

[Report 1906] / Medical Officer of Health, Wallasey Local Board / U.D.C. / County Borough.

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Wallasey (England). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1906

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1906.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A. CRAIGMILE, M.A., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

HERBERT CLAUDIUS BASCOMBE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CHARLES HORSFALL SCOTT, JAMES MANSEL DAWKIN,
Meat Inspector, and Inspector Assistant Sanitary Inspector for
under the Contagious Diseases District No. 1—New Brighton,
(Animals) Acts, 1885 & 1886. Wallasey, and part of Liscard.

GEORGE WILLIAM MASON, JOHN BERNARD SMITH,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector for Assistant Sanitary Inspector for
District No. 2—Seacombe, Poul- District No. 3—Seacombe, Egre-
ton, and part of Egremont and mont, and part of Liscard.
Wallasey.

MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL,
Female Sanitary Inspector.

JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk. Assistant Clerk (Vacant).

CHARLES A. HOLLAND,
Junior Clerk.

HENRY WOODROOFE, R. RIVETT,
Foreman and Timekeeper. Drain Tester.

JAMES STEWART, WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Disinfectors and Vanmen.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WALLASEY.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1906.

Population.

A special effort has been made to get at as accurate an estimate of the population as possible. Nearly six years have passed since the last census, and it is very desirable for the sake of all the Mortality and Birth Statistics to base these on as correct a basis as possible. The difficulty of arriving at this in a rapidly increasing community is greater than would at first be imagined. The matter was discussed at the Health Committee, and the heads of various departments have carefully discussed it. The figures have always been supplied to me by the Accountant from the Rate-Books—viz., the number of inhabited houses for each township. This year, Mr. Burnley gave instructions to ensure special accuracy in view of the various discussions. Meanwhile Mr. Crowther, the Gas and Water Engineer, for his own purposes in connection with the Water Supply, employed some of his staff towards the close of 1906 in taking a census of the inhabited houses, and this he carefully checked by an independent, and subsequently, by a joint survey. These figures he kindly supplied to me, and they give the number of

inhabited houses in October as 14,609. Messrs. Ward & Povall, the Assistant Overseers for Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Liscard and Wallasey, give 13,947, and I now subjoin Mr. Burnley's figures as at December 31st, 1906.

TABLE I.

Inhabited Houses.

	Poulton-cum-Seacombe.	Liscard.	Wallasey.	Total.
Mr. Burnley's Figures	5,002	7,501	1,313	13,816
<i>Messrs. Ward & Povall's Estimate</i>	<i>5,045</i>	<i>7,586</i>	<i>1,316</i>	<i>13,947</i>

At the end of 1905, the number of inhabited houses was estimated at 11,909. It is clear that the above estimates give a new idea of the number of inhabited houses, and therefore also of the population.

At the census of 1901, the number of persons per house was 4.97. If we take Mr. Burnley's estimate—viz., 13,816 houses (the lowest of the estimates given above) and also take 4.75 persons per house, so as to be on the safe side, we get as a result $13,816 \times 4.75 = 65,626$.

Mean
Population.

The estimate of the mean population for 1905—i.e., at the middle of the year, was 58,500, which was evidently too low, as being based on too small a number of houses inhabited, and I think it will be safe to estimate the mean population for the middle of 1906 at 62,000.

This does not include the floating population—viz., those on board vessels, flats, etc., in our portion of the Docks and River, which generally amounts to 300 or 400. The Registrar-General estimates our present population at 66,707. Anyone acquainted with the District knows that a very great amount of building is going on in all parts—Seacombe, Poulton, Liscard, Wallasey—and the Surveyor and Engineer (Mr. Travers) informs me that during the past year he has certified as fit for habitation 627 new houses—equal to an accommodation of 3,000 people when let.

It will presently be seen the natural increase of the population was during 1906, 892.

Deaths in 1906.

The Deaths in 1906 registered in our District amounted to 824, No. of as compared with 748 in 1905. This, however, gives a false impression, Deaths. because of these Deaths, 32 were those of Visitors to the District, while on the other hand I have records of 65 persons belonging to the District dying elsewhere—viz., in Tranmere Workhouse, Birkenhead and Liverpool Hospitals, etc.

$$824 \text{ less } 32 = 792.$$

$$792 \text{ plus } 65 = 857.$$

These 857 Deaths give a Recorded Death-Rate (on the basis of Recorded 62,000 Population) of 13.82 per 1,000 per annum, as against 13.19 in Death-Rate. 1905—which was the lowest recorded Death-Rate.

[The Registrar-General has introduced a still further correction Corrected to give as far as possible, a uniformity for age and sex in the population Death-Rate. of the 76 Great Towns, among which Wallasey now ranks. This was got at the Census of 1901 by ascertaining the age and sex of the population in these 76 Towns, and a factor has been ascertained for each Town. For Wallasey it is 1.0950. Our Death-Rate, 13.82, multiplied by the factor 1.0950, gives a Rate of 15.13, i.e., the Rate corrected for variation of age and sex distribution.]

Of the 824 Deaths, 436 were males and 388 females.

I have this year again made an estimate of the Density of Population in our District, and give it below as at the end of 1906.

Density of Population for the whole of the District.

Population at end of 1906	=	65,000.
Acreage	=	3,408.153 acres.
Density	=	19.07 per acre.

For the Townships.

Poulton-cum-Seacombe—acreage	830.399 acres.	Density =	28.37 per acre.
Liscard	981.798 ..	..	= 38.07 ..
Wallasey	1,595.956 ..	..	= 3.19 ..

Seacombe itself is very well covered with houses, but Poulton still includes a large area uncovered, and hence the density in Poulton-cum-Seacombe is less than in Liscard. Wallasey, of course, includes a large area of agricultural land, both between Seaview Road and Wallasey Church, and also along Leasowe Road and the sea, and hence the small proportion to the acre.

Death-Rates.

The Death-Rate for England and Wales was 15.4; for Rural England and Wales, 15.1; for the 76 Great Towns, 15.9; and for 142 smaller towns, 14.5.

Our Death-Rate is therefore 1.58 below the English rate and 2.08 below that of the 76 Great Towns, and 1.28 less than the Rural Rate.

Our Average Rate for the last ten years (1896 to 1905) is 15.40, so that this year's rate is 1.58 below the average for the last decade.

Births and Rates.

Births.

The Births numbered 1,716, as against 1,657 for the previous year, giving respective Rates of 27.67 and 28.32.

This shows an increase of 59 Births for the past year.

Of the Births, 882 were Males and 834 Females.

The natural increase in the Population—*i.e.*, the excess of Births over Deaths, was thus 892, as against 885 in 1905.

The Birth-Rate for England and Wales was 27.0; for Rural England and Wales, 26.3; for the 76 Great Towns, 27.9; and for 142 smaller Towns, 26.5; so that our Rate is 0.6 above the English Rate, and 0.3 below that of the 76 Great Towns.

The annexed Table gives a summary since 1899 of the numbers of Births and Deaths with the corresponding rates:—

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths since 1899 with Rates.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Births ..	1,476	1,568	1,534	1,579	1,612	1,678	1,657	1,716
<i>Birth-rate</i>	<i>30.12</i>	<i>30.15</i>	<i>28.40</i>	<i>28.70</i>	<i>28.78</i>	<i>29.43</i>	<i>28.32</i>	<i>27.67</i>
Deaths ..	788	860	773	753	765	882	772	857
<i>Death-rate</i>	<i>16.08</i>	<i>16.53</i>	<i>14.31</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>13.66</i>	<i>15.47</i>	<i>13.19</i>	<i>13.82</i>

TABLE III.

Shows the distribution of the Births in the different Townships since 1900.

Births in the Townships since 1900.

Births.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	723	673	721	706	780	758	798
Liscard	721	733	735	763	760	750	776
Wallasey	124	128	123	143	138	149	142

In 1906 the Sex distribution of the Births was as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe ..	393	405	798
Liscard	417	359	776
Wallasey	72	70	142
Totals ..	882	834	1,716

TABLE IV.

Shows the number of Deaths in the different Townships since 1899 with the corresponding rates per 1,000 :—

Deaths in the Townships since 1899.

Deaths.	Poulton-cum Seacombe.	Liscard.	Wallasey.
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)
1903	299 (—14.08)	400 (—13.37)	66 (—13.55)
1904	356 (—16.58)	459 (—15.09)	67 (—13.06)
1905	305 (—14.76)	392 (—12.52)	75 (—13.55)
1906	345 (—15.35)	442 (—13.09)	70 (—12.12)

The number of Deaths for the Townships, as given above, does not correspond with that given in the large printed sheet, because

fatal cases in hospitals, both in and outside the District, are here referred to the Townships from which they came (*See also Table IV. of Local Government Board at end of Report*).

It will be seen from Table IV. above that Wallasey comes out with the lowest Death-Rate, while Seacombe has the highest 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 1906.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe ..	14,900	20,900	20,749	22,475
Liscard	16,356	28,900	28,661	33,750
Wallasey	1,971	4,200	4,169	5,775
	33,227	54,000	53,579	62,000

Full information is given in the large sheet at the end of Report as to the Deaths 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; and 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. (*See Various Tables at end of Report.*)

TABLE VI.

Showing the Mortality in the different Quarters of the Year.

Mortality in the Quarters.	1901	Quarters:	1st 194	2nd 177	3rd 213	4th 189
	1902	"	" 207	" 167	" 191	" 188
	1903	"	" 196	" 182	" 192	" 195
	1904	"	" 224	" 233	" 207	" 218
	1905	"	" 199	" 182	" 176	" 191
	1906	"	" 195	" 192	" 200	" 237

TABLE VII.

I give next the usual

Meteorological Table

furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Plummer, of Bidston Observatory :—

Liverpool Observatory, Bidston, Birkenhead.

Latitude $53^{\circ} 24' 0''$ North, Longitude $3^{\circ} 4' 20''$ West.

1906.	Mean Barometer Inches.	Mean Temperature In Degrees F.	Rainfall Amount. Inches.
January	29.866	42.3	4.380
February	29.738	38.5	1.839
March	29.993	41.6	1.990
April	30.085	45.3	0.856
May	29.827	51.0	2.686
June	30.126	57.8	1.380
July	30.009	60.2	1.018
August	29.934	62.2	3.208
September	30.203	57.3	1.628
October	29.771	51.2	4.798
November	29.849	45.9	1.485
December	29.940	39.9	2.808
Total ..			23.076

A comparison between the above Table and that for 1905 gives the following results as regards temperature and rainfall, the sign + meaning an increase for 1906 and the sign — a decrease for 1906.

	Mean Temperature, In Degrees.	Rainfall, Inches.
January	+2.6	+3.312
February	—2.8	+0.698
March	—3.2	—1.392
April	Nil.	—1.238
May	—1.0	+2.269
June	—1.3	—0.792
July	—1.9	—2.152
August	+3.5	—0.013
September	+2.8	+0.225
October	+4.8	+2.851
November	+4.2	—1.963
December	—2.3	+2.296
	+5.4	+4.101

Thus for the whole of 1906 there was an increase of Temperature amounting to 5.4 degrees, and of Rainfall, 4.101 inches. August, September, October and November all showed marked increases of

Temperature, amounting in these four months to 15.3 degrees. The results of this will be seen in the increased mortality from Infantile Diarrhœa.

I annex here the interesting local Rain-Table furnished by Dr. William Bell, J.P., of New Brighton, which gives a slight excess over the Bidston results.

Month.	Total depth.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with .01 or more recorded.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January	4.69	1.02	5th	22
February	2.08	.53	19th	17
March	2.08	.42	7th	13
April	1.13	.25	27th	10
May	2.44	.48	19th	22
June .. .. .	.66	.33	16th	5
July	1.02	.28	14th	10
August	3.12	.48	12th	14
September	1.63	.33	14th	7
October	5.29	.83	28th	24
November	1.54	.25	26th	15
December	2.98	.45	25th	19
Total ..	28.66	—	—	178

Diarrhœa &
Enteritis
Deaths.

During the four hot months, the Deaths were, for Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—

	Diarrhœa.	Gastro-Enteritis.	Total.
	1906.	1906.	
July	2	1	= 3
August	19	0	= 19
September	24	8	= 32
October	22	2	= 24
	—	—	—
	67	11	= 78

out of a total of 94 from these two diseases for the whole year.

The Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia were 116 against 114 in 1905.

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 number of Deaths under 5 years of age.

TABLE VIII.

Infant Mortality.

Year.	Infants under one year.	Rate of Infant Mortality per cent. of Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Under 5 Years.
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
1903	183	23.92	113.5	269
1904	265	30.04	157.9	385
1905	163	21.10	98.97	240
1906	201	24.39	117.13	304

Thus there were 38 more Deaths of Infants under one year in 1906 than in 1905, and the rate per 1,000 Births is higher by 18.16.

The Infant Mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 Births was 133, and 145 for the 76 Great Towns, compared with our 117.13, so that our rate is 16 lower than the English Rate, and 28 less than that for the 76 Great Towns.

Details of Deaths under one year from 1902 from those diseases most fatal to infants are here given. Fatal
Infantile
Diseases.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Diarrhoea	9	23	50	29	55
Convulsions	15	14	24	9	14
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	31	20	31	15	26
Enteritis	7	11	9	5	11*
Premature Birth	26	24	32	29	17
Atrophy and Debility ..	35	38	44	21	22
Total	123	130	190	108	145

* includes Gastritis.

Deaths in Institutions.

54 persons belonging to the Wallasey District died in Tranmere Workhouse, 1 in a Birkenhead Hospital, and 9 in Liverpool Institutions ; also 1 in Hospital elsewhere, making 65 in all, while out of our 824 Deaths, 32 were Visitors. This gives, as before mentioned, 857 Deaths, instead of 824 recorded as actually occurring in the District.

Out of the total number of Deaths, 173 were over 65 years, and of these 18 were over 85 years.

Uncertified Deaths. 5 out of the 824 Deaths were not certified either by a registered Medical Practitioner or by a Coroner, which gives a percentage of 0.6 of uncertified Deaths, as compared with 1.5 for England and Wales.

Inquests. 73 Inquests were held during the year, as against 67 in 1905, equal to a percentage of 8.8 Deaths certified by a Coroner, compared with 6.8 for England and Wales.

Drowning. There were 17 Drowning cases in 1906, ten of these being non-residents.

Violent Deaths. To different forms of violence (including the Drowning cases), 45 Deaths were referred, being in the proportion of 0.72 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an English Rate of 0.57. Our sea, river, and docks frontage largely adds to our Drowning cases, and so increases our Rate from Violent Deaths.

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

Analysis of Large Sheet at end of Report.

Classes.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
ZYMOTICS	122—2.25	67—1.21	75—1.33	163—2.85	64—1.09	121—1.95
CONSTITUTIONAL ..	115	127—2.30	123—2.19	120—2.10	114—1.94	154—2.48
Cancer	42	32	33	42	49	54
Phthisis	53	64	52—0.92	51—0.89	40—0.68	57—0.91
LOCAL DISEASES ..	371—6.87	401—7.29	378—6.75	425—7.45	396—6.76	408—6.58
Apoplexy	35	41	30	51	37	30
Convulsions	24	17	20	29	12	17
Brain Disease, including Meningitis	29	22	28	27	28	30
Heart Disease ..	71	65	75	83	81	77
Bronchitis	40	60	40	49	43	58
Pneumonia	76	86	64	60	71	58
Liver Disease ..	9	12	6	12	5	9
Bright's Disease ..	4	6	7	8	6	7
DEVELOPMENTAL ..	119—2.20	104—1.89	119—2.12	118—2.07	94—1.60	78—1.25
Premature Birth ..	28	26	24	32	29	17
Old Age	25	34	32	33	25	23
Atrophy and Debility	49	37	41	45	25	24
DROWNING	8	8	14	10	15—0.25	17—0.16

The next Table shows the Deaths from Zymotics since 1899, 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—	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Totals	84	95	122	67	75	163	64	121
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Measles	16	26	5	12	3	32	1	13
Scarlet Fever	5	4	5	5	18	8	6	6
Diphtheria and Croup	10	3	12	5	3	12	10	12
Whooping Cough ..	3	22	15	17	10	42	2	15
Fever (Typhoid) ..	11	17	31	12	5	7	8	5
Diarrhoea	39	23	54	16	35	62	37	70
Rate per 1,000 of population	1.71	1.82	2.25	1.21	1.33	2.85	1.09	1.95
English Rate do.	2.21	2.00	2.05	1.64	1.46	1.94	1.52	1.73

Our average Zymotic rate for the last ten years (1896 to 1905) was 1.91, so that for the past year the rate is 0.04 higher than the average for the last ten years. The Zymotic Rate in England and Wales was 1.73 per 1,000, as compared with our 1.95, so that ours is 0.22 higher than the English Rate. The Rate, deducting the Zymotic Rate, is 11.87 per 1,000.

