medical Certificate	18
Removed, traced, and Vaccination Officers Notified ..	17
Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not found	37
Unaccounted for	2
Total Births Registered	1,549

This gives a percentage of 2·5 of the 1,549 Births not accounted for, compared with 3 per cent. in 1901.

The percentage of births, where the parents got exemption on the ground of conscientious objections was only 0·19.

The next Table gives the usual Water Statistics, as kindly furnished by Mr. J. H. Crowther, the Water Engineer. Water Statistics

Volume of Water pumped Jan. 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1902 ..	665,658,222 galls.
Average pumped per diem	1,823,721 ..
Average Consumption per diem per capital	34.19 ..
Divided as follows:—	
Supplied by Meter	5.31 ..
Supplied to Shipping .. .. .	.10 ..
Watering Streets and Roadmaking .. .. .	.28 ..
Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart .. .. .	.39 ..
Domestic and other purposes, including Drinking Fountains	28.11 ..

The quantity of water used for flushing sewers during the year was 7,560,700 gallons, divided as follows:—

Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart	7,515,200 galls
.. .. Cistern (Automatic)	45,500 ..
	<hr/>
	7,560,700

I now add some statistics as to the work done in our District under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, during 1902, as furnished to me by the Chief Inspector (Mr. W. D. Laird) of the County Council. Food, etc., Statistics.

Particulars of Samples Purchased in the District of Wallasey, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, during the year ending December 31st, 1902.

Names of Sample.	No. of Samples.	No. of Samples certified as Adulterated.
Arrowroot	2	—
Brandy	1	—
Butter	23	—
Coffee	4	—
Cream	1	—
Gia	1	—
Lard	2	—
Margarine	*9	—
Milk	59	†4
Pepper	1	—
Rum	3	—
Whiskey	5	—
Wine (Port)	2	1
Yeast, German	1	—
	114	5

* These were all served in properly marked wrappers, and were therefore not submitted to the Analyst.

† One sample of milk was certified as adulterated with one per cent. of water only, and this was considered too small an amount to warrant a prosecution.

Particulars of Prosecutions, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in the District of Wallasey during the year ending December 31st, 1902.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
1	Selling milk adulterated with 22 per cent. of water	Fined £5 together with 14/6 costs.
2	Selling milk adulterated with 6 per cent. of water	Fined £1 together with 15/6 costs.
3	Selling milk adulterated with 4 per cent. of water	Fined £2 together with 14/6 costs.
4	Selling a coloured solution of sugar and water as Port Wine	Fined 1/- together with 14/6 costs.

Insanitary
Property

In connection with Insanitary Property, I proposed scheduling the whole of Brighton Place as an insanitary area, and dealing with it under the provisions of the "Housing of the Working Classes

Act," as the outbreak of Smallpox there seemed to create an opportunity for so dealing with this group of houses. After much discussion this proposal was not agreed to by the Health Committee.

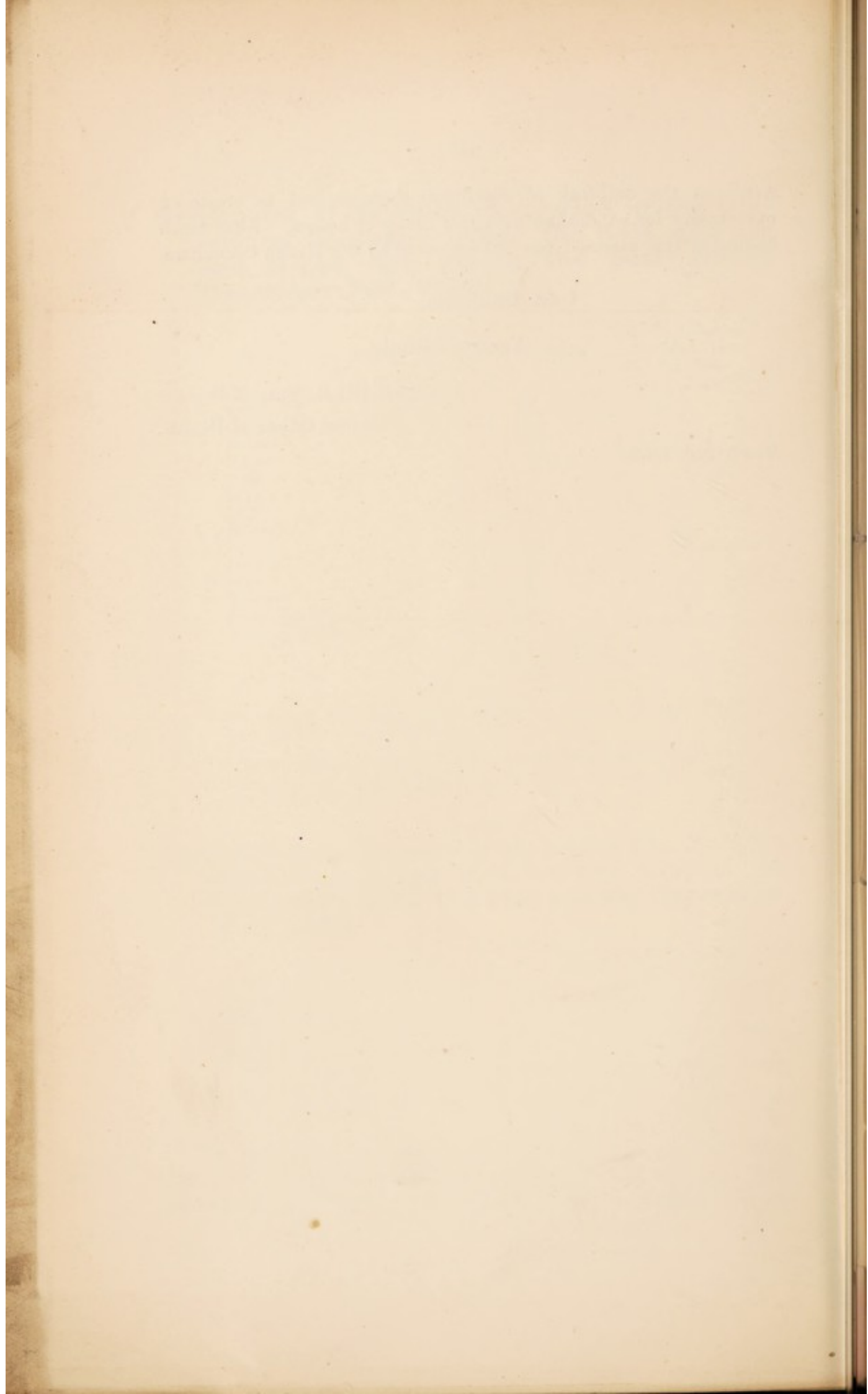
I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. CRAIGMILE, M.A., M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 2nd, 1903.



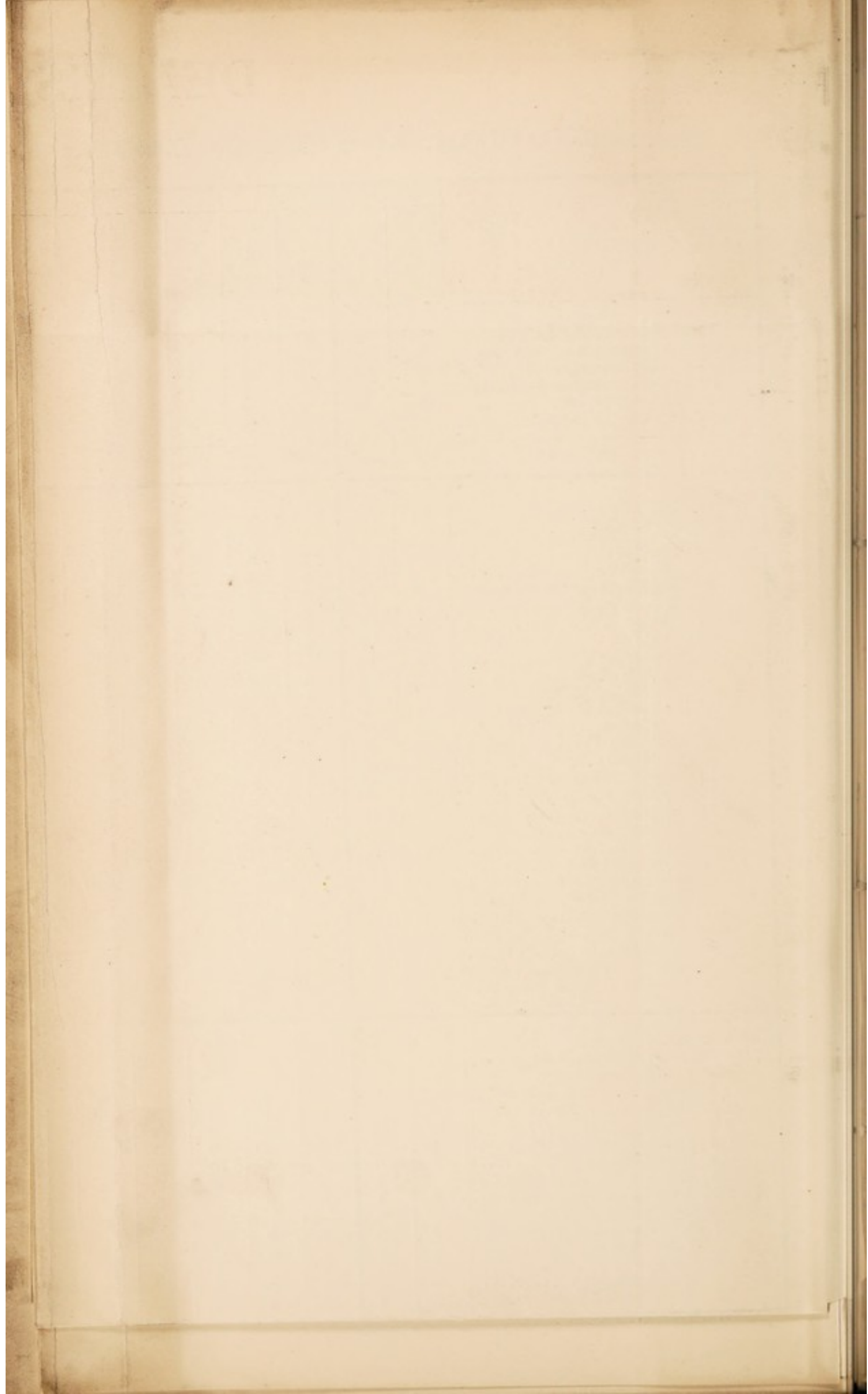
DEATHS IN THE PARISH OF WALLASEY

During the Year 1902.