For the 76 Great Towns the Zymotic Rate was 2.24 per 1,000 in 1906, so that ours is less by 0.29.

TABLE XI.

Shows Localities of Fatal Zymotic Cases.

(M.L.H.—MILL LANE HOSPITAL.)

(V.C.H.—VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.)

(L.R.H.—LEASOWE ROAD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.)

(W.C.H.—WALLASEY COTTAGE HOSPITAL.)

MEASLES.

(1)	May	..	Hawthorndale Road, Poulton.
(2)	June	..	Lucerne Road, Poulton.
(3)	„	..	Palatine Road, Seacombe.
(4)	„	..	Palatine Road, Seacombe.
(5)	July	..	Brotherton Street, Seacombe.
(6)	„	..	Cherrybank Road, Poulton.
(7)	„	..	Rice Lane, Egremont.
(8)	September		Edinburgh Road, Liscard.
(9)	„		Hawthorne Grove, Seacombe.
(10)	„	..	Palermo Street, Seacombe.
(11)	October	..	Daisy Grove, Seacombe.
(12)	„	..	Hawthorne Grove, Seacombe.
(13)	November		M.L.H. from Wallace Street, Seacombe.

SCARLATINA.

(1)	February	.	M.L.H. from Adelaide Street, Poulton.
(2)	„	.	Palermo Street, Seacombe.
(3)	March	..	M.L.H. from Belle Vue Road, Seacombe.
(4)	May	..	M.L.H. from Gladstone Road, Seacombe.
(5)	October	..	M.L.H. from Rice Hey Road, Egremont.
(6)	December		M.L.H. from Lathom Avenue, Liscard.

DIPHTHERIA.

(1)	January	Albemarle Road, Seacombe.
(2)	"	M.L.H. from Martin's Lane, Liscard.
(3)	February	M.L.H. from Hatherley Street, Seacombe.
(4)	"	M.L.H. from Lucerne Road, Poulton.
(5)	March	Palermo Street, Seacombe.
(6)	May	Beaconsfield Road, Seacombe.
(7)	August	M.L.H. from Silverlea Avenue, Liscard.
(8)	October	M.L.H. from Agnes Grove, Liscard.
(9)	December.	Wright Street, Egremont.
(10)	"	Agnes Grove, Liscard.
(11)	"	Guildford Street, Egremont.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(1)	February	Constantine Terrace, New Brighton.
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WHOOPIING COUGH.

(1)	April	Erskine Road, Poulton.
(2)	"	Rossett Place, Liscard.
(3)	May	Grasmere Drive, Liscard.
(4)	"	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(5)	June	Oakdale Road, Poulton.
(6)	"	Shakespeare Road, Poulton.
(7)	"	Tobin Street, Egremont.
(8)	July	Grove Road, Wallasey.
(9)	"	Shakespeare Road, Poulton.
(10)	"	Woodhall Avenue, Egremont.
(11)	"	Rice Lane, Egremont.
(12)	August	Briardale Road, Seacombe.
(13)	September	Comely Bank Road, Egremont.
(14)	"	Bell Road, Seacombe.
(15)	December	Massey Park, Wallasey.

TYPHOID.

(1)	June	Beaconsfield Road, Seacombe.
(2)	August	M.L.H. from Greenbank Avenue, Liscard.
(3)	September	M.L.H. from Green Lane, Wallasey.
(4)	"	Grosvenor Street, Liscard.
(5)	November	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.

DIARRHŒA.

(1)	March	Stringhey Road, Egremont.
(2)	April	Liscard Road, Liscard.
(3)	July	V.C.H. from St. Elmo Road, Egremont.
(4)	"	Hawthorne Grove, Seacombe.
(5)	August	Buchanan Road, Seacombe.
(6)	"	Bosnia Street, Seacombe.
(7)	"	Oakdale Yard, Poulton.
(8)	"	Brighton Street, Seacombe.
(9)	"	Bosnia Street, Seacombe.
(10)	"	Palermo Street, Seacombe.
(11)	"	Abbotsford Street, Seacombe.
(12)	"	Oakdale Road, Poulton.
(13)	"	Green Lane, Liscard.

DIARRHŒA (*continued*).

(14)	August	..	Wheatland Lane, Poulton.
(15)	"	..	Bruce Street, Seacombe.
(16)	"	..	James Street, Seacombe.
(17)	"	..	Coningsby Drive, Liscard.
(18)	"	..	Palatine Road, Seacombe.
(19)	"	..	Ashville Road, Poulton.
(20)	"	..	Guildford Street, Egremont.
(21)	"	..	Bidston View, Poulton.
(22)	"	..	Duke Street, New Brighton.
(23)	"	..	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(24)	September		Short Street, Poulton.
(25)	"	..	Guildford Street, Egremont.
(26)	"	..	Middle Road, Poulton.
(27)	"	..	Kelvin Road, Seacombe.
(28)	"	..	Grosvenor Road, New Brighton (visitor).
(29)	"	..	Liscard Crescent, Liscard.
(30)	"	..	Prospect Place, Liscard.
(31)	"	..	Portia Street, Poulton.
(32)	"	..	Brighton Street, Seacombe.
(33)	"	..	Silverlea Avenue, Liscard.
(34)	"	..	Tobin Street, Egremont.
(35)	"	..	Sutton Road, New Brighton.
(36)	"	..	The Village, Wallasey.
(37)	"	..	Richmond Cottages, Seacombe.
(38)	"	..	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(39)	"	..	Fairview Avenue, Liscard.
(40)	"	..	Poole Road, Egremont.
(41)	"	..	Richmond Street, New Brighton.
(42)	"	..	Fairview Avenue, Liscard.
(43)	"	..	Hawthorndale Road, Poulton.
(44)	"	..	Brighton Street, Seacombe.
(45)	"	..	Oakdale Road, Poulton.
(46)	"	..	Beech Grove, Liscard.
(47)	"	..	Beechwood Avenue, Wallasey.
(48)	October	..	Buchanan Road, Seacombe.
(49)	"	..	Byerley Street, Seacombe.
(50)	"	..	Oakdale Road, Poulton.
(51)	"	..	Exeter Road, Liscard.
(52)	"	..	The Village, Wallasey.
(53)	"	..	Egerton Street, New Brighton
(54)	"	..	Byron Road, Poulton.
(55)	"	..	Percy Road, Seacombe.
(56)	"	..	Lily Grove, Seacombe.
(57)	"	..	Greenfield Street, Liscard.
(58)	"	..	Middle Road, Poulton.
(59)	"	..	Edgmond Street, Seacombe.
(60)	"	..	Hawthorndale Road, Poulton.
(61)	"	..	Woodhall Avenue, Egremont.
(62)	"	..	Shakespeare Road, Poulton.
(63)	"	..	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
(64)	"	..	Wallace Street, Seacombe.
(65)	"	..	Lucerne Road, Poulton.
(66)	"	..	Juliet Street, Poulton.
(67)	"	..	Fairview Avenue, Liscard.
(68)	"	..	Green Lane, Egremont.
(69)	"	..	Tower Street, Liscard.
(70)	November		Gresford Place, Egremont.

TABLE XII.

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the
Urban District of Wallasey during the
year ending December 31st, 1906.**

Townships.				Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Puerperal.	Totals.
Poulton- cum- Seacombe	{	Poulton.. ..	{ Under 5.	—	4	—	1	6	—	—	—	11
			{ Over 5.	—	7	—	4	9	—	5	1	26
	{	Seacombe ..	{ Under 5.	—	10	—	1	17	—	—	—	28
			{ Over 5.	—	5	—	9	33	—	16	—	63
Liscard.	{	Egremont ..	{ Under 5.	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	17
			{ Over 5.	—	5	—	3	37	—	12	—	57
	{	Liscard	{ Under 5.	—	6	—	—	23	—	1	—	30
			{ Over 5.	—	12	—	4	78	—	16	—	110
	{	New Brighton	{ Under 5.	—	1	1	—	7	—	1	—	10
			{ Over 5.	—	4	—	6	29	—	10	1	50
Wallasey	{		{ Under 5.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
			{ Over 5.	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	13
Totals	{		{ Under 5.	—	24	1	2	71	—	2	—	100
			{ Over 5.	—	33	—	26	195	—	63	2	319
												419

NOTE.—For the purposes of more defined localization:—**Poulton** includes that portion of Poulton-cum-Seacombe Township to the West of Wheatland Lane; **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 Road; and New Brighton including rest of Liscard Township.

Table XII. shows that in all 419 cases were notified under the 1889 Act, as compared with 533 in 1905—a decrease of 114 cases. Thus there were 82 fewer Scarlatina cases notified, and 25 fewer Erysipelas, the numbers in the other notifiable Infectious Diseases being very nearly the same as in the previous year.

An examination of Table X. at once shows why the past year compares so unfavourably with 1905 as regards Zymotic Deaths—121 Deaths as against 64—an increase of 57.

	1905	1906	Increase.
Diarrhœa	37	70	33
Measles	1	13	12
Whooping Cough	2	15	13
			58

In 1905 everything was in favour of a low death-rate from Zymotics—exceptionally few deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, and also few deaths from Infantile Autumnal Diarrhoea owing to the cold and wet autumn.

Small-pox. No case of Small-pox was notified during the past year, and the total absence of this Zymotic Disease lightens the work of the Health Department to a very great extent.

The English Rate of Mortality was Nil according to the Registrar-General's Report, but 21 deaths were caused by Small-pox in England and Wales in 1906.

Small-pox Cases since 1885. The following Table will show the number of cases of Small-pox occurring in our District from 1885 to 1906.

1885.	—2 cases notified—none fatal.
1886.	—3 cases notified—2 fatal.
1887	} No cases notified.
to	
1892	} No cases notified.
1893.	
1893.	—1 case notified—not fatal.
1894.	—1 case notified—not fatal.
1895.	—5 cases notified—none fatal.
1896	} No cases notified.
to	
1900	} No cases notified.
1901.	
1901.	—1 case notified—not fatal.
1902.	—40 cases notified—none fatal.
1903.	—26 cases notified—1 fatal.
1904.	—6 cases notified—none fatal.
1905.	—No cases notified.
1906.	—No cases notified.

MEASLES.

Measles. This infectious Disease caused 13 Deaths during 1906 as against only 1 in 1905. This gives a Death-Rate of 0.20 per 1,000 per annum compared with an English mortality of 0.27 and 0.40 for the 76 Great Towns.

Schools Closed. Three Schools were closed on account of Measles as detailed below :

INFANTS' SCHOOL, SCHOOL LANE, WALLASEY, closed for 3 weeks, commencing January 9th, owing to the extensive prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars. 127 children on the Register, and 90 were absent.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT, POULTON ROAD COUNCIL SCHOOL, closed for 3 weeks, commencing June 23rd, owing to the increasing prevalence of Measles amongst the children. 422 children on the Register, 270 being absent.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT, RAKE LANE SCHOOL, LISCARD, closed for 3 weeks, commencing September 24th, owing to the prevalence of Measles among the children. 66 children on the Register, 37 of whom were absent.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough caused 15 Deaths as compared with 2 in 1905. The Mortality is 0.24 compared with an English Rate of 0.23 and 0.28 for the 76 Great Towns. Whooping Cough.

Tables XI. and XII. give information where and when these fatal cases occurred.

I find the idea that children ought to be taken out during an attack of Whooping Cough is still extensively prevalent, even in households where one would expect more knowledge and more common sense. If parents and guardians could be convinced that the only safety is to keep children indoors during Whooping Cough till the medical attendant considers it safe to let them out, there would be very few Deaths, and the disease would run its course in much shorter time.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever caused 6 Deaths in 1906—the same number as in 1905—giving a Mortality of 0.09 per 1,000 compared with an English Rate of 0.10 and 0.12 for the 76 Great Towns. (*See Table XIII. for prevalence and number of notifications in the different months and Table XI. for Localities of Fatal Cases.*) 266 cases were notified as against 348 in 1905, 270 in 1904, and 440 in 1903. The Mortality per cent. of

notified cases is thus 2.2, compared with 1.7 in 1905, 2.9 in 1904, and 4.1 in 1903. This shows the cases were on the whole of a mild nature, but the fatal cases were of a very malignant type, and some of those recovering were very severe and tedious in their convalescence. 178 cases were treated in Mill Lane Hospital, compared with 228 in 1905, 170 in 1904 and 309 in 1903. All the six deaths occurred in Hospital.

Often the attack was so mild that it was overlooked by the parents, and the disease was discovered only when others of the same household were infected. Such undetected cases may and do attend public elementary schools, even when peeling is going on. A circular describing such dangers has been sent to all the schools, warning teachers of the dangers of such overlooked cases, and detailing the symptoms to be looked for. There is no doubt that of late years Scarlatina spreads very largely through school attendance, and the milder form the disease has taken on of late years makes it more prevalent, because the child is often not so ill as to necessitate the parents or guardians calling in medical aid. Some cases are so slight, and the rash is so little marked, that medical men are in doubt as to its being really of an infectious nature. In such cases, the only safe course is to isolate the child for some time to determine the true nature of the disease. Peeling, even in a slight form, can generally be detected after a time in some part of the body, if it is Scarlatina.

Let me quote one instance to show how easily Scarlatina in a mild form is overlooked and how it may spread. The patient, a girl 6 years old, was thought by her mother to have Measles, and soon afterwards returned to school. Peeling was then noticed by the mother, who called in a doctor, and the case was recognised as one of overlooked Scarlatina that had been attending school.

Return Cases.

A return case of Scarlatina is looked on as a second case occurring in a household from which a member has been sent to Hospital. If on the return of such member from Hospital, a second case occurs in that household, within a limited period, which is usually defined as three

weeks, it is considered probable that infection is conveyed by the return of the first member, and it is called a Return Case, unless another source of infection can be shown. Of course, an independent source of infection may be present—from clothing, etc., originally overlooked, from fresh infection at school, or elsewhere. Several instances occurred during the past year where a patient was in hospital for 3, 4 or 5 weeks, and where there was no communication whatever between the patient and the family, and yet a second case was admitted to hospital before the discharge of the first patient. These, of course, are not return cases, and show how easily so-called return cases may not be really so. Careful records have been kept of likely return cases, and these amount to 6 cases in 1906. As 178 cases were admitted to Hospital for Scarlatina, these 6 (if genuine) give a percentage of 3.3 return cases, which is low compared with the general run of Scarlatina hospitals.

One private school was closed for 10 days owing to a limited outbreak among the pupils, affecting 6 children. A child was taken ill with Scarlatina and nursed at home. It was kept away from school for a long time, and every care was taken by the medical attendant, but soon after its return to school, it developed a cold in the nose, and this seems to have caused an outbreak among 6 of its fellow-pupils.

Private
School Closed

TABLE XIII.

Typhoid Notifications in 1906.

(A)

Townships.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe :													
Poulton	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Seacombe	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	5	2	1	16
Liscard :													
Egremont	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	12
Liscard (Proper)	3	3	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	17
New Brighton	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	5	1	—	—	11
Wallasey	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
Totals	6	4	2	7	2	3	5	5	12	12	5	2	65

Scarlatina Notifications in 1906.

(B)

Townships.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe :													
Poulton	2	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	15
Seacombe	10	8	5	8	3	—	—	4	2	3	6	1	50
Liscard :													
Egremont	9	8	4	5	4	3	4	—	4	7	2	1	51
Liscard (Proper)	16	8	7	12	4	3	3	6	—	13	18	11	101
New Brighton ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	6	10	36
Wallasey	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	13
Totals	38	28	21	30	15	7	11	12	12	31	37	24	266

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Diphtheria
and
Membranous
Croup.

These two diseases are of the same nature, the latter attacking the larynx or extending to it from the throat. So much is this recognised now that only one case was notified as Membranous Croup—a case admitted to hospital which required Tracheotomy and which recovered. There were 12 Deaths, with a mortality of 0.19 per 1,000, compared with 7 Deaths and 0.17 mortality in 1905. The English Rate is 0.17 and 0.19 for the 76 Great Towns. 58 cases were notified (*See Table XII.*) as against 65 in 1905. The notified cases give a mortality of 20.6 per cent., as against 15.1 in 1905 and 21.8 in 1904. Many of the cases were severe, and three were moribund on admission into hospital. 31 were treated in Mill Lane Hospital, and of these 4 died.

Tracheotomy was performed on 6 cases in hospital, with 3 cures. In one case a patient, 4 years old, was taken from a milk-store, and all the milk in stock was taken and destroyed, compensation being given to the owner, while no more milk was delivered from the stores till all danger of infection was over.

Antitoxin is supplied at the hospital and was freely used for all cases when necessary.

Diarrhœa.

This term, in accordance with directions from the Local Government Board and the Registrar-General, now includes all cases of Diarrhœa (whether styled Zymotic or Epidemic Diarrhœa, or simply Diarrhœa), Zymotic Enteritis and Dysentery. The Registrar-General now states this clearly in a special fly-leaf printed in red ink in all his books of Death Certificates, and in addition, I have sent out special circulars to all medical men, setting forth the same thing. The object of this is to prevent Deaths from Zymotic Diarrhœa being registered as Enteritis, but it is to be feared that the directions are not quite rigidly adhered to as yet, though there is a marked diminution in the number of Deaths attributed to Enteritis. Thus, in 1906, 16 were ascribed to Enteritis; of these 11 were under one year of age. Of course it is not meant that Enteritis should be excluded as a cause of death, but that it should be confined to cases not looked on as Zymotic or Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa, in the above sense, caused 70 Deaths, as compared with 37 in 1905 and 62 in 1904. This gives a mortality of 1.12 per 1,000, as against 0.63 and 1.08 for 1905 and 1904.

The Diarrhœa Mortality per 1,000 Births is 40.7.

The English Rate for Diarrhœa was 0.87, and 1.16 for the 76 Great Towns.

In August there were 19 Deaths, in September 24, and in October 22, or 65 out of the total number of 70 in those three months of autumn. Of the 70, 55 were under 1 year, and 11 between 1 and 2 years, so that it is clear why it is called Epidemic Infantile or Autumnal Diarrhœa.

The Meteorological Table on pages 11 and 12 shows how high the temperature was in those three months, giving an excess of 11.1 degrees over the corresponding three months of 1905.

When a young child is seized with Epidemic Diarrhœa during very hot weather, it is an extremely difficult thing to pull it round,

even under favourable conditions, such as good medical attendance, good nursing, careful feeding, and well ventilated spacious rooms, and recovery is often slow. When, on the contrary, the child does not get medical attendance till perhaps the disease has got serious, when there is only one common living room occupied by the whole family, when the feeding and nursing are bad, with foul feeding bottles filled with milk swarming with microbes, then it is no wonder with such conditions that the weak infants and children succumb in such numbers, and that this Disease so often heads the list of Zymotics in the number of fatalities.

TABLE XIV.

**Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis
since 1898.**

Years ..	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Deaths in whole District. }	85	82	49	54	24	48	71	47	86
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Deaths in Oakdale and Wheatland Lane Districts. }	29	13	16	15	4	14	22	7	31

This Table is given because for many years Diarrhœa and Enteritis prevailed so extensively in the Wheatland Lane and Oakdale Districts. Last year 27 Deaths from Diarrhœa occurred in these two Districts, and 4 from Enteritis, 10 of these Deaths being in Oakdale.

Female
Inspector's
Work

Miss Birrell, the Female Sanitary Inspector, has again done good work in this special department.

Although her Report deals with various other matters, it is convenient to introduce it here, as so much of her work has to do with the care and feeding of infants. It contains many interesting details, and should be carefully read. The printed directions as to

the feeding of infants are clear and short, and are distributed freely as soon as the onset of hot weather makes it likely that Diarrhœa may speedily prevail, although Miss Birrell does not confine her instructions to that special period of the year

FEMALE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

“House-to-house visitation amongst the poorer classes has occupied most of the time of the Female Inspector during the year. Amongst the very lowest, constant supervision is still necessary in order to secure any degree of cleanliness, but apart from these, a certain amount of improvement is manifest as regards the cleanliness of the dwelling and the condition of the children. In three cases the beds and mattresses were found to be in such a filthy condition as to warrant destruction. Fewer cases of gross carelessness regarding infant feeding have been noticed during the year. Houses at which births have occurred are frequently notified by neighbours in the course of household visitation—these are always visited and enquiry made as to the method of feeding. As in former years, leaflets containing advice regarding the care of infants and young children were distributed at the beginning of the warm weather, in addition to verbal advice. The distribution of these leaflets has hitherto been followed by good results.

“Any structural or other defects are referred to the Departments which deal with them.

“Schools from which notifications have been received regarding scholars in attendance in a neglected or dirty condition are regularly visited, and the scholars kept under observation. These children's homes are also visited until improvement is observed. Minor cases of sickness are also notified, such as sore eyes, sores on head or face, etc. The person in charge of the child is, in these cases, induced to obtain medical advice.

“During the warm weather much time was spent in visiting cases of Infantile Diarrhœa; in addition to 144 cases so visited, 67 houses at which deaths had occurred from the disease were

“also visited. The following Tables show the age and method
“of feeding at time of death.”

AGE AT DEATH.

Under 12 months.	Between 1 to 2 years.	Between 2 to 3 years.	Total.
57	9	1	67

METHOD OF FEEDING AT TIME OF DEATH.

Breast-fed Entirely.	Breast and Bottle.	Bottle-fed entirely.	Total.
0	5	61	66

(One case could not be traced.)

Midwives Act, 1902.

Twenty-five visits of enquiry have been made during the year to midwives with regard to their registration under the above Act, and in order to obtain other particulars required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Four of these visits were necessary on account of failure to notify intention to continue practising in the district during the current year.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid
Fever.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever caused five Deaths during 1906, as against seven in 1905. (See Table XVI. for details in past years.)

This gives a mortality of 0.080 per 1,000 compared with an English Fever Rate of 0.09, and 0.09 in the 76 Great Towns.

The English Rate includes Typhus and Continued Fever, but practically it is a Typhoid Rate, the deaths from Typhus and so-called Continued Fever being so few as not to influence the figures to an appreciable extent. Our Rate is thus 0.01 lower than the English Rate and the same for the 76 Great Towns.

I have records of Typhoid Rates back to 1887, and this is our lowest rate since then (the rate for 1903 being 0.089 against 0.080 for

1906). It is the first time since 1887 that we have had a lower rate than the English Rate. 65 cases were notified as against 61 in 1905, but the conditions for the latter months of the year, when Typhoid is most prevalent, were far more favourable to its development than in 1905, for the same conditions of weather as to temperature and rainfall that induce a prevalence of Infantile Diarrhoea favour Typhoid prevalence also.

Table XIII. shows the notifications month by month.

An examination of the notified cases shows that we had a good many imported case: *e.g.*, three children came home from a school near Pontefract, which was broken up owing to a prevalence of Typhoid due to contaminated water supply; another (a fatal case) had stayed at the camp at Fleetwood just before he took ill, and there, too, a Typhoid epidemic prevailed. In six other cases the patients returned from voyages or a prolonged stay out of the district, and developed Typhoid so soon after their return here as to show it was caught elsewhere. Seven more had partaken of mussels, cockles, or oysters shortly before being seized with Typhoid, and there was a strong suspicion that this was the cause of the Typhoid.

In the following Table I have included a much larger area in Wheatland Lane—viz., all that District to the south of St. Paul's Road as far as the Docks, and east of the portion of Wheatland Lane that runs north and south.

TABLE XV.

	Deaths from Typhoid in whole District.	Typhoid Notifications in whole District.	Total Notifications in <i>Oakdale</i> } and { <i>Wheatland Lane</i> <i>District.</i> } <i>District.</i>	
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
1903	5	47	4	7
1904	7	39	2	2 (in same house)
1905	8	61	4	13
1906	5	65	1	6

In examining the reports as to the sanitary conditions of the houses where Typhoid occurred, it is noteworthy that there are few houses now with the serious defects that used to be so often found in past years (and the same holds good for other cases of notified Zymotic Disease).

The following Table shows in a striking form the deaths from Typhoid for the last 18 years, with corresponding rates per 1,000 of Population.

TABLE XVI.

Deaths from Typhoid since 1889, with Rates.

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
1903	5	0.08	47
1904	7	0.12	39
1905	8	0.13	61
1906	5	0.08	65

48 cases were admitted to Mill Lane Hospital, with 3 Deaths, one of these being the patient from Fleetwood Camp, whilst another death in Hospital may have been due to Meningitis, which often simulates Typhoid in its early stages.

Tables XII. and XIII. give further information as to the localities and dates of Typhoid cases.

On the whole, there is strong evidence that this disease, which was for many years too prevalent in the District, is getting steadily reduced owing, as I have so often pointed out, to the extensive reconstruction of old and defective sewers and drains—work that is still being steadily pushed on year by year where defects are found to exist, as will be seen from paragraphs closely following.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza caused 6 Deaths in 1906, as against 8 in 1905 and 5 in Influenza. 1904. 1 occurred in April, 2 in May, 2 in November, and 1 in December.

From the above figures of Zymotic Diseases, it will be seen that in Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlatina, Typhoid and Diarrhoea, our Rates are below those of the 76 Great Towns, among which we rank, whilst in Diphtheria we have exactly the same Rate.

I add now an account of the work done by the Works Department in connection with sewers, furnished to me by Mr. Travers, and also an account of the work done in connection with house drains by the Public Health Department. In all cases of Typhoid, where the examination leaves the condition of the drains in doubt, we uncover such drains, and if they are found defective, we get the whole re-laid properly. We often do the same in connection with Diphtheria cases.

Principal Sewer Repairs and Reconstructions, &c., carried out during 1906.

Re-inverting and repairing 124 lineal yards of main brick sewer, Brighton Street.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FOLLOWING SEWERS.

Brighton Street (Passage at rear of Nos. 95-103)	27 yards.
Rappart Road (Passage South side)	106 yards.
Rappart Road (Passage on South side extended for ventilating purposes)	10 yards.

Kenilworth Road (Passage at rear of Nos. 63 to 47)	60 yards.
Kenilworth Road (Passage at rear of Nos. 1-47)	150 yards.
Falkland Road (Passage on North side)	13 yards.
New Street, Seacombe	200 yards.
Briardale Road	40 yards.
Matthew Street	130 yards.
Bridle Road	130 yards.
Wright Street (Passage on West side)	50 yards.
Field Cottages	115 yards.
Liscard Road (Passage at rear of Nos. 276-286)	35 yards.
Manor Road, (Passage at rear of Nos. 44-52)	30 yards.
Sandfield Road (Passage North and South sides)	95 yards.
Sandfield Road (Extension for ventilating purposes)	30 yards.
Rake Lane (Extension for ventilating purposes)..	28 yards.
Magazine Brow (Extension for ventilating purposes)	55 yards.
Sandymount Road (Extension for ventilating purposes)	20 yards.
Hope Street (Passage at rear of South side)	102 yards.
Victoria Road, New Brighton (Passage South between Mason Street and Albert Street)	123 yards.
Wallasey Village, sewer between Leasowe Road and School Lane, deepened and enlarged	430 yards.
Stanley Avenue Pumping Station to Regent Road	50 yards.
Wallasey Terrace (Twenty Row) Passage at rear	104 yards.
Small-pox Hospital (drained to Leasowe Road sewer)	195 yards.
Rolleston Drive, deepening and enlarging so as to permit of extensions	175 yards.

A number of new manholes and flushing chambers (52 in all) have been built, and ventilating shafts erected; and a large number of additional street gullies have been fixed in various parts of the District.

The sewers generally, but more particularly those with flat gradients have been regularly flushed, in addition to which about 2,500 manholes have been washed down and disinfected.

Drainage Reconstructions.

The Sanitary Officers of the Health Department have, in connection with the notification of Typhoid Fever, supervised during the past year, the re-construction of the drainage systems (partial or entire) at the following houses :—

- 15, Middle Road, Poulton.
- 53, Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
- 29, do. do.
- “Wheatland House,” Wheatland Lane, Seacombe.
- 58, Percy Road, Seacombe.
- 10, Bell Road, Seacombe.
- 3 and 5, Stringhey Road, Egremont.
- 29, Lea Road, Egremont.
- 17, Ash Grove, Liscard.
- 10, Rossett Place, Liscard.
- 22, Pleasant Street, New Brighton.
- 22, Prescott Street, New Brighton.
- “Shaldon,” St. George’s Road, Wallasey.

Drainage re-construction (partial or entire) has also taken place at the following houses where Diphtheria has been notified :—

- 28, Lucerne Road, Seacombe.
- 8, Palermo Street, Seacombe.
- 48, Clarendon Road, Seacombe.
- 59, Rankin Street, Poulton.
- 1, Breck Road, Poulton.

The next Table gives the total number of cases admitted to Hospital since 1897, and also details as to those admitted in 1906.

TABLE XVII.

Total Admissions to Hospital since 1897:—

YEAR	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Admission	171	163	191	175	246	294	397	239	330	263

DETAILS AS TO CASES ADMITTED TO MILL LANE HOSPITAL IN 1906.

TOWNSHIPS.			Years.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Tonsillitis.	Pneumonia.	Observation.	Totals.
Poulton- cum- Seacombe	Poulton	..	Under 5.	—	3A	—	—	6A	—	—	—	—	—	9
			Over 5.	—	2	—	1	7	—	5	—	—	—	15
	Seacombe	..	Under 5.	—	4A	—	—	9A	—	1	1A	—	—	15
			Over 5.	—	2	—	1A	26A	—	13A	—	—	—	42
Liscard.	Egremont	..	Under 5.	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	9
			Over 5.	—	3	—	—	28A	—	9	—	—	—	40
	Liscard	..	Under 5.	—	2B	—	—	11B	—	—	—	—	—	13
			Over 5.	—	7	—	—	50	—	10	—	—	—	67
	New Brighton		Under 5.	—	1	—	—	8	—	1A	—	—	—	10
			Over 5.	—	4	—	1	18	—	6	—	—	1	30
Wallasey	.. ..	..	Under 5.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
			Over 5.	—	1	—	—	5	—	3A	—	—	—	9
Totals	..	..	Under 5.	—	11	1	—	44	—	2	1	1	—	60
			Over 5.	—	19	—	3	134	—	46	—	—	1	203
														263

Remaining from 1905:—Scarlet, 82A; Typhoid, 7; Diphtheria, 1.=90.

NOTE.—A, 1 died; B, 2 died.

The Townships are divided for the purposes of this Table in the same manner as shown in Table XII.

It will be seen from the Annual Return of admissions to Mill Lane Hospital, that in 1906, fewer patients were admitted than in 1905 and 1903. The Scarletina patients were not nearly so numerous, but curiously the number of Typhoid admissions was the same for the past two years.

Full particulars are given as to the different Townships and their divisions. 16 patients died, one of these being a patient admitted at the close of 1905.

The accommodation at Mill Lane was, for the greater part of 1906, quite equal to the demand for beds, and for a time the new Pavilion—No. IV.—was empty, No. III. being sufficient for the Scarlatina patients, but at the beginning of the year, North Meade was occupied by convalescent Scarlatina patients for January and part of February.

The Accommodation is now :—

Pavilion No. I.	10 beds.				
Do. do. II.	12 beds,	with 2 convalescent rooms.			
Do. do. III.	24	do.	do.	do.	
Do. do. IV.	20	do.	do.	do.	

in all, 66 beds—but as many of the patients are children, we can easily increase the accommodation to 80 beds—including cots.

We have also the Leasowe Road Hospital for Small-pox (with 9 beds), which was fortunately not occupied during 1906.

Some remarks on Return Cases will be found under the Heading Scarlet Fever in a previous part of my Report.

To prevent such return cases, every possible precaution is taken before the discharge of a patient from Hospital, both as to complete disinfection of the patient, and all clothing, but so subtle is the infective power of this Disease, that even after a prolonged stay in Hospital, now and then return cases will occur, when it may be quite impossible to find out what has caused it. As an additional precaution, the following slip is given to all parents or guardians when a patient is discharged :—

MILL LANE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

Every possible precaution is taken to ensure that each patient is free from infection before being discharged from Hospital. In the case of SCARLET FEVER, however, it is impossible to be absolutely certain that this is the case, as the infection is considered

to remain, in some cases, in the nose and air passages, and is best got rid of by change of air away from the Hospital.