Acreage 3,408-153.

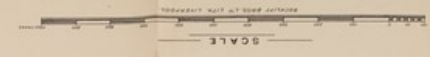
Census Population in 1901, 53,579.

DISEASES	SEXES		AGES												TOWNSHIPS					MONTHS												QUARTERS				Year	TOTAL																					
	M.	F.	0	1	2	3	4	5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th			6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th										
			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 to 105	105 to 110	110 to 115	115 to 120	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th			7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th											
CLASS I.																																																										
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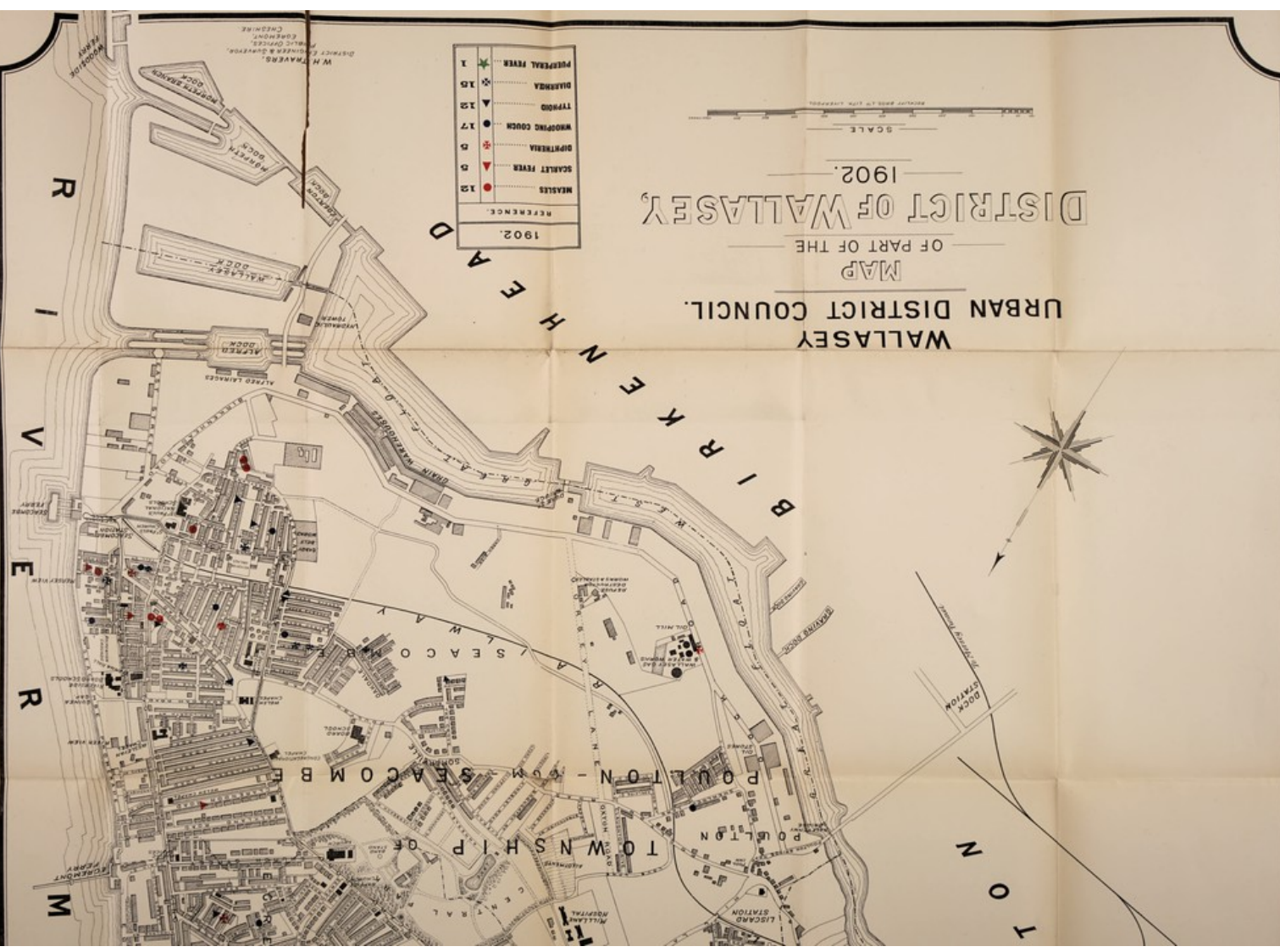




WALLASEY
 URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 MAP
 OF PART OF THE
 DISTRICT OF WALLASEY,
 1902.



1902.	
●	MEASLES
▲	SCARLET FEVER
○	DIPHTHERIA
⊙	WHOOPING COUGH
△	TYPHOID
✕	DYSENTRY
★	PETRIEAL FEVER
REFERENCE.	
●	1901.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

1902.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CHIEF BATTERY INSPECTOR

1880

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902

BY THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, HOSPITAL
AND CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to the Chairman and Members of your Committee my Thirteenth Annual Report with regard to the Sanitary Work carried out in this Department during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

During the year a slight alteration has again taken place in the Staff, Mr. A. P. Coke having been appointed as Senior Clerk in the Sanitary Department of the Battersea Borough Council.

Mr. A. P. Coke
resignation.

For some time past, it has been apparent that the introduction of an office boy for the special work of indexing the various books, etc., together with the ordinary press-copying of letters, would considerably facilitate the clerical work of the Department. I, therefore, considered it desirable in the interests of the Department to at once engage a lad who could be taught this particular work.

Engagement
of office boy.

The position rendered vacant by Mr. Coke's resignation was duly advertised, and several applications were received. The selected candidates were submitted to a Shorthand and Type-writing test, and ultimately, Mr. G. H. Triggs, of Birkenhead, was appointed to the position.

Appointment
of Mr. G. H.
Triggs as
junior clerk.

In connection with the outbreak of Smallpox early in May, a considerable amount of extra work was thrown on the Staff in preparing the necessary reports and arranging for the subsequent disinfection and cleansing of the premises.

Outbreak of
Smallpox.

Procedure. It would be well perhaps, if I gave some details as to the procedure adopted in connection with this serious outbreak.

Precautions. Immediately a case of Smallpox was notified, the usual intimation was sent to the occupier of the premises as to the precautions to be observed in the matter of personal disinfection and the guarding against exposure of the patient, or of soiled bedding, etc.

Flushing. A special flushing gang at once visited the house and area affected, and the whole of the drainage systems in connection with the property

Disinfectants. were thoroughly flushed and disinfected. In many cases, disinfectants—both fluids and powders—were distributed at the same time to the residents, with instructions as to their use. In several instances,

Oil and carbolic soap. specially prepared oil and carbolic soap were provided for the patients use, on the recommendation of the medical attendant.

Ashpits emptied. All ashpits were also emptied, cleansed and disinfected, and for a period of at least a month, received special attention.

Intimations to Pawnbrokers. In particular neighbourhoods, where it was considered desirable, intimations, verbal and written, were given to pawnbrokers as to the existence of Smallpox at houses in the vicinity, and it is noteworthy that, in one instance that came to the knowledge of the Department, this information was the means of preventing a local pawnbroker from taking into pledge articles from an infected dwelling.

Reports to Medical Officer of Health. Special reports were prepared and forwarded each day to the Medical Officer of Health as to detailed action taken by this Department in connection with all cases notified.

Notices re defects, etc. Preliminary and Statutory Notices were served on the owners or occupiers to remedy insanitary conditions found to exist at the time of the Inspector's visit.

Visits to contacts. All persons who had been in contact with the patients were kept under strict supervision, and visits paid each day for at least 14 days after notification, in order to ascertain their condition of health. In this connection it would be well perhaps, for me to point out that in all, some 1,481 visits were made to persons who had been actually in contact

Re-vaccination of contacts. with Smallpox patients. Arrangements were made with contacts for re-vaccination, and lists of persons were supplied to the Public Vaccinator. The necessary intimations were also sent to the Vaccination Officer.

Written notifications as to the existence of the infection were also forwarded to the School Board Authorities, to the Head Teachers of the various Schools, and to the Librarian.

School Authorities and Librarian advised.

In cases where contacts were either employed or were residing outside this district, the necessary intimation was sent to the Local Authority.

Local Authorities advised.

In several instances, especially those occurring at Brighton Place, the whole of the clothing worn by the patients, together with all infected bedding, etc., was carefully overhauled after disinfection, and in the majority of cases, the articles were destroyed, new clothing, bedding, etc., being supplied in lieu thereof.

Infected clothing, etc., destroyed and replaced.

Where it was considered desirable, the whole of the occupiers were removed to North Meade House, whilst the necessary disinfection and cleansing of their respective houses was in progress.

Occupants removed pending disinfection of house.

Following the necessary disinfection of premises, the whole of the paper coverings were stripped from the walls by the department's own men, and forthwith removed to the Destructor Works, Gorsey Lane, Poulton, and there carefully destroyed. On completion of liming and re-papering, Carbolacene and liquid disinfectants were supplied to the occupiers for washing down woodwork, floors and staircases.

Wallpapers removed, and disinfectants supplied for washing floors, etc.

In accordance with the Resolution of your Committee, the Chairman and myself attended the Conference of the National Union of Sanitary Inspectors held at Southport on the 4th and 5th July. The visits paid by the Section to the various undertakings of the Corporation were most interesting, much valuable information being obtained thereby. A complete report in connection with the visit was subsequently submitted to your Committee.

Southport Conference.