It is strongly recommended that patients after being discharged should keep apart from other children as far as possible for at least a week. During this time, children who have been at Hospital should not be allowed to sleep with other children, or to kiss them. They should spend as much time as possible in the open air, if the weather is not cold.

Convalescent Scarlet Fever Patients SHOULD NOT ATTEND SCHOOL for at least a fortnight after leaving the Hospital.

Should there be any return of running or discharge from the nose or ears, especially the former, in a person recently discharged from Hospital, the patient should be isolated and a Doctor called in.

By Order of the

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

December, 1905.

The matron, Miss Malcolm, with three Sisters and an efficient staff of Nurses, carry on successfully the arduous work of nursing the large number of patients admitted during the year. Miss Haig was appointed as Dispenser, and began her duties on April 1st (acting also for the Central Hospital and Wallasey Dispensary), and the new plan of having our own Dispenser instead of one sent by a local chemist has been found most satisfactory.

**Collection of
Night-soil.**

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 ash-pits have practically ceased.

It is very desirable that householders should understand they can now do away with ash-pits altogether by substituting covered dustbins,

which are emptied once a week by the night-soil staff, and I cannot too strongly urge the adoption of this plan in place of the old style.

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. This system ought to be adopted much more generally than at present is the case.

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.

I must confess I am often surprised to see great heaps of unsightly night-soil lying in some of our roads occupied by good houses waiting till the carts come round to collect it. It is no wonder that in poor localities the tenants or landlords do not go to the expense—trifling as it is—of providing bins, where ash-pits are already in existence; but it is matter of astonishment that the tenants of large houses should put up year after year with the old ash-pits harbouring all sorts of refuse for six weeks or more, when a weekly collection by means of the bins is offered by the Council. Unless compulsory powers are got to adopt the bin system, it appears the old system of ash-pits will still linger for a long time.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

During the year I paid numerous visits to the worst class of Insanitary property remaining in the District, and an Insanitary Property Sub-Committee was appointed towards the close of the year. The members of this Sub-Committee visited all the houses considered as coming under the head of insanitary property, but as the matter is still under consideration, with a view to action being taken, I will not give any further details at this stage.

I also accompanied the Female Sanitary Inspector, Miss Birrell, in visits to some of the worst tenement property—viz., the houses on the East side of Havelock Street. They are old property, but the drainage there was recently re-constructed and the houses are well-built. They harbour a very poor class of tenants in sub-let rooms, and the bedding and furniture are of the very poorest type. The visits paid to see that the Bye-Laws for such tenement houses are carried out are of great use, but it is a great problem how to deal with and how to help the class of people drifting into such houses. The labour is very casual and the money coming into such households is small in amount and very precarious, and I was much struck with the patience and cheerfulness of the inmates under such circumstances.

A perusal of the Report of Mr. Bascombe, Chief Sanitary Inspector, included herewith, 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, Cow-Sheds, Slaughter-houses, Bake-houses, &c.

The provisions set forth in the Bye-laws for sub-let 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.

Acting on information that two large Flour Mills situated alongside the Docks were using water drawn from the Great Float to wash their grain, I visited and went all over one of the largest. I found, however, that in the case of this mill the information was erroneous; the owners had a well of their own, the water of which was pumped up and used for washing the grain. In the case of the other, the owners admitted they had used Dock water, but at once discontinued it on my representation as to the danger of the practice, and made arrangements for a proper supply of pure water for grain-washing purposes.

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, &c.

I add a summary of the work done in connection with the Factory and Workshop Act, which will show that the Inspectors have not neglected this department of Sanitary Work

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

TABLE XVIII.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	—	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	433	18	—
WORKPLACES	—	—	—
Total	433	18	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	31	31	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Failure to Exhibit Abstract of Act)	—	—	14	—
Total	43	43	14	—

3.—HOME WORK.

<i>Outworkers' Lists</i> , (S. 107):—	Number of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received from Employers (Once in the year.)	2	2
Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils		22
Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils		2
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises ..		40
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year:		221
Of the total number on the Register, 93 are Bakehouses, 16 Laundries, all other classes 112.		

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	1
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	21
In use at the end of the year	20

TABLE XIX.

Vaccination Return for Wallasey from the 1st July, 1905, to the 30th June, 1906.

Successfully Vaccinated	1,432
Died before Vaccination	129
Insusceptible	1
Conscientious Objections	7
Postponed by Medical Certificate	42
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers Notified ..	16
Not found, or removed to places unknown ..	34
Not vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for ..	2
Total Births Registered	1663

The percentage of conscientious objectors is thus only 0.4, and the number of children escaping vaccination is a percentage of 2.1.

TABLE XX.

The next Table gives the usual

Water Statistics for 1906,

as kindly furnished by Mr. J. H. Crowther, the Water Engineer.

Volume of Water supplied from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906, was as follows:—

From Wells at Liscard ..	523,982,922	gallons
From Vyrnwy	194,666,000	„
Total	<u>718,648,922</u>	„

Average supplied per day 1,968,901 gallons.

Average consumption per day per head .. 33.37 gallons.

Divided as follows:—

Supplied by Meter	6.96	gallons.
Supplied to Shipping .. ..	.16	„
Watering Streets and Roadmaking ..	.42	„
Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart ..	.34	„
Domestic and other purposes, including Drinking Fountains	25.49	„

The quantity of water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 7,302,427 gallons.

Mr. Crowther has again added to his Statistics a Diagram Diagram. (included herewith) showing most clearly and effectively the total weekly supply, and also the relative proportions of Vyrnwy Water and that from our own wells going to make up that total.

I now add some statistics as to the work done in our District under the sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts during 1906, as furnished to me by the Chief Inspector (Mr. W. D. Laird) of the County Council.

Mr. Laird's Report re "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

"I have pleasure in giving you, as requested, particulars of
"work done under the above Acts in the Wallasey District during
"the year ending 31st December, 1906.

“The number of adulterated samples is again very low, being only four, viz., one butter and three milks, out of a total of 122 samples analysed. In one of the milks reported against the percentage of adulteration was considered too low to warrant a prosecution, but legal proceedings were taken against the sellers of the other three samples and a conviction obtained in each case.

“One sample of ‘potted beef’ was found to contain boric acid in quantity equivalent to 30 grains per pound. The article in question was made and sold by a Seacombe confectioner, to whom a warning was given when the result of analysis came to hand.

“Particulars of samples and results of prosecutions are given on Tables appended herewith.”

TABLE XXI.

Particulars of Samples obtained for Analysis under the “Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,” in the Wallasey District, during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples.	No. of Samples certified as Adulterated.
Arrowroot	3	—
Beef, Potted	4	—
Bread and Butter	2	—
Butter	38	1
Cheese	1	—
Coffee	10	—
Ginger, Ground	3	—
Lard	4	—
Margarine	*16	—
Milk	37	3
Pepper	2	—
Pickles	1	—
Vinegar	1	—
Totals	122	4

* All served in properly marked wrappers.

TABLE XXII.

Particulars of Prosecutions under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts," in the Wallasey District, during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
1.	Selling milk having a deficiency of ten per cent. in its fat	Fined 10/6 together with 10/6 costs.
2.	Selling milk having a deficiency of ten per cent. in its fat	" 10/6 " " 10/6 "
3.	Selling Margarine as Butter	" 10/- " " 14/6 "

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Medical Officer of Health.

February 18th, 1907.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
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TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District 11	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.		Number.				Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered 6	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				12	13
1896.	41,500	1,172	28.24	168	143.3	613	14.77	33	} Figures not available.				
1897.	44,000	1,265	28.75	213	168.3	736	16.72	36					
1898.	46,800	1,319	28.18	221	167.5	774	16.53	46					
1899.	49,000	1,476	30.12	241	163.2	788	16.08	41					
1900.	52,000	1,568	30.15	208	132.6	860	16.53	51					
1901.	54,000	1,534	28.40	219	142.7	773	14.31	67					
1902.	55,000	1,579	28.70	172	108.9	753	13.69	71					
1903.	56,000	1,612	28.78	183	113.5	765	13.66	59					
1904.	57,000	1,678	29.43	265	157.9	882	15.47	53					
1905.	58,500	1,657	28.32	163	98.9	748	12.78	79					
Averages for years 1896-1905.	51,380	1,486	28.91	205	139.7	769	15.05	53
1906.	62,000	1,716	27.67	201	117.13	824	13.29	67	3	66	887	14.30	14.30

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 3,408,153. Total population at all ages at Census of 1901 53,580. Number of inhabited houses, 1901 Census, 10,778. Average number of persons per house, 4.97 at Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in Wallasey in 1906 and previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	WHOLE DISTRICT.				POULTON-CUM-SEACOMBE.				LISCARD.				WALLASEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1896..	41,500	1,172	613	168	18,000	608	291	..	20,800	491	284	..	2,700	73	38	..
1897..	44,000	1,265	736	213	18,700	632	356	..	22,300	541	332	..	3,000	93	48	..
1898..	46,800	1,319	774	221	19,400	645	342	..	24,000	566	383	..	3,400	108	49	..
1899..	49,000	1,476	788	241	19,820	690	343	..	25,680	676	385	..	3,500	110	60	..
1900..	52,000	1,568	860	208	20,100	723	381	..	28,000	721	410	..	3,900	124	69	..
1901..	54,000	1,534	773	219	20,900	673	355	..	28,900	733	370	..	4,200	128	51	..
1902..	55,000	1,579	753	172	21,000	721	318	82	29,340	735	381	71	4,660	125	54	19
1903..	56,000	1,612	813	183	21,230	706	318	90	29,900	763	425	84	4,870	143	70	10
1904..	57,000	1,678	938	265	21,470	780	381	143	30,400	760	484	100	5,130	138	73	22
1905..	58,500	1,657	772	163	21,660	758	305	75	31,305	750	392	73	5,535	149	75	15
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905. ..	51,380	1,486	782	205	20,228	694	339	..	27,063	673	385	..	4,089	119	58	..
1906..	62,000	1,716	824	201	22,475	798	319	103	33,750	776	432	86	5,775	142	73	12

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are the areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts.
 (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district are excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
 (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
 (d) The gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease in Wallasey notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	H	H	H
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65						
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	65 and upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	57	..	23	..	6	4	26	31	..	11	18	1
Membranous Croup	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas	28	1	1	3	2	21	15	13	..	2	1	..
Scarlet Fever	266	2	69	167	17	11	65	188	13	48	121	9
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	65	..	2	14	15	32	21	40	4	19	26	3
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Other Diseases (Tonsillitis, &c., and cases under observation) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	1	1
Totals	419	4	95	207	41	69	128	274	17	81	168	14

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
Isolation Hospitals: Mill Lane Hospital (Poulton); Leasowe Road Smallpox Hospital (Wallasey), latter not used in 1906;
"North Meade House" (Seacombe), used for part of 1906 for Scarlatina.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in Wallasey during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.			Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non Residents" in Public Institutions in the District. 12
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and up-wards. 8	P'ton-cum-S'co'be 9	Lis-card. 10	Wal-lasey. 11	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	13	5	7	1	..	..	..	11	2	..	13
Scarlet Fever	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Whooping-cough	15	7	7	1	..	..	..	7	6	2	15
Diphtheria and membranous croup	12	2	8	2	..	..	..	8	4	..	12
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	7	..	1	1	2	3	..	5	2	..	7
Enteric											
Other cont'd											
Epidemic influenza	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	5	..	6
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (with 11 Enteritis under 1 year)	70	55	12	..	1	..	2	47	32	2	81
Enteritis	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	5
Puerperal fever	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	3
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	3
Other septic diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	69	2	7	2	11	45	2	31	31	7	69
Other tubercular diseases	20	3	8	4	2	3	..	10	7	3	20
Cancer, malignant disease	63	..	..	..	..	41	22	20	38	5	63
Bronchitis	60	13	5	..	1	38	3	29	28	3	60
Pneumonia	62	13	16	1	1	30	1	26	32	4	62
Pleurisy	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	4
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	9	2	1	1	1	4	..	5	4	..	9
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	2	5
Venereal diseases	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	4
Premature Birth	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	2	17
Diseases & accidents of parturition	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	6
Heart diseases	85	2	1	..	1	74	7	25	48	12	85
Accidents	41	7	4	5	5	18	2	8	26	7	41
Suicides	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	1	5
TOTALS	602	143	84	19	28	287	41	259	292	51	602
All other causes	285	60	22	9	5	31	158	87	172	26	285
All causes	887	203	106	28	33	318	199	346	464	77	887

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1906 in Wallasey.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES	(Certified Uncertified)	22	14	14	8	58	19	11	19	15	11	11	11	12	14	11	9	201
Common Infectious Diseases.	(Small-pox .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Chicken-pox .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Measles .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Scarlet Fever .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	(Diphtheria: Croup .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Whooping Cough .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Enteritis, Mucro-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	(Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Premature Birth .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Congenital Defects .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Injury at Birth .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	(Want of Breast Milk .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	(Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Erysipelas .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Syphilis .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Rickets .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	(Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Convulsions .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Bronchitis .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Laryngitis .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	(Pneumonia .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Suffocation (overlying) .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Other Causes .. .. .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		22	14	14	8	58	19	11	19	15	11	11	11	12	14	11	9	201

Population estimated to middle of 1906, 62,000.

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1663; Illegitimate, 53—1,716. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 178; illegitimate infants, 23.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 824.

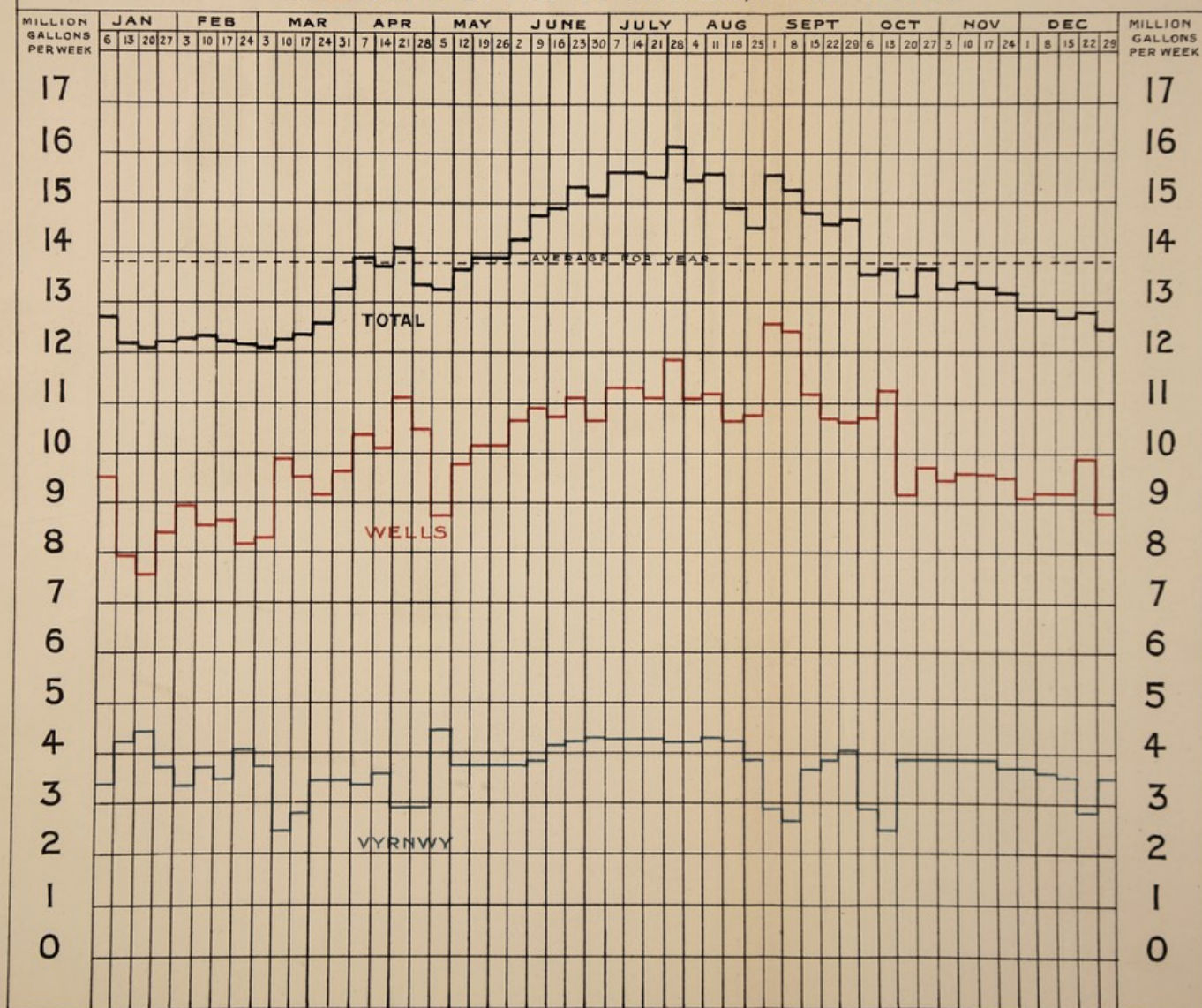
INDEX

BLACK LINE = TOTAL WEEKLY SUPPLY.

RED „ = WEEKLY SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

BLUE " " " " " VYRNWY.

WEEKLY SUPPLY OF WATER, YEAR 1906.



DURING THE YEAR 1906.

ACREAGE 3,408.153.

CENSUS POPULATION IN 1901, 53,579.

ESTIMATED POPULATION MIDDLE OF 1906, 62,000.

[illegible]

ACREAGE 3,408.153

SEXES		SEXES			
		M.	F.	1	2
CLASS II. Constitutional Diseases.					
Order I.—Diseases of the Blood.					
1	Leukemia	0	0	0	0
2	Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura	0	0	0	0
3	Polycythemia	0	0	0	0
4	Anemia (Simple)	0	0	0	0
5	Anemia (Toxic)	0	0	0	0
6	Anemia (Hemolytic)	0	0	0	0
7	Anemia (Hemorrhagic)	0	0	0	0
8	Leucocytosis & Leukemia	0	0	0	0
Order II.—Diseases of the Nervous System.					
9	Epilepsy	0	0	0	0
10	Hysteria	0	0	0	0
11	Paralysis	0	0	0	0
12	Convulsions	0	0	0	0
13	Chorea	0	0	0	0
14	Dystonia	0	0	0	0
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WALLASEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
MAP
OF PART OF THE
DISTRICT OF WALLASEY,
1905.

SCALE
1:50,000

1906. REFERENCE.	
MEASLES	13
SCARLET FEVER	6
DIPHTHERIA and CROUP	12
WHOOPING COUGH	15
TYPHOID	5
DIARRHOEA	20

W. H. TRAVERS,
General Engineer & Surveyor,
Public Offices,
Esplanade,
Canning.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1906.

ANNUAL REPORT
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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 Seventeenth Annual Report with regard to the Sanitary Work carried out in this Department during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

During the past year Mr. G. H. Triggs, who had been engaged as Assistant Clerk in this Department for a period of three years, was appointed to a similar position in the Public Health Department of the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich. Mr. Triggs commenced his new duties on the 18th of April, and it was subsequently decided to defer, for a few months, the question of appointing an assistant to fill the vacant position.

Resignation
of Mr. G. H.
Triggs.

Shop Hours' Act, 1904.

Following the detailed particulars given in my Annual Report for 1905, your Committee subsequent to a meeting held on the 19th of February, 1906, ordered that each member be supplied with a copy of the Report submitted at that meeting, including the summary Tables showing the result of the voting in connection with the final canvass of the whole of the tradesmen in the district.

At the meeting on the 5th of March a letter was submitted from Mr. G. A. Burrows, the Secretary of the Tradesmen's Association, asking the Committee to postpone their final decision in the matter of the Shop Hours' Act movement so that an opportunity might be afforded of submitting further suggestions. To this the Committee assented.

On the 9th of April, a further letter was received from the Secretary of the Association asking the Committee to recommend the Council to make a Closing Order with respect to the following trades :

Butchers.
General Drapers and Milliners.
Bootmakers, Boot Repairers and Leather Sellers.
Hairdressers.
Tailors and Outfitters.
General and Furnishing Ironmongers.
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers and Repairers.

On the 11th of April a letter was also received from the Hairdressers' Association.

Both of these communications were submitted to your Committee on the 24th of April.

At the same meeting a new Draft Order was submitted by the Clerk, and it was resolved that the Council are satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out for making the Closing Order under the Act in connection with the various trades, and that the Clerk take the necessary steps to bring such order into operation.

At the Council meeting on the 3rd of May it was decided by 16 votes to 13 that—

“ For the period from Good Friday to the 30th of
“ September in every year, all shops to which this Order applies
“ situate within the following area shall be exempt from the
“ operation of this Order, viz. :—An area bounded by an imaginary
“ line commencing at the corner of St. James' Road and Rowson

“Street, thence running in a northerly direction to the shore,
 “thence along the shore to the boundary of the Tower Grounds,
 “thence along Egerton Street to Grosvenor Road, and thence
 “along Molyneux Drive to the corner of St. James’ Road and
 “Rowson Street.”

At the same Meeting it was moved that the Committee’s recommendation with regard to the obtaining of a Closing Order be referred back for re-consideration, and this motion was carried by 18 to 11.

Some discussion took place at this meeting of the Council, as to what extent the votes for and against would be affected if those recorded in the exempted area were deducted from the total number throughout the district. On subsequently examining the Register it was found that practically no change would result by the exclusion of tradesmen in the New Brighton area from the operation of the Closing Order. A Report to this effect was sent to each member of the Committee.

At a meeting of your Committee held on the 7th of May, the fact that the Council had referred back the recommendation of the Committee was reported by the Clerk, and at this Committee a letter was also received from Mr. Burrows, asking that the matter be postponed to enable the traders to have an opportunity of holding a meeting for considering the position. It was therefore resolved that the matter be deferred until next meeting.

At the following meeting—May 21st—a deputation of the Combined Trades Association appeared before the Committee, and very fully expressed their views on the question. The Health Committee at this meeting re-affirmed their previous decision to obtain a Closing Order as per Draft Order again submitted.

At the following meeting of the Council—June 7th—it was resolved by 23 votes to 2 to apply for the Closing Order.

It was also resolved by 15 votes to 6 at the same meeting to alter the period of exemption in Clause 8 of Draft Order submitted 21st May, so as to read "from Whit Monday to the 30th of September," instead of "from Easter Monday," etc.

At a meeting of the Health Committee held on the 7th of August, the Clerk submitted a letter dated July 24th from the Assistant Secretary of State with regard to the objections received to the making of a Closing Order. It was resolved that the further consideration of the matter be deferred until next meeting.

On the 20th of August the Clerk reported that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Combined Trades' Association, asking that the further consideration of the matter be deferred until the Association's Report on the objections had been completed. The matter was therefore deferred until next meeting.

On the 10th of September your Committee resolved that the consideration of the objections of Councillor Dawson and others to the proposed Closing Order be referred to the Clerk to report on.

At the following meeting—24th September—the Clerk submitted a draft of his reply to those objections, and it was resolved that such be approved of and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Hugh Fraser, LL.D., of The Temple, London, was subsequently appointed by the Secretary of State to hold an Enquiry into the Council's application for the necessary Closing Order to be made.

On the 8th of January of this year—1907—the Commissioner attended at the Public Offices for the purpose of taking the necessary evidence. A very large number of local tradesmen were present.

The Clerk conducted the Enquiry proceedings on behalf of the Council, and traced the history of the Early Closing Movement (details of which have already been given in my Reports) down to the present time.

Councillor Sidney S. Dawson appeared on behalf of several shopkeepers in opposition to the Council's application for the granting of the necessary Closing Order.

At the time of preparing this Report the matter is under the consideration of the Home Office.

Sanitary Conferences.

CONGRESS OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE HELD AT BRISTOL.

In accordance with the instructions received from your Committee, I attended as a delegate the Twenty-third Annual Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held at Bristol, in July last. I subsequently prepared and forwarded to each member of your Committee a detailed report thereon.

CONFERENCE OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION HELD AT BLACKPOOL.

In accordance with instructions received, the Chairman of the Health Committee and myself attended as delegates the Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association held at Blackpool, in September. A joint Report was prepared thereon, a copy being sent to each member of the Committee.

Inspection of Underground Bakehouses.

The whole of the licences having expired on the 31st December, Licences.
1906, a special inspection of the Underground Bakehouses has been made. Lime-washing has been carried out in accordance with the Council's requirements, and I have recommended that a certificate be granted to the occupiers of the undermentioned premises as to the fitness of the premises for baking purposes, for the ensuing twelve months :—

3,	Victoria Road,	New Brighton.
33,	"	"
35,	"	"
57,	"	"
137,	"	"
108,	"	"
1,	Grosvenor Road,	"
132,	Seabank Road,	Liscard.
273,	Liscard Road,	"
274,	"	"
1,	Church Street,	Egremont.
1a,	Union Street,	"
103,	Brighton Street,	Seacombe.
149,	"	"
36,	"	"
68,	"	"
164,	"	"
59,	Victoria Road,	"
101,	"	"
5,	Ashville Road,	"

The underground bakehouse in connection with the premises situated at No. 84, Victoria Road, New Brighton, and for which a licence had been granted in the previous year, is now unoccupied.

The premises No. 149, Brighton Street, Seacombe, have now been transferred to Messrs. Corcoran & McEvoy. Application was subsequently made by the new tenants for the necessary licence. The bakehouse was specially examined and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Bakehouses
abolished.
New ones
provided.

A list of the underground bakehouses that have been abolished was given in my Annual Report for 1905. In these cases new premises were provided.

Bakehouses
that cannot
be used
again.

Underground Bakehouses that were not in use on the 17th of August, 1901, cannot be again used for baking purposes, under a penalty of £10. A list of these was also given in my 1905 Report.

The conditions with regard to the licensing of Underground Bakehouses were approved of by the Council on the 5th of November, 1903. A copy of these Conditions was inserted in my Annual Report for 1905. Requirements before issue of certificates.

Sale of Ice Cream.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Wallasey Improvement Act, 1901 (Sub-sections A and B), for regulating the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, vendors' carts and vessels have been inspected from time to time throughout the year. Special attention has been given to vendors of ice-cream found frequenting the shore at New Brighton during the summer months. In all cases, the vessels, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory state with regard to cleanliness. Vendors' carts, &c., examined.

The whole of the local premises used for the sale of this commodity have been examined with regard to the sanitary conditions and surroundings, and the method of manufacture and storage enquired into. Ice-cream shops.

In two instances the utensils used in connection with its manufacture were found to be in an objectionable condition. The owners were warned, and on subsequent inspections the vessels, etc., were found to be satisfactory. Utensils found dirty.

In connection with this inspection 132 visits have been paid by the officers of the Department during the past year to premises throughout the district. Number of Inspections.

Ashpit Abolition.

The work of ashpit abolition and alteration has progressed steadily throughout the year. Some years ago forms were specially prepared, and have since been attached to all notices issued in connection with the defective condition of ashpits and receptacles of a similar nature. Since that date, a very large number of ashpits have been abolished, and galvanized iron covered bins provided in

lieu thereof. During the past year 77 of these objectionable ashpits have been removed, and portable iron receptacles supplied in their place. The old forms have been carefully revised and reprinted. These notices are now forwarded to every owner where ashpits have become defective and require repairs or alteration of any description.

Ashbins in Passages.

Ashbins
placed in
passages.

During the past year it was found that many of the occupiers of houses in the neighbourhood of Empress Road and Wallasey Road were placing their ashbins in the passage at the rear of their residences. It was subsequently discovered that not only at the rear of those streets the practice obtained, but in addition the passages behind the houses in Wimbledon Street, Scott Street, Selby Street, Ferndale Avenue and Winterhey Avenue, were also seriously obstructed in a similar manner.

Several ashbins were also found to be deposited in the passages at the rear of the houses in Ash Grove and Beech Grove, Liscard.

Obstruction
of passages.

Nuisances
caused.

Apart from the obstruction caused by the placing of the bins in the passages, other objectionable nuisances existed owing to the discharge of refuse from the receptacles, many of which were frequently found to be overturned.

Notices on
tenants

Bins now in
yards.

The matter was discussed by your Committee, and I was subsequently authorized to issue a nuisance notice on each of the occupiers of the houses abutting on to the passage in which the bins had been placed. After some little delay and further correspondence with the occupiers, the ashbins were removed into the yards of the houses of the respective tenants.

Old bins
destroyed.

Many of the old bins which had fallen into disuse were removed to the Destructor and there destroyed.

Work of Female Inspector.

Visits have been paid by the Female Inspector, from house to house amongst the dwellings occupied by the working classes, and she reports that there continues to be considerable improvement in so far as refers to the clean condition of floors, bedding, etc. House-to-house visitation.

Advice has been given to mothers with respect to the feeding of children, particular attention being directed to the necessity for the keeping of feeding bottles, etc., in a cleanly condition. Advice as to feeding of infants.

Where structural defects, such as leaky roofs, etc., have been discovered, these have been referred to the District Inspectors. The houses were subsequently visited, and, where necessary, the usual notices were issued. Structural defects referred

Forms have been left with the head teachers at the various schools for notifying the Health Department of any cases which it may be considered well to enquire into. In all instances, visits have been paid to the homes of the scholars. School visitation.

Visits have been paid to all workshops where females are employed, and in two cases overcrowding was discovered. In four instances, objectionable conditions were found to exist. The necessary cleansing was subsequently carried out, and it has not been necessary to take any legal proceedings under the Factory Act. Workshop visitation.

Volunteer Camps.

Three Volunteer Camps were formed in the district during the month of June, namely, one on Vaughan's field, (Carnarvon Corps, 200 officers and men); one at the Fort, Magazine Brow, (Cheshire Corps, 50 cadets from Cheshire College); one on the field adjoining Claremont Road, Wallasey, (Liverpool Submarine Engineers, 200 officers and men). Camps located in district.

With regard to the Volunteer Camps formed in various parts of our district each year, every attention is given in connection with the erection of the sanitary conveniences, and the Council provide the Attention given by Department.

officers in charge with a good supply of disinfectants. Special arrangements are also made for the daily collection and removal of all garbage and waste matters from the Camp site, and these are conveyed to the Destructor Works, Gorsey Lane, Poulton.

With respect to the permanent Battery at the Magazines, in addition to the supply of disinfectants and the removal of waste matters, the whole of the drainage system and latrines are specially flushed and disinfected prior to the arrival of the Volunteers, and also frequently during the time they are quartered there.

Correspondence.

Letters *re*
Notices, &c.

There has again been a considerable amount of correspondence during the past year, 2,678 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. 3,035 letters have been received and dealt with during the same period, a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year.

Circulars *re*
Lime-
washing.

164 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.

Special Complaints.

Complaints
received.

1,100 Special Complaints have been received and enquired into during the past year, as against 1,069 for the previous year. In 839 cases cause for complaint was found to exist, and Preliminary Notices were served upon the owners to remedy the defective conditions existing. In 261 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 22 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 several instances nuisances were abated by the flushers, whilst in 153 instances it was found that the matters complained of came within the province of other departments of the Council, to which they were subsequently referred.

Occupiers neglect to clean fittings.

Abatements by flushers.

Abatement of Nuisances.

1,345 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.

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 several instances evidence was prepared for the purpose of prosecution. In two cases, the works required were duly executed before the informations were laid.

Non-compliance with Statutory Notices.

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.

Nuisances.

SMELLS.

In accordance with instructions received from your Committee in February, enquiries were made from house to house in the neighbourhood of Poulton with regard to the prevalence of offensive smells in that portion of the district. A detailed report was submitted showing the streets visited, the numbers of the houses, the names of occupiers, and full information as to the dates, duration of the odours, and various other particulars.

House-to-house enquiries re oil smells.

Vacuum Oil
Works.

The Works of the Vacuum Oil Company have been kept under observation since the submission of this report, and on several occasions slight odours of superheated oil have been noticed, and a record kept as to the date of prevalence.

Reports to
Committee.

Detailed particulars as to the time and duration of these odours have also been reported to your Committee from time to time.

DEPOSITS ON THE SHORE.

During the early part of the year, I drew the attention of your Committee to the condition of the foreshore between the Battery, New Brighton and Harrison Drive, Wallasey. Several inspections had been made, and the surface of the sand was frequently found to be covered with a muddy deposit. A large quantity of offensive matter was found lying in the gutter formed between the Battery and that portion of the shore adjoining the Red and Yellow Noses.