In connection with the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health held at Exeter, from the 19th to the 28th August, and with the Congress of the Sanitary Institute held at Manchester from the 9th to the 13th September, your Delegates prepared special detailed reports, and subsequently copies thereof were forwarded to each member of this Committee.

Exeter and Manchester Congresses.

Adverting to that portion of the Report submitted by your delegates to the Congress of the Sanitary Institute dealing with the

Formalide Sprayer tested and purchased.

improved sanitary appliances shown at the Exhibition, I have since September last, had an opportunity of testing the *Formalide* Sprayer shown by Messrs. Sharratt, of Manchester. The apparatus is specially constructed for spraying walls with a solution of *Formaldehyde*, after patients suffering from infectious disease have vacated the sick rooms. The appliance is a very ingenious one, and greatly facilitates the work of the Department in connection with the spraying of walls after infectious disease. By means of the spraying, the infectious paper coverings are thoroughly disinfected with *Formaldehyde* before they are removed from the wall. A much larger surface can be dealt with at one time, and the work of stripping is much more rapidly effected. The apparatus has therefore been purchased by your Committee for the use of the Department.

Special
inspection of
Lower Parade,
New Brighton.

Prior to the Easter holidays, a house-to-house inspection was made of the premises on the Lower Parade, New Brighton, the whole of the staff assisting in this special work. Several defective conditions were discovered to exist, for which preliminary notices were subsequently served on the respective owners. Eventually, the necessary works were effected, and the nuisances enumerated in the notices thereby abated.

Conditions
found at
No. 17.

On inspecting, No. 17, Lower Parade, the w.c. was found without water for flushing purposes, and the basin was in a very offensive condition. A large animal was housed at the rear of the shop, and kept in such a state as to be a nuisance. The usual preliminary notice was issued, and subsequently the matter was reported to your Committee. After the service of the usual notices, the various nuisances were abated.

Agents
notified.

In connection with this case, I also wrote to the agents, pointing out the insanitary conditions obtaining at these premises, and they subsequently advised me that they were being used in a way distinctly contrary to the terms of the lease. A promise was given that the matter should receive prompt attention.

Inspection of
land between
Tollemache
and Egerton
Streets.

Deputation to
Health
Committee.

In connection with the deputation which waited on your Committee in the latter part of May, special attention was directed to the land situated between Tollemache and Egerton Streets, New Brighton, and the erections thereon. The ground was very untidy, although nothing of such dimensions as could be classed as an accumulation of rubbish or other offensive matters was found which could be dealt with as a

nuisance. The sweets exposed for sale were of the description known as "New Brighton Rock," and were all covered with a specially prepared paper so that dust, etc., would have practically little or no effect upon them.

No nuisance on land.

Early in September, a request was received from the Gas and Water Engineer to reduce to a minimum the supply of water used for flushing drains until further notice. I discussed the matter personally with him, and as the position was so serious, considered it necessary to considerably reduce the work of special flushing. The four gangs ceased operations, and in order that the men might have as much employment as possible, it was arranged for the gangs to be alternately employed each day until the necessary repairs had been effected in connection with the pumping plant at Liscard Well. This considerably reduced our monthly returns in connection with the special work of house-to-house visitation, and the flushing of drains and traps in connection therewith. Within a week the repairs had been carried out, and the work of ordinary flushing was re-commenced, and has continued without interruption until the present time.

Temporary cessation of flushing operations.

Considerable difficulty having arisen with regard to the flushing of certain houses in Hose Side, Grove Road, Wallasey, arrangements have been made for the removal of certain hydrants to more convenient positions.

Removal of hydrants.

Complaints having been received as to the insanitary condition of the conveniences attached to the Seacombe Railway Station, the premises were visited, and cause for complaint found to exist. The Manager was communicated with, and on subsequent inspection, the lavatories were still found in a very objectionable and insanitary state. The usual statutory notices were issued, and eventually, the works specified therein were executed, and the proceedings authorized by the Committee withdrawn.

Insanitary conditions at Seacombe Railway Station.

The Directors of the Tower Company having considered it desirable to slaughter their own horses for supplying the animals with food, a portion of the area under the popular stand erected on the Athletic Grounds is now being used for slaughtering purposes. The place has been properly lime-washed, and the sides of the apartment have been tarred to a height of about 4 feet. A good concrete floor, channelled and drained to a gulley, has also been provided. There is

Horse-slaughtering at Athletic Grounds, New Brighton.

Lime-washing and tarring.

Efficient
water-supply.

an efficient supply of water laid on, with suitable receptacles for depositing offal and other objectionable refuse ; and on each occasion when the place has been visited, it has been found in a very cleanly condition.

Cleanly
conditions.

Infected
cattle ship.

An infected cattle ship arrived in the Mersey in the early part of February. This boat subsequently discharged her cattle at the Wallasey Stage, and the animals were driven to the shore gangway by the crew. No person was allowed to leave the ship, and no one passed from the gangways to the boat during the progress of landing. From the gangways the cattle were driven up the runs and into the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages by the shore gang. After discharging, the vessel proceeded to the Sloyne, where she was placed in quarantine. The patients were removed to the New Ferry Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the ship thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Licences to
store
petroleum.

In connection with the application received from the Liverpool Storage Company for a renewal of the licence to store petroleum at their Poulton depôt, and in accordance with the instructions received from your Committee, I obtained further information with regard to the conditions under which petroleum is allowed to be stored in other districts. I confined my enquiries to Liverpool, Manchester, and Bootle, as it would appear that the Liverpool Storage Company have depôts in each of these boroughs, at which a large amount of oil is stored.

Briefly, the particulars obtained and submitted to your Committee in connection with this special report, were as follows :—The regulations printed on the back of the Liverpool licences were a repetition of the precautions to be observed, and as set forth in the Petroleum Acts. These Acts apply only to oils which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit. The other precautions to be observed are, the attaching of suitable labels bearing the Name and Address of the Consignee or Owner, with the addition of the words “Highly Inflammable,” which latter are to be in letters of a conspicuous character.

It would appear that large tanks situated at the Herculaneum Dock are not used for the storage of petroleum oils other than such as are above the flash point mentioned in the Act.

The conditions under which licences are granted and petroleum stored in the City of Manchester, are practically identical with those under which similar oils are allowed to be stored in the City of Liverpool. Special arrangements are provided for the testing of petroleum oils, in order to ascertain whether an inflammable vapour is given off at any temperature below 73 degrees.

I found that the regulations with respect to the storage of petroleum at Bootle were in every respect similar to those adopted by the Liverpool and Manchester Authorities.

In the Borough of Birkenhead, there appears to be practically no application of the Act, as there are not, so far as could be ascertained, within the borough boundary, any stores of such description.

In the Wirral Rural District, there is only one store over which any supervision is exercised, and that is the one situate at Ellesmere Port. This depôt belongs to the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company; and the conditions under which the oil is stored in this case, are practically similar in every respect to those existing elsewhere.

The large tanks near the Halfpenny Bridge are also in the Wirral Rural Districts, and contain oil in bulk. In this case, the Wirral Authority believe that oils only are stored which give off an inflammable vapour considerably above the 73 degrees Fahrenheit mentioned in the Petroleum Acts.

In connection with this matter, I looked up my Report submitted to the Chairman and Members of your Committee on the 22nd August, 1898. Prior to that date, the usual application had been made by the Storage Company for a renewal of their licence. At this time the question of renewal was deferred, and I was requested to examine the premises, and report generally as to their structural condition. This would appear to have been the first instance in which any action was taken by this Department in connection with the application for a licence to store petroleum at this Poulton depôt. On that occasion I find full details were given with respect to the amount of oil stored, and the structural condition of the premises. The Report to which I refer reads as follows:—

“ The naphtha, or petroleum spirit (this is oil to which the Acts apply) is kept in barrels and stored in large concrete vaults,

so arranged that, should a leakage occur, the liquid could not possibly drain into the adjoining yard. There is a retaining sill built across the entrance to each store, the remaining access being closed by strong sliding iron doors.’’

(These doors are left open during the day for the purpose of ventilating the store).

The vaults are numbered and lettered as follows :—

“ A1 to B have each a capacity for storing 25,000 gallons of petroleum.

B1 to 6 are capable of storing 36,000 gallons of petroleum.

C1 to 5 ; D1 to 6 ; and E1 to 4 have each a storage capacity of 45,000 gallons.

The vaults are constructed entirely of concrete, and between each division there is a wall of concrete, constructed of exceptional thickness.

The whole of the vaults are covered to a considerable depth with earth, which is provided for the purpose of extinguishing the flames should a fire unfortunately occur in any of the vaults below.’’

These vaults adjoin the Limekiln Lane footway, but are separated therefrom by a very heavy wall of masonry.

“ In addition there are large circular iron tanks, each capable of storing 420,000 gallons of petroleum. These tanks are filled by means of suction pipes laid under the Dock Board Estate to the dock wall, and are connected to the pumping machinery of the steamers which convey the oil, and are moored at this part of the Great Float for discharging purposes.

The barrels are filled with oil from the various tanks by means of a flexible pipe fitted with a patent valve, so arranged that, immediately the barrel fills, they are shut off automatically.

There are nine large iron tanks in which engine oils are stored, and from thence the contents are pumped by means of a gas engine into the various clarifying tanks. This oil after the clarification is drained off into barrels from a specially constructed platform situated at the end of the coopers’ workshop.

There are no naked lights used in the various vaults in which oils are stored ; and practically no work is carried on by the aid of artificial light. If it is found necessary to visit the storage portion of the depôt after dark, Davy lamps, or portable electric lights are specially kept and used for the purpose.”

The Storage Depôt at Poulton, therefore, has apparently been constructed in every way in conformity with the Regulations made by the Corporations of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bootle, and in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Acts 1871 and 1879. Every possible precaution appears to be taken to prevent accident by fire and the escape of petroleum from the vaults, should the vessel containing it become in any way damaged.

Applications have been received during the year for permission to store petrol (motor car spirit) at various premises situated within the district. Enquiries have been made at Liverpool, Bootle and Chester as to the conditions under which this spirit is allowed to be stored in those boroughs. In several instances I personally inspected the storage accommodation and means provided for the prevention of accidents. The licences were subsequently granted to the local applicants, subject to strict compliance with the conditions enumerated in my special report.

Applications for licences to Store Petrol.

Procedure of other Authorities.

Licences granted.

The site which has been used for successive seasons as a Volunteer Camping Ground was inspected prior to the arrival of the men. It was again found necessary to cleanse and disinfect the ditch skirting the ground on its South-eastern boundary. The latrines for officers and men, and the arrangements for ablutions were inspected during the time of encampment and found to be satisfactory.

Sanitary Inspection of Volunteer Camps, Grove Road Wallasey.

On visiting sub-let houses at midnight in Seacombe early in February, slight overcrowding was found to exist at No. 5 Brighton Place. The first floor bedroom, which has a capacity of 1,576 cubic feet, and which has been registered to accommodate five persons was found occupied by two adults and seven children. Overcrowding, therefore, existed at the time of the officer's visit to the extent of one child only.

Midnight Inspection.

Over-crowding.

This house was again visited at midnight during the latter part of November, when the ground floor front room, having a cubical capacity of 900 feet, and commonly used for living and sleeping purposes, was

Re-visit.

Over-crowding.

found to be occupied by another family consisting of three adults and four children. Practically in this case there was a deficiency of 1,100 cubic feet as per the requirements of the bye-laws, and overcrowding therefore existed to the extent of four children and one adult.

Legal proceedings.

In this instance, your Committee decided to take legal proceedings. The case was therefore heard at the Liscard Police Court, and the tenant of the room was fined 10/- and costs. For allowing the room to be so occupied, contrary to the provisions of the Bye-laws, the occupier of the house was fined 40/- and costs.

The houses sub-let in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's Road, Liscard, have also been visited at midnight, but no cases of overcrowding were found to exist.

Renewed midnight inspection.

Over-crowding.

During the early part of May, the sub-let houses in the neighbourhood of Seacombe were again visited at midnight, when slight overcrowding was found to exist at the house of No. 4, Brighton Place. The first floor front room having a cubical capacity of 1,580 feet, and which had been registered to accommodate three adults, was found occupied by one adult, one child over ten years of age, and four children under that age, equalling in all four adults, and requiring for combined purposes 1,600 cubic feet of free air space. The deficiency in this instance was therefore 20 feet, and there was slight overcrowding in consequence, to the extent of one child.

Legal proceedings.

In the early part of the year, it was found necessary to institute Court proceedings in connection with a nuisance existing at Royston Avenue, Egremont. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the owner to execute the necessary works, and pending the hearing of the case, the drain was opened and examined by the Department's officials and found to be in a defective and insufficient condition. On the first hearing the case was adjourned for one month. In the interim, the necessary works were executed and the information was withdrawn on the defendant agreeing to pay costs of procedure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters re Notices, &c.

There has again been a considerable amount of correspondence during the past year, 2,901 letters, etc., having been issued with regard to nuisances and failures to comply with Preliminary and Statutory

Notices, the improper and incomplete execution of sanitary work, and various other matters in connection with the work of the Department. 2,364 letters have been received and dealt with during the same period.

231 circulars have been despatched in regard to the lime-washing and cleansing required under the Council's Bye-laws made with respect to dairies, cowsheds, milk shops, sub-let houses, and slaughter-houses.

Lime-washing
Circulars.

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

671 Special Complaints have been received and enquired into during the past year. In 532 cases cause for complaint was found to exist, and a Preliminary Notice was served upon the owner to remedy the defective conditions existing. In 35 cases there was either no nuisance apparent at the time of inspection, or the cause of complaint was not considered of sufficient importance to warrant the service of a notice upon the owner. In 16 cases the nuisances complained of were found on inspection to be due to failure on the part of the occupier to keep the various sanitary fittings free from grease and deposits of a like nature. In these cases, the occupiers were called upon to carry out the necessary work. In 15 instances nuisances were abated by the flushers, whilst in 73 instances it was found that the matters complained of came within the province of other departments of the Council.

Notices
served.

Occupiers
neglect to
clean fittings.

Abatements
by flushers.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

NOTICES ISSUED.

1,533 Notices have been issued by this Department in order to bring about the abatement of nuisances existing in various parts of the district. The necessary works have been specified in detail so as to remedy existing defective conditions.

Notices
issued.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY NOTICES.

A large number of persons have been reported during the year for failing to comply with Statutory Notices requiring the abatement of nuisances at premises situate in the district. In each case, legal proceedings were ordered by your Committee to be taken, and in many instances the owners, upon receipt of a written intimation as to our intention to lay an information, executed the necessary works, thus abating the nuisances complained of.

Legal
proceedings
for failure
to abate
nuisances.

Notices
on occupiers.

Many notices have this year been served upon the occupiers of premises to abate nuisances caused by neglect to keep the gullies and sanitary conveniences clean and in good order and condition.

DRAIN TESTING.

Smoke tests.

At all houses where Typhoid or Diphtheria has occurred, the drains have been tested either with smoke rockets or the Grahtryx Machine. In this way many defects have been revealed which it were impossible to observe from a superficial inspection. Tests have been applied to new drains in course of construction, and also in all other cases where it was thought necessary or desirable. In a few cases the hydraulic test

Water tests.

has been applied. The total number of tests carried out during the twelve months was 273.

DRAINAGE RE-CONSTRUCTION.

Drainage re-constructions have been effected during the year, as under :—

WALLASEY AND NEW BRIGHTON.

Nos. 196 to 202, Wallasey Village (passage drain at rear); Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Sandy Lane, Wallasey (drain from w.c.'s and gullies re-constructed and made to discharge into passage drain above-mentioned); No. 6, Montpellier Crescent (entire re-construction); No. 5, Montpellier Crescent (entire re-construction); Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Garden Cottages, and No. 225, Wallasey Village (entire re-construction of house drains and of main drain from forecourt to sewer); No. 84, Victoria Road, New Brighton; "Ewart Villa," Wellington Road, New Brighton (entire re-construction).

LISCARD.

No. 35, Hertford Drive; No. 37, Martin's Lane; "Beech" and "Brunshaw" Villas, Manor Road (basement drains); Old Manor Club House, Withens Lane; Nos. 1 to 10, Marine Terrace; Heather Cottage, Withens Lane; "Bootle View," Withens Lane; "The Laburnums," Withens Lane.

EGREMONT.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Trafalgar Road ; Nos. 8, 10, 12 and 14, Trafalgar Road (four underground cisterns attached to these houses were also abolished; Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26, Trafalgar Road; Nos. 31 and 33, King Street ; Nos. 36 and 76, Church Street ; No. 23, Wright Street ; Nos. 17 and 19, Union Street ; No. 3, Green Lane ; No. 7, Churchill Grove ; Nos. 27, 31 and 33, Gresford Place ; No. 3, Charlotte Road ; Nos. 1 and 2, Sea Bank Avenue, Green Lane.

SEACOMBE.

Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 67, Demesne Street ; No. 82, Clarendon Road ; Nos. 1 to 23, Havelock Street ; Nos. 22 to 36, Edgmond Street ; Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Brighton Place ; Laburnum Cottages, Wheatland Lane ; Nos. 16 to 32, Briar-dale Road.

Notices have been served upon the owners of nine houses in Briar-dale Road, Seacombe, to provide a proper and sufficient main drain in connection therewith. A question of ownership having arisen, it was considered desirable to refer the matter to the Works Committee for further consideration.

Notices on owners.
Question as to ownership referred to Works Committee.

Legal proceedings have been ordered during the year against the owner of houses Nos. 31 and 33, King Street, Egremont, for failing to comply with notices issued with respect to defective condition of drains, etc. The whole of the system was eventually re-modelled, and the drains laid in externally to the building, and connected to the new sewer specially constructed under the passage at the rear. The proceedings were subsequently withdrawn, as the necessary works were satisfactorily carried out.

Legal proceedings.

Nuisance abated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ROCK SCHOOLS, MAGAZINE LANE.

Several matters in connection with the drainage of these schools have received attention during the year.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOLS, LISCARD.

Several defects in connection with the yard surfaces and eaves guttering have, on notification from this Department, received attention.

RAKE LANE BRITISH SCHOOLS, LISCARD.

An inspection of the sanitary arrangements of these schools was made when it was found that several matters required attention.

The school managers were notified as to the defects and the requisite remedial works. The matter was promptly put in the hands of a contractor, and the improvements duly effected.

SUMMER CAMP FOR GIRLS, LEASOWE ROAD.

Additional
conveniences.

In connection with these premises, additional sanitary conveniences have been provided in accordance with suggestions made by this Department.

LIFEBOATMEN'S CLUB, WATERLOO ROAD.

Several matters in connection with the sanitary arrangements attached to these premises have received attention during the year.

Y.M.C.A., MANOR ROAD.

In connection with the alterations and additions to the Gymnastic Hall, a portion of the drainage at these premises has been re-constructed and re-arranged during the course of the year.

IRVING THEATRE, SEACOMBE.

The drains situated on the eastern side of this building have been re-constructed during the year under the supervision of this Department.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

Many sanitary improvements have during the year been effected in connection with the following licensed premises :—

Clarence Hotel, Albion Street, New Brighton ; Leigh Arms, Albion Street, New Brighton ; The Old "Cheshire Cheese," Wallasey Village ; Boat House Hotel, Magazines, Liscard.

HOTEL VICTORIA, NEW BRIGHTON.

In connection with these licensed premises, the old brickwork culvert under the footwalk has been removed and replaced by earthenware pipes, cement-jointed, and bedded in concrete.

RING O'BELLS, WALLASEY.

These licensed premises have been cleaned and repapered. Additional gullies fixed outside the premises, and yard surfaces and conveniences made good. The waste pipes have been properly trapped, and the roof, walls and down-spouts put into proper repair.

TRAVELLER'S REST, WALLASEY VILLAGE.

In compliance with notices issued by this Department, the owners of these licensed premises have laid in an entirely new drainage system. An intercepting trap with air inlet and outlet, together with the necessary gully traps have also been fixed. Proper traps have been fixed to the waste pipes, and the conveniences put into good order.