Your Committee discussed this matter very fully, and it was subsequently decided to communicate with the owners of the vessels discharging objectionable deposits in undesirable positions in the vicinity of the Rock Channel.

FISH SLABS.

Fouling of
Pavements.

The owners and occupiers of premises wherein fish is exposed for sale, have, where necessary, been required to provide proper means for drainage in connection with the fish slabs, in order to prevent the fouling of footwalks. In several instances the occupiers have been cautioned against allowing the offensive water to flow over the public footpath during the watering of fish and the cleansing of slabs.

REFUSE TIPPED ON LAND.

At the rear of 168 to 174, Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, a large quantity of offensive refuse was discovered on the land in the month of February. The usual notices were issued, and subsequently the offensive material was removed and the site cleansed.

DEPOSITS OF WHEAT REFUSE.

During the early part of February, I submitted a report to your Committee as to the removal of the remainder of the wheat refuse deposited on the land situated at the corner of Dock Road and Bridge Road, Seacombe. At that time 30 tons per week were being removed, equalling 570 tons in all. The matter was discussed, and your Committee granted a further period of six months in order to enable the owners to remove the remaining 500 tons of refuse.

Quantity still remaining.
Extension of time.

As a considerable quantity of the wheat refuse still remained in the month of June, I communicated with the Manager, drawing his attention to the fact that the quantity agreed upon between his Company and the Committee to be removed, namely 30 tons per week, was not being dealt with. I further urged him to take the necessary steps in order to have the whole of the deposit removed and the site cleansed within the following two months, this being the period agreed upon.

Site not cleared in June.
Communication to owners.

During the month of July, I again communicated with the Manager, reminding him that the time allowed for the removal of the whole of the deposit expired on the 15th of August. Up to that time, 1,254 tons had been removed from the site. Considerable difficulty was experienced in expediting the work, as country gardeners had refused to take a further supply of the material for manuring purposes. Following a report to your Committee as to the position, it was agreed to communicate with the Manager, and to request that the remainder of the deposit be removed within the time agreed upon between himself and the Committee. Arrangements were subsequently made by the Manager for the charter of a steam flat in order to remove 350 tons of the remaining refuse per week. The whole of the refuse was subsequently removed, and it is estimated that over 2,000 tons were taken from the site.

Difficulties in removal.
Steam flat chartered.

A very large quantity of wheat refuse which was also tipped on land to the south of Winterhey Avenue, Poulton Road, was dealt with in a similar manner.

Wheat refuse removed.

REFUSE ON LAND.

Guano refuse. During the erection of the new Railway Dépôt, at the Dock Road, Seacombe, a large quantity of Guano refuse was removed from the site. This offensive material was conveyed to certain land off Poulton Road, and in the course of a few days some 500 loads had been discharged. A communication was at once despatched to the owners, and prompt steps were taken to prevent further deposits. In company with the Medical Officer of Health and the Contractor, I visited the site, and subsequently a considerable quantity of the offensive material was removed from the land.

Letter to owners.

Removal of refuse.

NUISANCES.

Offensive odours. Complaints having been made as to the prevalence of offensive odours from the drain situate near to the entrance of the N.W. side of the Sheep Warehouse, at Wallasey Dock, an examination was made, and a small cesspool found to exist in the vicinity. This was subsequently abolished and an improved sanitary fitting provided in lieu thereof.

Cess-pool abolished.

FLOODED BASEMENT.

Defective drains cause flooding of basement. The basement in connection with No. 133, Victoria Road, Seacombe, was found flooded with sewage. An examination was made of the drains in connection with this and the adjoining property, when certain defects were discovered. The usual notices having been served the remedial works were carried out under the supervision of this Department, and the nuisance was abated.

Nuisance abated.

OFFENSIVE DITCHES.

Cesspool overflows to ditch. On inspecting a certain ditch between Hose Side Road and Claremont Road, Wallasey, it was found to be in a very offensive condition. The fouling of the ditch in question was due to the fact that the overflow from a cesspool in connection with the adjoining premises emptied into it. The usual notice was issued and the ditch was subsequently cleansed and the cesspool emptied. Building operations are now in progress on the adjoining land, and it is proposed

Nuisance abated.

at an early date to extend the cesspool overflow by means of stone-ware pipes in order to connect it in a proper manner with the new sewer which is now in course of construction for the use of the new buildings. Building operations.

Complaints having been received as to the offensive state of the Foul ditch adjoining a certain field at the rear of Radstock Road, Wallasey, an examination was made, and evidence found to exist as to the discharge of sewage matter. The premises on the village front were duly examined and tested in order to ascertain the outfall of their respective drainage systems. It was ultimately discovered that the drains from one of these houses had been connected to a storm-water sewer, and in consequence, was the means of fouling the ditch referred to. The owners' attention was at once drawn to the matter, and subsequently arrangements were made for connecting the outfall with the Council's main sewer in the immediate neighbourhood. Letter to owner.

CLEANSING OF PONDS.

During the summer the whole of the ponds in the district were examined, and subsequently the carcasses of a very large number of dogs, etc., were removed therefrom and buried. This work was undertaken by the Department, and the following Table gives details as to the ponds dealt with and the number of carcasses removed :—

POOL SITUATED NEAR TO :—

Mill Lane (North Side)	No carcasses found.
" " (South Side)	4 carcasses found.
Gorse Lane, Poulton	No carcasses found.
Sandy Lane (Monk's Field)	Pit being filled in.
Hawthorndale Road	No carcasses found.
Cherrybank Road	No carcasses found.
Withen's Lane (South Side)	Now filled in.
Poulton Road (North Side)	12 Carcasses.
Love Lane, Poulton	8 Carcasses.
Prospect Vale	No carcasses found.
<hr/>	
Total number of Carcasses re-	
moved and buried	24

OVERCROWDING:

In several instances over-crowded conditions have been discovered to exist in the neighbourhoods of Seacombe, Poulton and Liscard. The usual preliminary intimation has been given in each case to the occupier, and upon re-visiting the premises it was found in the majority of instances that the nuisance had been abated.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Uveco
Company's
chimney.

Dense smoke.

Notice
authorized.

Better
stoking.

Complaints having been received as to the existence of a nuisance caused by the discharge of black smoke from a chimney in connection with the Uveco Cereal Company's Mills, Dock Road, Poulton, observations were taken, and it was found that in one instance dense black smoke was emitted for a period of five minutes. The case was reported to your Committee, and a Statutory Notice was authorized to be served on the owners. Since this was done further observations have been taken, and it would appear that greater care is now being taken in firing the furnaces.

Frequent
observa-
tions.

The chimneys in connection with the Flour Mills situate in the neighbourhood of Dock Road, Seacombe, have been kept under observation, and frequent visits paid to the Works. In each case where excessive smoke has been emitted, a verbal intimation to the stokers has been found sufficient to minimise the density of the discharge.

Observa-
tions of
chimneys of
Brickworks.

With regard to the Brickworks situate in Bridge Road, Poulton Road, and Mill Lane, Liscard, in cases where smoke has been noticed to be emitted from the chimneystacks, the attention of the Manager has been called to the matter.

Observa-
tions.

Observations have from time to time been taken in connection with the chimneystack attached to the French Steam Laundry, New Brighton, and also in connection with the stack at the Vale Brewery, Leasowe Road, Wallasey.

In connection with the former chimney dense black smoke has been frequently found to be emitted, and the Manager's attention has from time to time been drawn to the matter. Arrangements were therefore made to extend the stack for a further fifteen feet, which work has now been carried out. This in conjunction with careful stoking will tend to minimise the nuisance.

French
Laundry
chimney
extended.

Complaints having been received as to the emission of smoke from the railway engines passing through the neighbourhood of Poulton, observations were made, and communications subsequently sent to the Company's Manager. Since this time greater care appears to have been exercised in stoking.

Smoke from
railway
engines.

In connection with the complaints that have been made from time to time with regard to the emission of smoke from the chimneys attached to the Steel Rolling Mills, Dock Road, Seacombe, I communicated with the Manager, who subsequently gave strict instructions as to the firing of the boilers in order to obviate the nuisance as much as possible. I have been advised that the Company has now decided to adopt gas-fired furnaces in place of those now fired by coal, orders having already been placed to supply these. I have no doubt that as soon as these gas-fired furnaces have been installed there will be an entire abatement of excessive smoke.

Steel Works
chimney.

Gas-fired
furnaces
adopted.

Complaints having been received as to the discharge of smoke from a Mortar Mill erected on certain land to the S.E. side of Warren Drive, New Brighton, observations were taken, and it was found that dense black smoke was frequently emitted. I communicated with the owner, and subsequently coke was used for firing in lieu of coal.

Smoke from
Mortar Mill.

Detailed 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	.. .. .	92
Do. in an overcrowded condition	.. .. .	7
Do. with defective or insufficient drains	.. .. .	240

Houses found	with choked drains	534
Do.	with defective channelling, dishing, etc. .. .	152
Do.	with no supply of water for domestic purposes	7
Do.	with an insufficient supply of water for domestic purposes	7
Do.	with no supply of water for flushing w.c.'s ..	19
Do.	with an insufficient supply of water for flushing w.c.'s	46
Do.	with defective w.c. putty joints and flush pipes	222
Do.	with broken or foul w.c. basins and traps ..	185
Do.	with sink and other waste pipes connected direct to main drain	8
Do.	with bath, lavatory, pantry, and scullery waste pipes untrapped, allowing foul air to enter the house	128
Do.	with bath, lavatory, pantry and scullery waste pipes requiring repairs or re-arrangements ..	127
Do.	with soil pipes requiring ventilation, repairs or re-jointing	87
Do.	with defective or insufficient bath, lavatory, pantry, scullery, yard or w.c. traps .. .	119
Do.	with waste pipes and yard gully traps badly arranged	12
Do.	with sink-stones and lavatory basins badly arranged	25
Do.	with gullies in a foul condition	30
Do.	with w.c.'s requiring re-construction, repairs or cleansing	150
Do.	with surfaces of yards or passages requiring re-tiling	404
Do.	with offensive rain-water tanks	3
Do.	with defective w.c. flushing cisterns	54
Do.	with waste pipes connected to soil pipe ..	2
Do.	with defective floors	60
Do.	with staircases in a dangerous condition, or insufficiently lighted	3
Do.	vacant and insecure against misuse by general public	4

Houses found with defective and dangerous walls	6
Do. with damp walls	64
Do. with rooms insufficiently lighted	4
Do. with rooms insufficiently ventilated	6
Do. without through ventilation under floors ..	18
Do. with roof gutters and down-spouts connected direct to main or requiring repairs	277
Do. with defective roofs	119
Do. without proper and sufficient ashpits or bins ..	274
Do. with no receptacle for house refuse	29
Do. with yard surfaces dirty	44
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	149
Bedding found in a dirty condition	15
Nuisances arising from the emission of dense smoke from chimneys	8
Nuisances arising from escapes of coal gas	3
Offensive accumulations found requiring removal	151
Do. ponds found requiring cleansing	8
Offensive ditches	4
Disused wells containing stagnant water discovered	2
Sub-soil water nuisances	11
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	16
Carcases found requiring removal	29
Unfenced Quarries	8
Certificates given for sanitary work executed under notices ..	5
Do. and letters written with reference to meat seized	23
Stables without manure receptacles	3
Do. with defective receptacles	12
Do. with defective paving and means of drainage	7
Foul Urinals (or Workmen's Conveniences)	7
Nuisances arising from rats	2
Defective and leaky store cisterns	1
Shore Nuisances	1
Matters referred to other Departments.. .. .	244
Miscellaneous defects	160
Nuisances arising from broken water pipes	2
Do. from house basements flooded with sewage	7

Houses with Insufficient Ashpits.

Defaulting
owners
reported.

In 159 instances during the past year, it has been necessary to report owners of property for failing to provide in connection with their houses, proper and sufficient ashpits, furnished with doors and coverings and with means for ventilation. Such instances have chiefly been where the existing ashpits were in a very defective state, or without coverings. Your Committee resolved in each case to serve Statutory Notice requiring the provision of properly covered and ventilated ashpits, furnished with the necessary doors, or in lieu thereof, to provide stout galvanized iron ashbins with covers and handles, and of sufficient capacity to contain seven days' domestic refuse.

Council's Bye-Laws with respect to Nuisances.

STABLE YARD INSPECTION.

1,182 visits have been paid to various stable yards in connection with the removal of manure, etc., against 1,108 for 1905. The improvement reported last year with regard to the keeping of the premises in a cleanly condition, and in the observance of the Bye-laws as to the removal of accumulations has been well maintained.

In several instances, however, it has been necessary to serve notices, and failing compliance the matter was duly reported to your Committee.

In very many instances, occupiers have been warned with respect to the more frequent removal of manure.

STABLES.

Section 13
contravened.

At certain stables situate at the rear of Waterloo Road, New Brighton, the occupier was found to have failed to remove an accumulation of manure in contravention of Section 13 of the Bye-laws made with respect to nuisances. The service of the usual notice on the occupier ultimately secured the abatement of the nuisance.

Clause 13 of the Bye-laws was also found to be contravened at the following stable premises :— Further contraven-
tions.

Stables at rear of 20, Egerton Street, New Brighton.

Do. 85, Victoria Road, New Brighton.

Do. Back Victoria Road, New Brighton.

Do. "West View," Rowson Street,
New Brighton.

Do. 113, King Street, Egremont.

The Committee decided to issue notices in the usual way, and in default of compliance, that legal proceedings be taken.

KEEPING OF SWINE.

On visiting certain premises in Park Street, Liscard, No. 11 of the Bye-laws was found to have been contravened by the keeping of three pigs in a certain portion of the stable situated in the yard, and within 60 feet of a dwelling-house. A statutory notice requiring the removal of the pigs was served upon the occupier, and as this was complied with no further proceedings were taken. Section 11
contravened.

The pigsties situate in St. Paul's Bridle Road and Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, have been frequently visited. The manure, etc., has been regularly removed and the sties cleansed and lime-washed.

Quarry Fencing Act, 1887.

RAKE LANE QUARRY.

The fence in connection with the Quarry at the S.E. corner of Rake Lane, Liscard, was found to be in a defective condition. I fence
repaired. Defective
fence repaired.
communicated with the owners with regard to its repair, but as nothing was done, your Committee authorized the service of the usual statutory notice. The fence was put into repair forthwith.

UNFENCED EXCAVATIONS.

The excavation situate at the eastern side of Newlands Drive, Wallasey, was found to be in an unfenced and dangerous condition. Barrier
erected.
The owner was communicated with, and subsequently a barrier was erected in connection with that portion adjoining the public footwalk.

Defective
fence
repaired.

The fence in connection with the excavation on the northern side of Lancaster Avenue was found to be in a defective condition. An intimation was sent to the owners and the necessary repairs were effected. Since the execution of this work the excavation has been filled in.

Excavation
filled.

Notices to
provide
fence.

During the year notices have been served on the owners of land off Poulton Road and Broughton Road, Seacombe, requiring them to provide a suitable and sufficient fence in connection with the excavations existing thereon. The whole matter now stands in abeyance pending certain negotiations which have taken place for the utilization of the land for other purposes.

Drain Testing.

Smoke tests.

At all houses where Typhoid or Diphtheria has occurred, the drains have been tested either with Smoke or by means of the Grahtryx apparatus. In this way many defects have been revealed which it

Water tests.

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 has been applied. The total number of tests carried out during the twelve months was 588, as against 522 for the preceding year.

Examination of Underground Drains.

During the year it has been considered desirable to make a more extensive examination of the drains and sanitary fittings attached to dwellings than that made on the initial visit of inspection. In this way the underground drains of some 52 houses situated in various parts of the district have been laid bare, as compared with 40 for the preceding year. In all cases application has been made to the Council through your Committee for permission to enter the premises for the purpose in question under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Drainage Reconstruction.

SUPERVISION OF WORKS.

During the past year 1,102 visits have been paid to works and drainage reconstructions whilst in progress, as against 1,078 for 1905. The contractors have been advised on matters of detail, and the works supervised and tested.

WALLASEY TERRACE.

(Twenty Row.)