ROYAL OAK INN, LISCARD VILLAGE.

The conveniences attached to the Royal Oak Inn, have during the year been removed to a more suitable position. Gates have been fixed at the passage entrance, and the sanitary accommodation is now approached only from the interior of the licensed premises.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, SEAVIEW ROAD.

In connection with the notices served on the licensee of the Wellington Hotel, with regard to the provision of a sufficient water supply and necessary screen to the sanitary accommodation provided at these premises, the owners have offered to let the site to the local Authority at a small annual rental provided the present convenience is re-built and satisfactorily screened. As suitable sanitary accommodation is badly needed in this particular neighbourhood, it was decided to refer the matter to the Works Committee. The notices issued by this Department are, therefore, standing in abeyance.

Notice served
re
convenience.

Site offered
to Council.

Works
Committee
considering.

Notices in
abeyance.

KING'S ARMS, LISCARD ROAD.

The floor of the sanitary convenience has been re-laid so as to carry off all drainage to the gully provided for that purpose.

Convenience
floor re-laid.

GREAT FLOAT HOTEL, SEACOMBE.

Drains
cleared.

In accordance with the requirements of the notices issued by this Department the drains attached to these licensed premises have been cleared and put into proper repair.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, SEACOMBE.

Drains
re-constructed

The drains and sanitary arrangements attached to these premises have been entirely re-constructed, the works being executed under the supervision of this Department.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

House-to-house Inspections have been carried out as under, and notices served for defects discovered :—

SEACOMBE.

Nos. 1 to 7, Juliet Street, Poulton ; Nos. 2 to 12, Platt Street ; Laburnum Cottages, Wheatland Lane ; Nos. 9 to 15, Riversdale Road ; Nos. 11 to 15, Chapel Street ; Nos. 1 to 11, Short Street ; Nos. 2 to 24, Larch Road ; Nos. 16 to 32, Briardale Road ; Nos. 21 to 25, Brighton Street ; Brighton Place ; Nos. 22 to 36, Edmond Street ; Nos. 71 to 89, Gladstone Road ; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Higher Seacombe ; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Hickman's Buildings, Birkenhead Road ; Mona Cottages, Wheatland Lane ; Nos. 174 to 178, Wheatland Lane ; Nos. 72 to 82, Wheatland Lane ; Nos. to 23, Havelock Street.

EGREMONT.

Nos. 28 to 30, Poole Road ; Nos. 2 to 8, Lancaster Avenue ; Nos. 18 to 34, Rudgrave Square ; Nos. 3 to 43, St. Alban's Road ; Nos. 22 to 36, St. Alban's Road ; Nos. 1 to 35, Greenfield Street ; Nos. 2 to 36, Greenfield Street ; Nos. 1 to 21 Walmsley Street ; Nos. 2 to 30, Gresford Place ; Nos. 1 to 6, Seabank Avenue ; Nos. 1 to 10, Marine Terrace ; Nos. 3 to 31, Conway Street ; Nos. 27 to 51, Burnaby Street.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Nos. 1 to 63, Lower Parade ; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Victoria Cottages, "Overton House," "Rothesay Mount ;" "Westward Ho," "Warrenhurst ;" "Dunivaig ;" No. 7, Montpellier House ; Nos. 6 and 5, St. Barnabas Home ; "The Hollies," "Craighlands" and "Florida Mount," Montpellier Crescent ; Nos. 25 to 35, and 20 to 32, Hope Street ; Nos. 1 to 4, Plantation View.

UPPER BRIGHTON.

Nos. 1 to 7, Tower Buildings ; Nos. 6 and 8, Mount Pleasant Road ; Nos. 1 to 11, 25 to 43, and 2 to 33, Sutton Road.

MAGAZINES.

Nos. 1 to 9, Nelson Street.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Objectionable conveniences of the privy type have been converted into modern water closets, or abolished, as under :—

NEW BRIGHTON.

"Montebello Cottage," St. George's Mount ; The Grennan Cottage, "St. George's Mount ;" "Stanley Rock," St. George's Mount.

SEACOMBE.

"Queen's Cottage," Queen's Road.

Nos. 1 to 6, Marine Parade, Birkenhead Road.

The offensive pail conveniences in connection with this property have now been abolished, and proper and suitable sanitary fittings erected in lieu thereof. The necessary works were executed under the supervision of this Department, and in accordance with the requirements of the notices issued.

Pail
conveniences
abolished.

Sanitary
fittings
provided.

PETROLEUM STORAGE DEPÔT, POULTON.

In accordance with the recommendation of this Department, four w.c.'s have been constructed with a sufficient drain, interceptor

and upcast ventilation shaft for the use of the workmen at the Petroleum Storage Depôt, Poulton. Each fitting has been supplied with a syphonic cistern for flushing purposes. The objectionable privies have been cleansed and secured against further use.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

PREMIER TABLE WATER WORKS.

The chimney referred to in my last Annual Report as requiring extension, has since been attended to and raised to an altitude of fifteen feet above that at which it formerly terminated. There have been no further complaints respecting these Works.

LEASOWE ROAD BRICK WORKS.

Observations
as to dense
smoke.

Durations of
discharge.

Smoke due to
brick-kiln
firing.

Notices
to abate.

Further complaints having been made with regard to the emission of dense smoke from the chimney stack attached to the Brick Works, Leasowe Road, Wallasey, observations were taken and detailed reports as to the duration of emission submitted to your Committee. It was found that, during a period of one hour, black smoke was discharged from the stack for an aggregate time of 33 minutes. The Works were subsequently visited, and so far as could be ascertained, it would appear that very little smoke is due to the result of firing the boiler furnace, the greater proportion being from brick kiln stoking. The usual notices were served on the owners, and your Committee decided to take the necessary steps in this case also for the abatement of the nuisances complained of.

SOMERVILLE BRICK WORKS.

Complaints
as to dense
smoke.

Observations
made.

Correspond-
ence *re*
nuisance.

Further complaints have also been made during the year with regard to the dense smoke discharging from the chimney stack attached to these Works. Observations were taken, and the Secretary was communicated with in connection with the frequent emissions of smoke from this stack. A communication was subsequently received from the Company, pointing out that a large amount of money was being expended in erecting new machinery, in order to reduce the emission smoke to a minimum.

NUISANCES CAUSED BY FUMES, ETC., FROM THE COPPER WORKS,
BIRKENHEAD.

In accordance with the instructions received from your Committee the chimney stacks attached to these Works were kept under observation, and a detailed report was subsequently submitted as to the discharge of fumes, etc., from the two chimneys. The Works were visited, when it appeared that alterations were in progress which, it was considered, would obviate to some extent the emission of smoke and fume. In one instance when complaint was made, it was found that the underground channels receiving the fumes were out of working order for a short period, and, no doubt, accounted for the complaints made on this date.

Chimney
stack
observed, and
Works
visited.

Alterations
in progress.

Underground
channels
out of order.

MORTAR MILL, WARREN DRIVE.

During the early part of June, complaints were made by residents in Warren Drive, as to the emission of smoke and fume from an engine used to drive a mortar mill in connection with the erection of certain buildings adjoining that road. The chimney was kept under observation, and cause for complaint found to exist. I subsequently communicated with the contractors, and suggested the removal of the engine to another part of the land, and the exercise of greater care in stoking. The site was again visited and further observations were taken, when it was found that instructions had been given to the man in charge to prevent the emission of smoke as far as possible, so as to minimize the nuisance then complained of. Repeated visits were paid, and the man in charge of the engine cautioned. This resulted in greater care being exercised in firing, and the nuisance was considerably abated thereby.

Smoke and
fume.

Suggested
removal and
careful
stoking.

Nuisance
abated.

BRICK WORKS, MILL LANE.

Further complaints having been received with regard to the emission of dense and unnecessary smoke from the chimney stack erected at the Brick Works, Mill Lane, Poulton, observations were taken, and a detailed report subsequently submitted to your Committee thereon. In two instances it was found that dense black smoke was discharged from the stack continuously for a period of half-an-hour. It was decided to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisances complained of.

Complaints as
to smoke.

Report as to
observations.

Steps taken
to abate.

Proceedings
last year.

In connection with the proceedings taken last year against the owner of these Works with regard to the emission of dense smoke, as I pointed out to your Committee at the time, a new chimney stack had been erected to the height of 135 feet, but although this stack has been raised to the height named, it in no way removes the owner's liability for the discharge of dense black smoke.

SEACOMBE STATION.

Observations
of engines.

In accordance with the instructions received from your Committee, observations were taken early in July in connection with the complaints received as to the nuisance arising from the emission of dense and unnecessary smoke from the engines arriving at and departing from the Wirral Railway Station, Seacombe. A detailed report was submitted as to the duration of the nuisances discovered to exist by the emission of smoke, and your Committee subsequently ordered legal proceedings to be taken against the respective companies in default.

Legal
proceedings.

NEW BRIGHTON AND WALLASEY STATIONS.

Observations
of engines.

Observations were also taken in connection with the complaints received as to the emission of smoke from the New Brighton and Wallasey Stations. Detailed reports as to the length of emission, etc., were subsequently submitted to your Committee. The periods of discharge were found to be from one to five minutes. In one case black and moderate smoke was discharged for a period of nine and a-half minutes.

Durations of
discharge of
smoke.

BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Notices have been served during the year respecting the non-provision of receptacles for manure in connection with the stabling of horses or other animals. In one instance it was necessary to issue a notice requiring the occupier to repair the manure pit already provided. In each case the necessary works were executed.

Section 13
contravened.

On inspecting the premises 94 and 96, King Street, Egremont, it was found that Section 13 of the Bye-laws made with respect to nuisances had been contravened, owing to their conversion for stabling purposes. The premises were insufficiently drained, and not provided

with a paved floor so as to convey all filth from that portion of the shed used for stabling purposes. No manure pit had been provided, as required under the Bye-laws.

Section 13 was also found to have been contravened at the premises known as Brook Farm, Birkenhead Road, Seacombe, there being no proper receptacle for manure, and the occupier failing to remove the accumulation of manure once in each week.

At certain stables situate at the north side and at the rear of Union Street, Egremont, the Bye-laws were found to be contravened. Insufficient drainage, and defective paving were observed both inside the stables and external thereto.

On visiting the rear of 234, Liscard Road, it was found that there was an insufficient manure pit, and that the removal of manure once in every seven days as required by the Bye-laws was not carried out.

In addition to those enumerated above, seven stables were found with defective manure pits, and in one case no provision whatever had been made for storage. Five stables were found imperfectly paved and drained. In all these latter instances the necessary works were executed in accordance with the requirements of the notices issued.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES.

The following is a tabulated list of the Nuisances discovered and dealt with under the Public Health Acts and Council's Bye-laws.

Houses found in a dirty condition	71
Do. in an overcrowded condition	1
Do. with defective or insufficient drains	241
Do. with choked drains	434
Do. with defective channelling, dishing, etc.	230
Do. with no supply of water for domestic purposes	33
Do. with an insufficient supply of water for domestic purposes	12
Do. with no supply of water for flushing w.c.'s	80
Do. with an insufficient supply of water for flushing w.c.'s.	49
Do. with defective w.c., putty joints and flush pipes	225
Do. with broken or foul w.c. basins and traps	204

Houses found with sink and other waste pipes connected direct to main drain	19
Do. with bath, lavatory, pantry and scullery waste pipes untrapped, allowing foul air to enter the house	248
Do. with soil pipes requiring ventilation, repairs, or re-jointing	104
Do. with soil pipes internally fixed	1
Do. with defective or insufficient bath, lavatory, pantry, scullery, wastes, and yard or w.c. traps	264
Do. with bath, lavatory, pantry and scullery waste pipes requiring repairs, or rearrangements	153
Do. with waste pipes and yard gully traps badly arranged	15
Do. with sink stones and lavatory basins badly arranged	20
Do. with gullies in a foul condition	110
Do. with offensive privies or w.c.'s, requiring re-construction, repairs, or cleansing.. .. .	119
Do. with surfaces of yards or passages requiring retiling..	383
Do. with offensive rain-water tanks	1
Do. with defective w.c. flushing cisterns.. .. .	97
Do. with waste pipes connected to soil pipe	1
Do. with defective floors	55
Do. with staircases in a dangerous condition, or insufficiently lighted	5
Do. vacant and insecure against misuse by general public	5
Do. with defective or dangerous walls	17
Do. with damp walls	80
Do. with rooms insufficiently ventilated	11
Do. without through ventilation under floors	11
Do. with roof gutters and downspouts connected direct to main drain or requiring repairs	313
Do. with defective roofs	98
Do. without proper and sufficient or defective ashpits or ashbins	301
Do. with no receptacle for house refuse	19
Do. with yard surface dirty	31
Do. without sufficient water-closet accommodation	4
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	157

Nuisances arising from dirty bedding, floors and furniture ..	14
Nuisances arising from the emission of dense smoke from chimneys and burning refuse	9
Nuisances from escapes of coal-gas	12
Offensive accumulations found requiring removal	99
Do. ponds and ditches found requiring cleaning	2
Do. cess-pools found	5
Disused wells containing stagnant water discovered	10
Sub-soil water nuisances	5
Animals or fowls kept so as to be a nuisance	20
Carcases found requiring removal	3
Unfenced quarries	2
Certificates given for sanitary work executed under notice	2
Certificates and letters written with reference to meat seized	54
Stables without manure receptacles	8
Do. with defective receptacles	8
Do. do. paving and means of drainage	7
Foul urinals	13
Nuisances arising from decomposing rats	1
Nuisances from fumes and smoke from brick kilns	3
Defective and leaky store cisterns	4
Matters referred to other departments	409
Special report made with regard to the sanitary condition of premises	23
Miscellaneous defects	246
Nuisances arising from broken water pipes	36
Do. do. house basements flooded with sewage	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

569 cases of infectious disease have been notified during the past year. Enquiries were made immediately on receipt of the notification ; the sanitary arrangements and surrounding conditions have been carefully inspected and examined, and every possible enquiry made in order to ascertain, if possible, the source of infection. The milk supplies, schools attended, places of employment, and methods of isolation have in each case been specially dealt with. Prompt intimation has, in 290 cases, been given to the head teachers of all schools where members of

Procedure on
notifications.

Intimations
to School
Authorities

the household have been allowed to continue attendance without having previously obtained a medical certificate. Notification has also been forwarded to the various school attendance officers. 325 such intimations have been issued.

Intimations
as to
disinfection.

As an additional precaution, a list of houses disinfected each week is forwarded to the local School Authorities in order that the attendance officers may become acquainted of the fact that the houses referred to have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority. Information as to the disinfection of 160 houses has been given.

Intimations
to Librarian.

The Librarian has also been advised as to the existence of infectious diseases at various parts of the district. All books belonging to the Free, and also the various Private Libraries, have been obtained from the occupiers of houses by the District Inspectors on their visit of enquiry following the notification of infectious sickness thereat. These books have been subsequently carefully treated by means of *Formic Aldehyde* and then passed through an aeration chamber specially constructed for the purpose.

Disinfection
of Library
Books.

Sanitary
conditions
examined.

The drains and sanitary fittings of all houses at which cases of infectious disease have been notified are carefully examined and tested. In many cases the walls and ceilings of sick rooms have been stripped and cleaned in accordance with the Medical Certificate. Detailed reports in all cases have been forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, and in all notified cases of infectious disease the house drains have been thoroughly flushed and disinfected. Where patients have been treated at home the drains have been repeatedly flushed and disinfected. Immediate intimation is given to the occupier of each house where cases are notified as to the existence of the disease and the measures to be adopted to prevent its spread. Disinfectants are supplied to those persons unable to purchase them.

Drains
flushed.

Intimations
to occupiers.

Disinfectants
supplied.

Walls and
ceilings dirty.

Where cases of scarlet fever have occurred, and the walls and ceilings of the sick room have been found at the time of the inspector's visit to be in a dirty and dilapidated condition, notices have been served requiring stripping, cleansing, and lime-washing or re-papering. This is, of course, in addition to the ordinary disinfection of the room and contents by means of sulphurous acid gas.

In many cases the paper coverings have been removed from the walls of the infected apartments by our own men, and destroyed at

the Gorsey Lane Depôt, having been previously carefully disinfected by means of *Formaldehyde*.

The work of special flushing in connection with infectious disease is as referred to in that portion of the report dealing with the flushing of house drains and sanitary fittings. Special flushing.

DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED BEDDING.

Various articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were found at the house No. 43, Mersey Street, Seacombe, in such an offensive condition as to necessitate removal and destruction. Additional articles were provided in lieu of those removed and destroyed. Objectionable bedding, &c., destroyed and re-placed.

Several cases of scarlet fever having occurred at a house in North View Terrace, Egremont, the bedding and covering generally were found on visitation to be in such an objectionable condition as to render them unfit for further use. The patients were removed to the Mill Lane Hospital, and the various articles above referred to were subsequently destroyed, and new goods supplied in lieu thereof.

NOTIFICATIONS FROM PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

In all cases where notifications have been received from the Port Sanitary Authority as to persons having left infected vessels with the intention of proceeding to this district, prompt enquiries have been made at the address given. In each instance the persons named have been found at the time of visit, and subsequently, to be in good health, and in no case was infection contracted.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISINFECTION.

The usual prompt measures have been adopted during the past year to prevent the spread of infectious disease by immediate removal and disinfection of infected articles, bedding, clothing, etc., to the Mill Lane disinfecting station. Disinfection has been immediately carried out on the removal of patients to Mill Lane Hospital, or where cases have been isolated at home, on the receipt of an advice from the medical attendant. Measures adopted.

ORDINARY DISINFECTION.

The details of the work of Disinfection are as follows :—

Number of Houses Disinfected	.. ..	416
Number of Beds and Mattresses Disinfected.	..	486
Number of Articles, Bedding, Clothing, etc., Disinfected	.. .. .	3,844

SPECIAL DISINFECTION.

Disinfection
by means of
Regenerator.

In many cases rooms have been disinfected with *Formic Aldehyde* gas by means of the Sanitary Formaldehyde Regenerator, and very satisfactory results obtained by the use of the apparatus. The objectionable sulphurous odour noticeable in rooms for so long after disinfection in the ordinary way does not exist when *Formic Aldehyde* is used for the purpose.

DISINFECTION OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

Contravention
of Section 29 of
the Wallasey
Improvement
Act, 1901.

Detention of
Library
Book.

In connection with the enquiries made by the District Inspectors following the notifications of infectious disease, it was found that an occupier in possession of a book from the Public Lending Library failed to deliver it to the Inspector at the time of his visit. The book was subsequently obtained and disinfected prior to its return to the librarian. The case was reported at the next meeting of your Committee and it was considered that in this instance, as it would appear that there was no intention on the part of the occupier to contravene the Act, it would not be necessary to institute legal proceedings.

FLUSHING OF HOUSE DRAINS.

ORDINARY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FLUSHING.

Systematic
work of gangs.

Use of
disinfectants.

Defects noted
by flushers.

The flushing gangs have practically been kept at constant work throughout the year. The drains, etc., attached to each house erected in the district have been flushed at least twice within the past twelve months. Disinfectants are freely used in connection with this work, especially during the summer months; the external sanitary fittings being thoroughly disinfected after completion of the ordinary flushing. The flushers have reported many defects in connection with sanitary arrangements found to exist at the premises at the time of their visit. In such cases as these preliminary notices to the owner have generally

been the means of bringing about the desired effect. In a very large number of cases, drains were found to be in a choked condition. All drains so found have been cleared at the time of visitation.

The men are provided with oilskins, boots, etc., and the equipment Flushers' equipment. is kept well up to date.

The details as to the number of streets and houses visited, and the flushing of yard and w.c. drains in connection therewith are as follows :

Number of streets visited	..	..	..	2,574
„ houses	„	..	..	33,039
„ yard w.c.'s flushed	..	..	..	32,130
„ yard gullies	„	..	..	81,632

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The work of special flushing carried out at houses where cases of Details of special flushing. Infectious disease have been notified is as given below :—

Number of streets visited	..	..	..	623
„ houses	..	..	..	766
„ yard w.c.'s flushed	..	..	..	766
„ yard gullies	„	..	..	1,906

FOOD INSPECTION.