In connection with the provision of a public sewer in Leasowe Road, and the re-draining of property situated in that neighbourhood, the nineteen houses known as Wallasey Terrace, have now been provided with separate drains, water-closets, and gullies to receive the waste water discharged from the sink troughs. Each of these houses is now provided with a separate water service and a sink stone (internally fixed), with a properly-trapped waste pipe. The w.c's are fitted with syphonic flushing cisterns. The yards have been tiled, and the whole work carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Drains provided and connected to new public sewer.

Yards tiled.

A large amount of work has been carried out during the past year in various parts of the district in connection with the re-construction of main and branch drains. At the following houses entire re-construction has taken place.

SEACOMBE.

- 9, Oakdale Road.
- 107, Wheatland Lane.
- 62, Parry Street.
- 2, Cherrybank Road.
- 8, Palermo Street.
- 15, Middle Road.
- 57, Edgmond Street.
- 135, Victoria Road.
- 28, Lucerne Road.
- "Ship Inn," Birkenhead Road.

- 1 and 2, Mona Place.
- 27, Byerley Street.
- 160, Wheatland Lane.
- 53, Wheatland Lane.
- “Wheatland House,” Wheatland Lane.
- 10, Bell Road.
- 93, Demesne Street.
- “Abbotsford Hotel,” Victoria Road.
- 15, Riversdale Road.
- 59, Brighton Street.
- 48, Clarendon Road.

POULTON.

- 78, Somerville
- 59, Rankin Street.

EGREMONT.

- 8, Charles Street.
- 3 and 5, Stringhey Road.
- 1, Back King Street.
- 76, Falkland Road.
- 78, Falkland Road.
- 64, Falkland Road.
- 62, Falkland Road.
- 46, Trafalgar Road.
- 10, Charlotte Road.

LISCARD.

- 17, Ash Grove.
- 1, Melrose Terrace.
- 18, Egerton Grove.
- 25, Zig Zag Road.
- 1, Laburnum Road.
- Liscard Laundry, Withen's Lane.
- 4, Agnes Grove.

4, Westminster Road.
 275, Liscard Road.
 10, Rossett Place.

NEW BRIGHTON.

3, Seymour Street.
 "Mount Lodge," Mount Road.
 135, Victoria Road.
 1 and 2, Union Terrace.
 "Cruggleton," Sandringham Drive.
 22, Pleasant Street.
 19, Meadow Street.
 20 and 22, Prescott Street.
 "Clovelly," Mount Road.

WALLASEY.

"Holmfield," Leasowe Road, Wallasey.
 "Holm Leigh," Leasowe Road, Wallasey.
 "Falkland House," Leasowe Road, Wallasey.
 Summer Camp for Girls, Leasowe Road, Wallasey.
 1 to 19, Wallasey Terrace.

Partial re-construction only of drains and branches has been necessary at the following houses :— Partial re-construction.

SEACOMBE.

3, Milton Road.
 133, Victoria Road.
 28, Palermo Street.
 38, Waverley Street.
 11-13, Brentwood Street.
 29, Fell Street.
 2, Tulip Grove.
 2, Milton Road.
 4, Somerville.
 24, Larch Road.

- 7-19, Stourton Street.
 41, Percy Road
 5-7-25, Byerley Street.
 St. Paul's Schools.
 Mission House, Church Road.
 58 and 60, Rappart Road.
 169, Brighton Street.
 67, Buchanan Road.
 30, Demesne Street.
 1, Lowry Bank.
 51, Littledale Road.

POULTON.

- 38, Rankin Street.

EGREMONT.

- "Foveran," Crescent Road.
 80, Liscard Road.
 23, Comely Bank Road.
 2, Back King Street.
 65, Union Street.
 37 and 39, Ricehey Road;
 35, Church Street.
 29, Lea Road.

LISCARD.

- 6, Park Street.
 83, Townfield Lane.
 2, Bootle View, Withen's Lane.
 16, Tower Street.
 28, Tower Street.
 1, Queen's Hall Cottages.

NEW BRIGHTON.

- "Montebello," St. George's Mount.

WALLASEY.

"Shaldon," St. George's Road, Wallasey.

"Claremont," Claremont Road.

(Provision of main drain and abolition of cesspool).

"Bengairn," Grove Road.

(Modification and addition as a result of extension of premises.)

"Shelter Close," Breck Road.

House-to-House Inspection.

House-to-house inspections have been carried out during the year as under, and notices served for defects discovered :—

SEACOMBE.

1 to 23, and 28 to 36, Havelock Street.

Hawthorne Cottages.

1 to 23, and 2 to 8, Brotherton Street.

168 to 184, Wheatland Lane.

15 to 27, Belle Vue Road.

1 to 29, Byerley Street.

3 to 23, Clarence Road.

2 to 26, Abbotsford Street.

May Place, Victoria Road.

Back Willow Cottages.

4 to 34, New Street.

1 to 8, Victoria Grove (late Brighton Place).

1 to 27, and 2 to 22, Thomas's Buildings.

33 to 55, and 26 to 36, Mersey Street.

7 to 17, Beaconsfield Road.

1 and 3, Little Street.

5 to 15, Tabor Street.

POULTON.

2 to 30, Clayton Lane.

1 to 15, Cedar Grove.

29 to 79, Rankin Street.
Creek Side Cottages.

EGREMONT.

20 to 30, Gresford Place.
Back King Street.
52 to 58, Union Street.
2 to 72, and 27 to 59, Guildford Street.
1 to 5, Union Court.
11 to 15, Union Street.
27 to 51, Burnaby Street.
8 to 18, Charlotte Road.
4 to 12, Woodhall Avenue.

LISCARD.

1 to 15, Lancaster Avenue.
35 to 53, Townfield Lane.
1 to 55, Scott Street.
1 to 9, Selby Street.
1 to 12, Field Cottages.
1 to 13, Arnold Street.
2 to 30, Tower Street.

NEW BRIGHTON.

1 to 15, and 2 to 36, Balmoral Road.
3 to 37, and 2 to 22, Belmont Road.
3 to 41, and 2 to 38, Richmond Street.
1 to 63, Lower Parade.
1 to 3, Elm Grove, Mount Pleasant Road.
1 to 6, Albert Terrace, Mount Pleasant Road.
1 to 7, Tower Buildings, Mount Pleasant Road.
2 to 7, Sutton Cottages.
155 to 163, Seabank Road.
14 to 24, Prescot Street.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE FEMALE
SANITARY INSPECTOR IN CONNECTION WITH
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

Number of Streets visited	.. .. .	940
„ „ Houses inspected	.. .. .	4,991
„ „ Apartments inspected	.. .. .	18,626
„ „ „ found clean	.. .. .	16,931
„ „ „ „ dirty	.. .. .	1,695
„ „ Families visited	.. .. .	5,607
„ „ Children in such Families	.. .. .	9,890
„ „ „ in dirty state	.. .. .	1,344
„ „ Families re-visited	.. .. .	2,427
„ „ Apartments in which dirty bedding was discovered	.. .. .	962
„ „ Beds and mattresses destroyed	.. .. .	3
„ „ Verbal Notices to Occupiers for Cleansing	.. .. .	1,043
„ „ Houses in which sickness was dis- covered	.. .. .	2,110
„ „ „ in which cases of Diarrhœa * were discovered	.. .. .	144
„ „ Special Visits paid to houses at which Diarrhœa was reported	.. .. .	140
„ „ Visits paid to houses at which Deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa had occurred	.. .. .	67

OTHER WORK ATTENDED TO :—

Special Complaints	.. .. .	32
Nuisances discovered	.. .. .	1,047
Re-inspections in connection with Nuisances	.. .. .	1,690
Nuisances abated	.. .. .	1,038
References to District Inspectors	.. .. .	35
„ Water Department	.. .. .	4
„ Surveyor's Department	.. .. .	7
„ Education Authority	.. .. .	2

References to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to						
	Children	..	..	..	..	9
„	Guild of Help	..	..	..	..	3
„	Relieving Officer	..	..	..	..	4
Visits paid to Schools						98
School Cases visited						117
Special Visits of Enquiry						25
Visits under Midwives' Act						25

LOWER PARADE.

Lower Parade
Premises
inspected.

Prior to the Easter holidays the whole of the sixty-three premises situate on the Lower Parade, New Brighton, were visited. In fourteen instances certain insanitary conditions were found to exist, for which notices to remedy were served on the respective owners. These notices were subsequently complied with.

Sanitary Inspection of Schools and Other Public Buildings.

Periodical
flushing and
inspection.

Frequent visits have been paid during the year to all the Public Elementary Schools in the district, with a view to ascertaining the conditions existing in connection with the conveniences. During the periodical flushing the drains have been occasionally found to be choked. Where possible these were cleared by the Department's own men at the time, by means of the Patent Plungers. In three instances communications have been sent to the Managers drawing their attention to the choked condition of the drainage system.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS, SEACOMBE.

Drainage re-
construction.

Certain works of drainage re-construction have been carried out under the supervision of this Department during the past year.

MISSION SCHOOL, CHURCH ROAD, SEACOMBE.

Defects
remedied.

The drains in connection with this building were laid bare and found to be in a defective condition. The necessary remedial works were subsequently effected.

Inspection of Licensed Premises.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL, WALLASEY.

The passage approach to stabling and outbuildings in connection with this establishment has been paved with granite setts, and is now paved in a much more satisfactory condition. Passage paved.

SHIP INN, BIRKENHEAD ROAD, AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, VICTORIA ROAD, SEACOMBE.

The drainage systems in connection with these licensed premises have been entirely reconstructed in compliance with the requirements of notices issued by this Department. Drains reconstructed.

GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL, KING STREET, EGREMONT.

In accordance with instructions received from your Committee, the external lavatory accommodation attached to these licensed premises has been examined, and the channelling was found in a defective condition, causing a lodgment of water. No special means was provided for flushing, and the convenience was approached immediately from the footwalk in Burnaby Street. The apartment was also found to be not suitably screened. Your Committee resolved subsequently to serve a notice on the owners under Section 71 of the Wallasey Tramways and Improvements Act, 1906, and arrangements have now been made to carry out the necessary work. Infection.
Defective conditions.
Notices issued.
Remedial works arranged.

Sub-Let House Inspection.

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, Requirements under the Council's Bye-laws.

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.

Premises
exempted.

Practically the only houses exempted under the Bye-laws are those where the rateable value exceeds £25, and the rent paid by any lodger exclusive of any charge for the use of furniture is not less than 10/- per week, or where the rent paid by such lodger inclusive of the use of furniture is not less than 20/-.

There are 41 duly registered sub-let houses.

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

During the year 84 rooms in the houses 1 to 23 Havelock Street, were stripped by the Council's men, in connection with cleansing carried out by the owner.

Registration.

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

9 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.

Inspections.

During the year 577 visits have been paid, in order to see that the premises were conducted in a proper manner and as required under the Regulations.

VICTORIA GROVE (late Brighton Place), SEACOMBE.

Improve-
ments
effected.

During the past twelve months, considerable improvements have been effected in connection with the sub-let houses Nos. 1 to 5, Brighton Place, Seacombe. The locality has been re-named VICTORIA GROVE, and each house has been furnished with a bath provided with hot and cold water, and a separate boiler for the purpose of washing

household linen. A water service and sinkstone have been fixed in each yard. The whole of the house walls were stripped, and in several instances re-plastered. The passage walls have been painted, and in every case the walls of the rooms coloured or re-papered.

During the execution of the extensive alterations carried out at this property, I communicated with the adjoining owner with regard to the objectionable conditions existing in connection with a small piece of land railed in at the entrance thereto. Every effort was made to induce the owner to remove the wooden railings, and have the surface covered with asphalt or cement. Unfortunately, up to the present time, I have not been successful in persuading him to carry out the necessary improvement. Further suggested improvements not carried out.

MIDNIGHT INSPECTION OF SUB-LET HOUSES.

As in the previous year the sub-let houses in the district have been systematically inspected at midnight at various periods. Systematic inspections.

The houses in the neighbourhood of Victoria Grove (late Brighton Place), Demesne Street, Tabor Street, Mersey Street and Thomas's Buildings, Seacombe, were visited about midnight on the 22nd of February.

The ground floor back room of the house No. 15, Tabor Street, was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and four children. This particular room had 1,270 cubic feet of free air space, and was used for living and sleeping purposes. It was registered to accommodate three adults, 400 cubic feet being required for each person above the age of ten years. The room was found overcrowded on the occasion of a previous midnight inspection, and at that time the tenants were requested to provide other accommodation for their two children. It was ultimately decided to serve a Statutory Notice under the Byelaws on the occupier, and on subsequent visitation the overcrowding was found to be abated. Over-crowding. Abatement.

Over-crowding.

On visiting the house No. 170, Wheatland Lane, about midnight, on the 15th March, the first floor back room, having a cubical capacity of 552 feet, and used for sleeping purposes, was found to be occupied by four children aged fifteen, twelve, eight and five years respectively, and one adult; equalling four statutory persons. As the number for which this room is registered is two adult persons, the room was overcrowded to the extent of two children above the age of ten years. Clause 5 of the Bye-laws with respect to Houses let in Lodgings was therefore contravened in this case. The occupier had been frequently warned as to allowing the room to be overcrowded, and also with regard to the objectionable condition of the floors, bedding, etc.

Tenant fined.

It was decided to issue a summons in this case, and at the Magistrates' hearing a fine of 10/- and costs was imposed.

Over-crowding.

On the same occasion the house No. 19, Havelock Street, was visited, and the ground floor front room, having a cubical capacity of 1,347 feet, and used as a combined room, was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and four children, aged ten, nine, four and two years respectively; equalling four adult persons.

Over-crowding.

The first floor middle room of the house No. 1, having a cubical capacity of 1,936 feet, and used for sleeping purposes only, was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and five children, aged eleven, six, four, two and one years respectively; equalling five adult persons. The wife of the occupier of this room was fined 10/- and costs in December, 1902, for overcrowding a room at No. 5, Brighton Place.

Prosecutions.

Your Committee resolved to prosecute in both cases. At the subsequent hearing at the Police Court, the defendants pleaded that the overcrowding was of a temporary nature only, and entirely due to the re-papering of the apartments. The Magistrates subsequently dismissed the case.

Cases dismissed.

Basement over-crowded.

In the month of April, a slight case of over-crowding was found to exist at the house No. 31, Hope Street, New Brighton. The basement was occupied by a man, his wife, and two children aged three years and eleven months respectively; equalling three

statutory persons. The apartment had a cubical capacity of 1,080 feet only, thus giving accommodation for two and a half statutory persons. Overcrowding, therefore, existed to the extent of one infant. Arrangements were subsequently made for the children to occupy a room in another part of the house, and under the circumstances it was not found necessary to take any further proceedings. Abatement.

Midnight inspections were made in the month of May in the neighbourhood of Victoria Grove, Tabor Street, Demesne Street and Wheatland Lane, Seacombe. On this occasion, it is satisfactory to record that no overcrowding was found to exist. No over-crowding.

The sub-let houses were visited in the neighbourhood of Victoria Grove, Tabor Street, Demesne Street, Cherry bank Road, and the Common Lodging House in Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, about midnight on the 30th of August.

At 15, Tabor Street, the ground floor rear room, having a capacity of 1,270 cubic feet, and used for living and sleeping purposes, was found occupied by a man, his wife, and four children, aged eleven, eight, five and two years respectively. It was stated that the eldest child had been ill, and was only occupying the room for the night. The house was again visited, and as the child was then found to be occupying one of the other rooms there was every reason to believe the statement to be a correct one. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was decided not to take legal proceedings in this case. Slight over-crowding.