LAIRAGE AND SHOP VISITATION.

During the past year 53,596 lbs. of Meat have been seized at the Details of Meat seized. Wallasey and Alfred Lairages, and destroyed as unfit for human food, namely :—

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	3,151 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	5,731 „
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	10,374 „
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	34,340 „

The Butchers, Fish, and Poultry Shops have been visited once in Shop Inspection. each week, and the contents thereof examined. 1,100 lbs. of meat etc., have been removed and destroyed in connection with this inspection.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Details.

798 visits have been paid to the various Private Slaughter-houses for the purpose of inspecting carcasses, and 416 lbs. of beef, 207 lbs. of offal, 207 lbs. of pork, 62 lbs. of veal, and 173 lbs. mutton, have been removed therefrom, for the purpose of being destroyed.

INSPECTION OF HAWKERS' CARTS AND BASKETS.

583 examinations were made of the contents of hawkers' baskets, and the food stuffs in each case found to be satisfactory.

Depositing
Fish Offal.

In a number of cases the owners of fish carts have been cautioned as to depositing fish offal on the public highways.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1885 AND 1886.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

Cowkeepers
required to be
registered.

Under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885, no person is allowed to carry on the trade of a cowkeeper unless he is duly registered by the Local Authority, and has provided for the sanitary state of all dairies and milkshops in his occupation, under a penalty of £5.

Cubic space
required for
each cow.Sanitary
provisions.

In accordance with the Regulations made by the Council under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886, 800 cubic feet of free air space is required for each cow. Proper and suitable means for lighting, ventilation, drainage, water supply, and the cleansing of the cowsheds, must be provided, and lime-washing of roof and walls be carried out during the months of May and October.

Regulations,
re Milkshops,
etc.

The same provisions apply in so far as refers to milkstores and milkshops, with an additional provision with respect to the giving of notice in the case of the existence of infectious disease to the Local Authority, and the cleansing of milk vessels. Milkshops and milkstores are required to be lime-whited or otherwise cleansed in the months of February, June and October.

Registration.

There are now on the Register 24 cowkeepers, and 83 purveyors of milk and diarymen, occupying in the aggregate 36 cowsheds and 89 dairies, milkshops, and milkstores; 6 cowkeepers and 5 purveyors of milk have discontinued business during the year, and applications have been received for the registration of 3 cowkeepers, and 15 purveyors of milk.

In all cases of new Registrations, the premises proposed to be utilized, have been visited in order to see that they were suitable for the purpose intended.

610 visits have been paid to the various cowsheds, and 278 to the milkshops, milkstores, and dairies throughout the district, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the above Act and Orders were being complied with respecting lighting, ventilation, air space, cleansing, drainage, water supply, precautions against infection, etc. Details of inspection.

Circulars have been periodically issued to all cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, reminding them of the Regulations respecting lime-washing, lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, water supply, etc. In no case has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the Regulations made by the Council under the Dairies and Cowsheds Order with respect to these trades. Periodical issue of Circulars.

OVERCROWDING OF COWSHEDS.

On visiting a cowshed in Wallasey Village, three animals were found in excess of the number for which the shed had been registered to accommodate. Over-crowding.

On inspecting the cowshed at Beech Bank Farm, Manor Road, four cows were found in a shed which had accommodation for two animals only. The case was reported to your Committee under Clause 4 of the Council's Regulations, and the usual notice was authorized to be served and proceedings taken in default. The animals were reduced to the number for which the shed was registered to accommodate, within the time specified in the notice, and no proceedings were herefore taken in this case. Over-crowding abated.

It was also found that the large cowsheds had not been lime-washed during the month of October as required by Clause 8 of the same Regulations. The necessary lime-washing was effected after the service of the notice, and the proceedings authorized by your Committee were therefore withdrawn. Failure to lime-wash.
Work done; and proceedings withdrawn.

Further contraventions against Clause 8 of the Council's Regulations made under the Dairies Order have occurred in certain milkstores in Magazine Lane and Tollemache Street. In both these cases the usual notice was given, and the lime-washing carried out within the time specified therein. The legal proceedings authorized by your Committee in this case were also withdrawn. Notices as to limewhiting of milkstores complied with.

Unregistered
Cowkeeper.

On visiting certain premises in Magazine Lane, Liscard, it was found that Section 6 of the Dairies, Cowsbeds and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886 had been contravened, the trade of a cowkeeper being carried on without the sanction of the Local Authority. This matter was subsequently dealt with by your Committee, who authorized the service of a Statutory Notice, and in default legal proceedings to be taken against the occupier of the premises in question. An application was made forthwith, and the premises since that date have been duly placed on our Register. Several important matters of a sanitary nature are now being dealt with, in order that the premises may comply with the regulations of the Council made with respect to shippens.

Application
made for
registration.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

KNACKER'S YARDS.

Application
for transfer of
Licence.

During the latter part of September, an application was received from Messrs. Currie, Rowlands & Company for a transference of the licence to slaughter horses at the Old Potteries, Seacombe. A special examination was made of the premises, and your Committee subsequently decided to grant the transfer, subject to the carrying out of certain sanitary works detailed in the special report submitted at the time. The work was eventually completed in a satisfactory manner.

GORSEY LANE, POULTON.

Offensive
cesspool.

Owing to the nuisance created by the occupier's failure to remove the contents of the adjacent cesspool once in every week, offensive conditions arose on account of the discharge of the foul liquid on to the adjoining agricultural land. The matter was discussed at a meeting of your Committee, and I subsequently gave the occupier written notice to discontinue the knacker's business carried on at these premises.

Notice to
cease
knackering.

SUB-LET HOUSE INSPECTION.

Requirements
under the
Council's
Bye-laws.

Under the Bye-laws made by the Council with respect to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, the occupier of the premises is not permitted to allow a greater number of persons to inhabit a room for living or sleeping purposes exclusively

than will admit of the provision of 300 cubic feet of free air space for each person above the age of 10 years, and in the case of an apartment used for living and sleeping purposes, than will admit of the provision of 400 cubic feet of free air space for each person so occupying. Special provision is also made for ventilation, adequate sanitary arrangements and the weekly washing of floors, passages and staircases. In the month of May in each year, the walls, rooms and passages have to be thoroughly lime-washed.

There are 46 duly registered sub-let houses.

Particular attention has been given to the sub-let houses situated in Havelock Street and Brighton Place, Seacombe, as this class of dwelling needs what may be practically termed constant supervision.

Sixteen houses have been removed from the Register, as they are now no longer used for sub-let purposes.

Six houses have been added to the Register, as the manner in which the respective premises are now utilized has brought them within the scope of the Bye-laws.

During the year 840 visits have been paid, in order to see that the premises were conducted in a proper manner and as required under the Regulations.

Many midnight inspections have been made in connection with the visitation to houses occupied by members of more than one family, and in consequence coming under the operation of the Council's Bye-laws made with respect to sub-let premises. In one or two instances overcrowding was found to exist, and the usual prompt steps were taken to reduce the number of occupants.

In one case your Committee considered the offence to be so serious that legal proceedings were ordered to be taken against the occupier of the house and the tenant of the rooms. This resulted in the infliction, in the former case, of a fine of 40/- and costs, and in the latter instance, a penalty of 10/- and costs was imposed by the Magistrates.

In several cases it has been found necessary to issue notices for the cleansing and lime-washing of houses and sub-let apartments. In each instance the work required has been carried out.

INSANITARY PROPERTY:

STRAWBERRY COTTAGE, LOVE LANE, LISCARD.

Insanitary
conditions.

On visiting the premises known as "Strawberry Cottage," Love Lane, Liscard, such defective and insanitary conditions generally were found to exist that I recommended that the case be referred to the Medical Officer of Health, in order that he might inspect and issue the necessary certificate so as to obtain the closing order under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Medical
Officer's
Certificate.

The premises were subsequently visited by the Medical Officer who issued his certificate as to the house being unfit for human habitation. Preliminary Notices were then despatched to the owner to demolish the said building. Several letters passed between him and myself with regard to the demolition, but as no steps were taken I again reported the matter to your Committee, and the issue of the Statutory Notice was authorized. The owner still failed to comply, and upon again communicating with him by letter, he suggested that the Council should take legal proceedings against him, in order that he might be placed in a proper position with regard to demolition as the cottage was still occupied.

Notices on
Owner to
demolish.

Legal
Proceedings.

Magistrates'
Closing Order.

The case was subsequently heard by the Magistrates at the Liscard Police Court, and the usual order authorizing demolition granted. The cottage was eventually demolished, and the stones forming the building were carted away. The timber and thatch roof were burned on the site, and the ground levelled.

Demolition.

House in
damp
condition.

A house in Linden Grove, Liscard, was found to be in such a damp condition as to warrant the reference of the matter to the Medical Officer of Health, who visited and inspected the premises and certified them to be unfit for human habitation on account of excessive dampness, consequent upon the porous nature of the brick work.

In the following cases the premises have been found to be in such a defective and insanitary condition generally, that the Medical Officer of Health has inspected the same, and subsequently issued his certificate under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as to their unfitness for human habitation :—

Nos. 1 to 25 Burnaby Street, Egremont (these houses are still being used for stores and workshop purposes).

- Nos. 15 to 25, Mersey Street, Seacombe (these cottages are, with the exception of No. 25, which has been practically remodelled, still untenanted).
- Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Smithy Cottages, Smithy Lane, Liscard (this property is still unoccupied. No. 1 used for workshop purposes).
- No. 10a, Mersey Cottages, Mersey Street, Seacombe (this cottage is still unoccupied).
- Strawberry Cottage, Love Lane, Liscard (this cottage has been demolished).
- Brickfield Cottage, Bridge Road, Seacombe (this cottage has been demolished).
- No. 4, Linden Grove, Liscard (the tenant vacates these premises at the end of the March quarter).
- No. 3, Church Lane, Egremont (at the time of preparing this report, these premises are unoccupied).

Following Notices issued by this Department for insanitary conditions, the undermentioned houses are not now used for dwelling purposes :—

- White Cottage, Bridge Road, Seacombe.
- No. 1 Back King Street, Egremont (still used for workshop purposes).
- No. 2, Back King Street, Egremont (demolished ; sanitary conveniences have been erected on a site in connection with the adjoining licenced premises).

HIGHER SEACOMBE.

Some five cottages at Higher Seacombe have been specially visited during the year and the whole of the yard surfaces in connection therewith practically re-constructed. These works have been carried out under the Preliminary Notices, which have been issued in connection with the defective brick work, gutters, downspouts and basement floors attached thereto. The walls at the front have been re-pointed, and new gutters and downspouts erected. Certain new fittings have been provided in connection with the conveniences, and in several cases the basement cellar floors have been re-laid.

FIELD COTTAGES, LISCARD ROAD, LISCARD ; STAFFORD BUILDINGS,
WITHENS LANE, LISCARD ; BURNABY STREET, EGREMONT.

Strict supervision has been exercised in connection with this property during the year, but it has not been found necessary to take any steps other than the service of Preliminary Notices to abate nuisances arising from choked drains and other minor structurally defective conditions.

INSPECTION OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES USED IN COMMON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, 1,791 visits have been paid with respect to all sanitary conveniences used in common by the occupiers of two or more separate dwellings or by other persons. In many instances it has been found necessary to issue Preliminary Notices to carry out the cleansing required. The localities of these particular conveniences are as under :

Jackson's Court, Seacombe	2 w.-cs.
Nos. 15 to 25, Mersey Street	6 w.-cs.
No. 35, Mersey Street	1 w.c.
Nos. 41 and 43, Mersey Street	2 w.-cs.
Nos. 1 to 4, Higher Seacombe	2 w.-cs.
May Place, Seacombe	3 w.-cs.
Hawthorn Cottages, Seacombe	5 w.-cs.
Back Willow Cottages, Church Road, Seacombe..	1 w.-c.
Oakdale Yard, Seacombe	6 w.-cs.
Creek Side, Dock Road, Seacombe	3 w.c-s.
Union Court, Union Street	2 w.-cs.
Nos. 1 and 2, Back King Street	1 w.c.
Nos. 27 to 43, and 45 to 51, Burnaby Street.....	13 w.-cs.
Stafford Buildings, Withens Lane (trough closet)	4 w.-cs.
Model Farm Cottages, Mill Lane	2 w.-cs.
Field Cottages, Liscard	5 w.-cs.
Smithy Lane, Liscard	3 w.-cs.
Hope Place, Wallasey Road	2 w.-cs.
Robinson's Cottages, Folly Lane	2 w.-cs.
Mason's Cottages, Wallasey Village	4 w.-cs.
Mission Hall Cottages, Wallasey Village	1 w.-c.
Black Horse Cottage, Wallasey Village	1 w.-c.

Wood Lane, Cottages off	1 privy.
Elm Grove, Mount Pleasant Road	1 w.-c.
Albert Terrace, Mount Pleasant Road	2 w.-cs.

WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD ACT, 1890.

In many instances where the requirements of the Preliminary Notice to repair yard surface have been disregarded, it has been necessary to issue the Statutory Notices under this Act.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1885.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Inspections have been made of dwellings falling under the description of tents, vans, and sheds, used for habitations and passing through, or temporarily located within the district.

Such dwellings have invariably been found in a cleanly condition, and in no case has any infectious sickness been found, or overcrowding, or other conditions detrimental to health.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878, 1883, 1891, 1895.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

There are at present on the Register 171 workplaces. During the year there have been added 15 such premises, and 11 have been discontinued. Details of
Registration.

257 visits of inspection have been made, and it was found necessary to issue 27 Preliminary Notices with regard to sanitary defects found to exist. Details of
Inspection.

Only one case of overcrowding has been found during the year, and this was promptly abated after receipt of the usual Preliminary Notice. Overcrowding

Seven intimations have been received during the year from the Liverpool Authorities with respect to persons residing in this district, and engaged as outworkers for Liverpool tradesmen. The sanitary Intimations
from
Liverpool
Authorities.

arrangements of the premises have been carefully enquired into, and where defective conditions have been discovered, they have been subsequently remedied under notice issued from this Department. In the majority of cases it was found that the persons referred to had not workplaces in the strict sense of the term, but merely brought the work to their own home for execution. A Supplementary Register of all such persons has been kept during the year, including those also carrying on other businesses, principally dressmaking and millinery, but not on the principle of employing outside labour. The number of such persons duly registered, including the outworkers, is 17.

Register of
Outworkers.

In several instances intimations have been given to the Liverpool Authorities as to the outworkers residing in the city and working for tradespeople in this district.

Intimations to
Liverpool
Authorities.

It has not been found necessary in any case to resort to legal proceedings in order to procure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Legal
proceedings
unnecessary.

In 17 cases the premises have been cleansed and lime-washed in accordance with the requirements of the usual preliminary intimations.

Cleansing
and Lime-
washing.

A large number of cases have been reported to His Majesty's Inspector during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Factory Act, where it has been found that the necessary abstract and other requisite notices were not exhibited or hung in the workrooms at the time of the Visiting Officer's inspection.

Reports to
H.M.F.I. re
contraven-
tions.

His Majesty's Factory Inspector has advised the department on two occasions during the year of nuisances existing at factories in this district, arising from insufficient sanitary accommodation. The usual notices were issued in these cases under the Public Health Act.

A report has during the year been received from His Majesty's Factory Inspector with regard to the want of sufficient w.c. accommodation at the brick-works, Mill Lane, Liscard. The usual notices have been served on the owner to provide sufficient accommodation, and, although a slight improvement has taken place in connection with the original construction of the shed, several matters still require attention. Unless the necessary work is carried out under the preliminary intimations, the usual Statutory Notices will be issued, and the work executed by the Local Authority in default.

BAKEHOUSE INSPECTION.

Particular attention has been paid to this class of workshops.

The requirements with respect to cleansing have been readily complied with ; verbal intimation in the majority of instances being sufficient to ensure attention.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1890.

INSPECTION OF CAB DRIVERS' SHELTERS.

During the year these shelters have been kept under observation, and in many instances the men have been requested to keep the same in a cleanly condition.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

RENEWAL OF GAME LICENCES.

In connection with all applications from persons residing in this district for a Licence to Deal in Game, the usual enquiries have been made. Where the Game Laws have been complied with, a report to that effect has been subsequently submitted to your Committee, and the necessary licences granted.

QUARRY FENCING ACT, 1887.

A notice was served on the owners of certain land situate at the corner of Stonehouse Road and Village Road, Wallasey, requiring them to provide a fence for the prevention of accidents in connection with a dangerous opening on said land. The necessary protection was duly provided.

Intimation was also sent with respect to the fencing of a disused quarry, situate on certain open and unenclosed land on the south-east side of Newland Drive, Wallasey.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the circular letter received from the Secretary of the Local Government Board. I have the honour to lay before your Committee my Thirteenth Annual Report with regard to the measures adopted during the past year to give effect to the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and the Regulations of the Local Government Board made thereunder.

Three Inspectors devote part of their time to the duties in connection with the inspection of canal boats, and for this purpose frequent visits have been paid to the Great Float (North Side) and the Wallasey and Alfred Docks and entrances.

231 canal boats have been boarded and examined during the year ending 31st December, 1902. The improvement in the general cleanliness of the boats referred to in my recent reports has been maintained, the strict supervision exercised in this matter and extending over the preceding few years being responsible in a large measure for the present cleanly condition of the boats.

In 22 cases the boats did not comply with the Canal Boats Acts and Local Government Regulations made thereunder.

- (a) In 2 cases the boats were found to be not duly registered.
- (b) In no case was a notification of change of master received.
- (c) In 10 cases the master of the boat failed to produce a certificate of registration.
- (d) In 7 cases the boats were not properly lettered, marked and numbered.
- (e & f) No case of overcrowding was discovered, each boat generally carrying 2 men only.
- (g) The boats have been generally found in a fairly clean condition.
- (h) In one case a boat was found insufficiently ventilated.
- (i) In 5 cases it was found that the painted surfaces in connection with the interior of the cabin had not been thoroughly renewed for a period of three years.
- (j) In no case was it found that a water cask had not been provided.
- (k) So far as could be ascertained at the time of inspection, bilge water is removed every 24 hours.
- (l) No case of infectious disease, so far as could be ascertained has occurred on any of the boats inspected.
- (m) In no case was the Inspector obstructed.

- (n) The owner's name and address were found to have been properly entered on the certificate in each case where the certificate was produced.
- (o) In one case a boat was found with sleeping berth unprotected from dirt and weather.

In no case has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

In all cases where canal boats have been found infringing the various Sections of the Canal Boats Acts, or Clauses of the Regulations, notices were served on the owners notifying the defects discovered at the time the boats were boarded. At the next meeting of your Committee a detailed report was submitted as to the number of boats inspected and the defects discovered. In each case the Committee decided to take legal proceedings unless the certificate attached to the complaint note was returned within a reasonable time, in accordance with the suggestions contained in my report.

In cases where owners failed to return the certificate within the time specified, an intimation has been sent drawing the owners' attention to their neglect to comply with the Acts, and further intimating that the Committee had already granted proceedings to be taken against them with respect to the defects discovered, in the event of the certificate not being returned within the specified time.

A considerable amount of correspondence has passed between the owners of canal boats and myself during the past year with regard to the notices issued by his Department. In every instance, however, I have been successful in securing owners' compliance with the Acts and Regulations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. BASCOMBE, Assoc. San. Inst.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

February, 1903.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records.

In the second part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

In the fourth part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

In the sixth part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

In the eighth part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

The ninth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

In the tenth part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by different nations and ages, in the collection and arrangement of their historical records, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.

In the twelfth part, the author proceeds to a more particular and detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and to a description of the various events and circumstances which have distinguished the different ages and nations.