On visiting the house No. 32, Demesne Street about the same time, the first floor middle room containing 775 cubic feet, and used for living and sleeping purposes, was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and one child aged four years. The occupier of this room, and the chief tenant, had repeatedly been warned against allowing three persons to occupy this particular room, and your Committee resolved to take legal proceedings. At the subsequent hearing at the Liscard Police Court, the occupier stated that the room in question was used for sleeping purposes only. Under the circumstances, therefore the Magistrates decided to dismiss the case. Over-crowding.
Previous warnings.
Prosecution.
Case dismissed

Over-crowding.	On visiting No. 8, Cherrybank Road, the first floor front room, containing 892 cubic feet was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and six children, aged fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, six and four years respectively. In this case overcrowding existed to the extent of three
Removal of tenants.	and a half adult persons. Following the midnight inspection the occupiers of the room left the premises and removed to an unknown address in Birkenhead.
Over-crowding.	The first floor rear room of the same house, containing 533 cubic feet was found occupied by a woman and three children, aged seven, four and one respectively. Overcrowding, therefore, existed to the extent of one adult. A Statutory Notice under the Bye-laws was
Abated.	served on the occupier, and on subsequent visitation it was found that two children were occupying one of the other rooms.
Over-crowding.	On visiting No. 23, Havelock Street, Seacombe, in the month of September, the ground floor front room, which is registered for sleeping purposes only, and has a cubical capacity of 1,027 feet, was found occupied by a man, his wife and their five children, aged eight, five, four, two and one respectively. As 300 cubic feet are allowed for each adult occupant the room was overcrowded to the extent of three children, equalling one adult and one child, there being 150 cubic feet of space less than the amount required under the Bye-laws.
Over-crowding.	On visiting the adjoining house, namely, No. 21, Havelock Street, on the same occasion, the back room on the first floor, registered for sleeping purposes only, and having a cubical capacity of 526 feet was found to be occupied by a man, his wife and their three children aged seven, five and two years respectively. On the basis of 300 cubic feet for each adult occupant the room was overcrowded to the extent of one adult and two children. In this case there is 524 cubic feet less than the amount of space required under the Bye-laws.
Notices served.	These two cases were considered by your Committee, and it was resolved that notice be given to the respective occupants to provide other accommodation for their children. In both instances the families subsequently removed to more suitable apartments, and the overcrowding was abated.
Families removed.	

On visiting the house No. 33, Hope Street, New Brighton, the first floor front room was found to be occupied by a woman and her three children, aged thirteen, twelve and ten years (equalling four statutory persons), and three girls and two boys below the age of ten years (equalling two and a half statutory persons; in all equalling six and a half adult persons. The room was used for sleeping purposes, and had a cubical capacity of 1,384 feet. It was, therefore, registered to accommodate four and a half adult persons. Overcrowding existed to the extent of four children below the age of ten years. There were three other rooms available at the time of inspection, but the occupier stated that she had considerable difficulty in inducing the young children to sleep in the other rooms. The usual notice under the Bye-law was served, and on subsequent visitation it was found to have been complied with, the children occupying other rooms.

Over-crowding.

Abatement.

The sub-let houses in the neighbourhood of Victoria Grove, Tabor Street, Mersey Street, and the Common Lodging House, Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, were visited about midnight on the 29th of November.

On the 13th of December, midnight visits were also paid to certain houses in Havelock Street, Wheatland Lane, and the Common Lodging House in Wheatland Lane.

It is gratifying to note that in both these instances no overcrowding was discovered.

No over-crowding.

Common Lodging House.

63 visits of inspection (including seven at midnight) have been paid during the past year to the Common Lodging House, No. 156, Wheatland Lane, Seacombe. The Bye-laws with regard to cleansing were found on one occasion to be contravened. Excepting in this instance, the walls, ceilings, etc., have been cleansed and limewashed in accordance with the requirements of the Bye-laws. The house has also been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and no overcrowding has taken place.

Frequent inspections.

Insanitary Property.

PREMISES CLOSED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

The following is a list of the houses that have been dealt with during the past few years by the Medical Officer of Health, under Section 32 of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890." It will be noticed from the list that a considerable improvement has been effected during the past year. In several instances the sanitary work has been satisfactorily completed, and the Certificates as to unfitness for human habitation subsequently withdrawn.

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

No. 10a, Mersey Cottages, Mersey Street, Seacombe. (This cottage is also still unoccupied.)

No. 27, Mersey Street. (This cottage is still unoccupied.)

Nos. 1, 2, 3, Smithy Cottages, Smithy Lane, Liscard. (This property is still unoccupied. No. 1 is used for workshop purposes.)

The Cottage, Townfield Lane, Liscard. (On making an inspection, it was found that the premises were in such a damp and insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation. The owner was communicated with, and subsequently the whole of the works required were carried out.)

Following notices, issued some time ago, the undermentioned houses are not now used for dwelling purposes :—

No. 1, Back King Street, Egremont. (Still used for workshop purposes).

Chadderton's Cottage, Union Street, Egremont. (This house was found on inspection to be in such a defective condition as to render it entirely unfit for human habitation. In consequence, notices were served on the owners. Since that time the whole of the sanitary work has been carried out and the defects enumerated in the report have now received attention. The house has, therefore, been re-let.)

May Place, Victoria Road, Seacombe, and Back Willow Cottages, Victoria Road, Seacombe. (These courts have been thoroughly lime-washed during the past year.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

During the past twelve months, 21 visits have been paid to caravans situated in various parts of the district. These vans ^{Caravans} inspected, have been found to be kept in a cleanly condition. No case of infectious disease has occurred amongst any of the inmates, and practically there has been very little to which objection could be raised by the officers of this Department.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES USED IN COMMON.

In accordance with the provisions of the "Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890," 2,303 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:—

Nos. 13 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 (trough closets) ...	2 w.-cs.

May Place, Seacombe	3 w.-cs.
Hawthorn Cottages, Seacombe	3 w.-cs.
Back Willow Cottages, Church Road, Seacombe ..	2 w.-cs.
Oakdale Yard, Seacombe	6 w.-cs.
Creek Side, Dock Road, Seacombe	3 w.-cs.
"Wheatland House," Wheatland Lane, Seacombe .	1 w.-c.
Marine Parade, Birkenhead Road	6 w.-cs.
Union Court, Union Street	1 w.-c.
Nos. 27 to 43, and 45 to 51, Burnaby Street ...	13 w.-cs.
Stafford Buildings, Withen's Lane (trough closet)	4 w.-cs.
Model Farm Cottages, Mill Lane	2 w.-cs.
Field Cottages, Liscard	5 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.

INSPECTION OF CAB DRIVERS' SHELTERS.

Inspections. The Shelters situate at Wallasey and New Brighton Railway Stations, and also the one at Seacombe Ferry, have been periodically examined, and found on each occasion to be in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

Infectious Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1899.

Procedure on notifications. 419 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 39 cases, been given to the head teachers of all private schools where members of the household have been allowed to continue attendance without having previously obtained a medical certificate. Notifications have also been forwarded to the Education Department. 203 such intimations have been issued.

The Chief 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 to the various Private Libraries, have been obtained from the occupiers of houses by the District Inspectors on their visits of enquiry, following the notification of infectious diseases thereat. These books have subsequently been carefully treated by means of *Formic Aldehyde* in special chambers designed and constructed by me. Some 106 books from the various libraries have been successfully dealt with in this way.

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.

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 149 cases the paper coverings have been removed from the walls of the infected apartments by our own men, and destroyed at the Gorsey Lane Dépôt, having been previously carefully disinfected by means of *Formic Aldehyde*.

Special
flushing.

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.

Precautions
against
infection.

In several instances where cases of infectious disease have not been removed to Mill Lane Hospital, the children have been kept under observation by the District Inspectors from the date of notification until the recovery of the patient.

Cats
destroyed.

On enquiring into a case of Scarlatina notified in the district of Egremont, two cats were found in bed with the patient. These were forthwith removed and destroyed.

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 addresses given. In each instance the persons named have been found at the time of the initial visit, and subsequently, to be in good health, and in no case was infection contracted. 86 such visits were paid during the year.

SMALLPOX.

A large number of persons residing in this district, and having been in contact with cases of Smallpox occurring in other districts, or on vessels arriving in the port, have also been visited daily. So far, however, I am glad to say that no actual case of Smallpox has resulted in this connection.

PHTHISIS.

In connection with the discussion which took place at the Notification Committee with regard to the Compulsory Notification of Phthisis, I communicated, in accordance with instructions then received, with the Secretary of the Local Government Board of Scotland, who very kindly furnished me with a number of reports sufficient to supply each member of your Committee with a copy.

Public Health Act, 1875.

DISINFECTION.

The usual prompt measures have been adopted during the past year to prevent the spread of infectious disease by the immediate removal and disinfection of infected articles, bedding, clothing, etc., to the Mill Lane Disinfecting Station. Disinfection has not only been carried out on the removal of patients to Mill Lane Hospital, or where cases have been isolated at home, but also on the receipt of all requests from Medical Attendants.

ORDINARY DISINFECTION.

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

Number of Rooms Disinfected	430
Number of Beds and Mattresses Disinfected..	566
Number of Articles of Bedding, Clothing, etc., Disinfected	7,628

SPECIAL DISINFECTION.

In 23 instances rooms have been specially disinfected with *Formic Aldehyde* gas produced by means of the Sanitary Regenerator. Very satisfactory results have been 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 after Phthisis. At the request of Medical Attendants, disinfection of rooms and clothing has followed in connection with many cases of Phthisis.

School classrooms disinfected. Three of the class-rooms have been thoroughly disinfected in connection with the Infants' Department of the Public Elementary Schools situate in the southern portion of the district, following the notification of Scarlatina amongst a number of the scholars.

Bedding, &c. destroyed. In connection with a fatal case of Cancer the whole of the bedding and clothing of the deceased were, on request, destroyed by this Department.

In three cases, the bedding used by fever patients nursed at home, have, following convalescence of the patients, been destroyed by the Department at the request of the owners.

DISINFECTING STATION.

For several years past considerable inconvenience has frequently been caused owing to the lack of suitable accommodation for the disinfection of miscellaneous articles by means of sulphur and *Formic Aldehyde*. During the early part of the year, I prepared a rough sketch-plan giving the necessary particulars as to dimensions of apartments, etc. A small building was subsequently erected by the Surveyor, and has been found most convenient for the disinfection of all articles which, on account of their particular manufacture, could not be treated in the steam apparatus.

Several improvements have also been carried out during the year in connection with the stables, coach-house, etc.

Flushing and Disinfection of Drains.

ORDINARY HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FLUSHING.

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. Use of disinfectants.

In 2,832 cases the drains, etc., have been found to be in a choked condition, and in 2,551 of these instances the obstructions were successfully dealt with by the flushers at the time of visitation. In the remaining cases the defects discovered have been referred to the District Inspectors, who subsequently visited the premises and issued the usual preliminary notices for the abatement of the nuisances. Defects noted by flushers.

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

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 visits to streets	2,636	Details of Ordinary Flushing.
„ „ houses	37,814	
„ yard w.c.'s flushed	35,007	
„ yard gullies „	95,392	

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

Number of visits to streets	515	Details of Special Flushing.
„ „ houses	1,045	
„ yard w.c.'s flushed	1,084	
„ yard gullies „	2,918	

Houses at which infectious cases have been notified, and from which patients have been removed to Hospital, are visited at least once. In those cases where patients are treated at home, not only are

the drains attached to the house flushed and disinfected once in each week, but also those in connection with other property in the immediate neighbourhood.

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A flushing gang is specially equipped and told off for visitation in connection with the Public and Private Schools throughout the District. In addition to the flushing carried out on these occasions, a supply of disinfectants is left with the caretakers of the various schools. The details of this special work are as follows :—

Details of School Flushing.	Number of visits to streets			..	619
	,, ,,, premises			..	816
	,, w.c.'s flushed			.. ..	2,928
	,, gullies ,,,			.. ..	15,203

Leasowe
Hydro.

Special arrangements were made during the year for the periodical flushing and disinfection of the drains attached to the Leasowe Hydro, Leasowe Road.

Food Inspection.

LAIRAGE INSPECTION.

During the past year, 55,773 lbs. of Meat have been seized at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages, and destroyed as unfit for human food, namely :—

Details of Meat seized.	Beef	..	..	..	4,719 lbs.
	Mutton	..	..	..	1,207 „
	Veal	..	..	..	16,645 „
	Offal	..	..	..	33,202 „

SHOP VISITATION.

Shop
Inspections.

The Butchers', Fish and Poultry Shops have been visited once in each week, and the contents thereof examined. 200 lbs. of meat, etc., have been removed and destroyed in connection with this inspection.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

978 visits have been paid to the various Private Slaughter-houses for the purpose of inspecting carcasses, and 9,145 lbs. of Meat, etc., removed therefrom for the purpose of being destroyed.

The details of the Meat, etc., dealt with are as follows :—

Beef	..	..	..	5,796 lbs.	Details.
Mutton	..	.	..	679 „	
Pork	..	..	..	18 „	
Offal	..	..	..	2,212 „	
Lamb	..	..	..	28 „	
Veal	..	..	..	412 „	

A quantity of meat consisting of five sirloins and seven steak pieces, weighing in all 204 lbs., was found deposited in a shed at the Seacombe Luggage Stage. The meat was examined and found to be entirely unfit for human food. A Magistrate's Order was obtained, and the whole of the flesh subsequently destroyed.

A quantity of German sausage, weighing 120 lbs., which had become sour during the process of making, was removed and destroyed as unfit for human food.

A bottle of Piccalili was submitted to the County Food and Drugs Inspector for analysis. The bottle was purchased from a local grocer, and it would appear that among members of the family who had partaken of the pickles illness occurred. The pickles in question were carefully examined by the County Analyst, who however, certified them to be free from anything of a poisonous nature.

Suspicious
bottle of
pickles.

Analysis
of pickles.

During the month of November, a large number of persons were noticed to be gathering mussels from those portions of the shore where your Committee had forbidden the removal of shellfish. I ascertained the names and addresses of persons in charge of baskets and carts, and subsequently advised the Inspectors of the various districts in which the mussel gatherers resided.

Mussels
gathered
from
forbidden
portion of
shore.

INSPECTION OF HAWKERS' CARTS AND BASKETS.

676 examinations were made of the contents of hawkers' baskets, and the food stuffs in each case found to be satisfactory. The number of inspections for the previous year was 477.

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.

INSPECTION OF COOKED MEAT PREMISES.

On inspecting certain premises situate in New Brighton, and used for the preparation of cooked meats, the walls, ceilings and floors were found in a very objectionable condition. A notice was served on the occupier to thoroughly cleanse and lime-wash the premises. The necessary work was forthwith carried out.

Notices for
defects.

Notices have been issued during the year to remedy defective conditions in connection with the drainage of the floor of the premises used for sausage making, and situate in Wheatland Lane, Seacombe. The necessary work has now been carried out.

Private Slaughtering Houses.

There are now six private slaughter-houses in the District.

Applications
for licences
to slaughter
refused.

In two instances this year it has been necessary to refuse to grant licences for slaughtering on account of the unsuitability of the premises proposed to be utilised for the purpose.

In the first case, permission was sought to use for slaughtering purposes the Old Tramway Stables in Field Road, Upper Brighton, but your Committee considered that slaughtering operations could not be conducted on these premises without giving offence to persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood.

An application was received to utilise for the purpose the disused Knackering premises, situated at the rear of the Old Farm, Cinder Lane, Poulton. These premises were considered to be objectionable, on account of the fact that no proper drainage exists, or could be arranged for, as the Council have, as yet, no sewer laid in the vicinity of the buildings.

The premises used for the purpose for many years by Messrs. Leicester & Hughes, in Liscard Village, have now been acquired for the erection of new buildings, and the slaughter-house at the Model Farm, Liscard, has been demolished.

The time is rapidly approaching when your Committee will require to consider the question of erecting in some suitable portion of the District, easily accessible for the purpose, a public slaughter-house with the necessary out-buildings.

At the present moment several of the local butchers experience considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable places in which slaughtering operations may be conveniently conducted. With such a rapidly increasing District this difficulty will, in the near future, be far more pronounced than at the present moment. Unless something is done in order to provide the necessary accommodation for public slaughtering at an early date it will not be possible in the course of a few years to conduct such a satisfactory supervision of the meat supplied to this particular district as is at present done, without increasing the staff of Inspectors.

Local Government Act, 1894.

RENEWAL OF GAME LICENCES.

In connection with the applications received by your Committee from Poulterers, etc. in this district for a Licence to deal in Game, the usual enquiries have been made, and where it has been found that the Game Laws have been complied with the Licence

has been granted. In other instances the granting of the Licences has been deferred until the applicant has carried out the necessary work, and a report to that effect subsequently submitted to your Committee.

The number of persons holding Licences to deal in Game in this district is 15.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1885 and 1886.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS INSPECTION.

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. 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 of lighting, ventilation, drainage, water supply, etc., must be provided, and the lime-washing of roof and walls must be carried out during the months of May and October.

Sanitary provisions.

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 18 cowkeepers and 104 dairymen and purveyors of milk, occupying in the aggregate 34 cowsheds and 107 dairies, milkshops and milkstores. 13 purveyors of milk have discontinued business during the year, and applications have been received for the registration of 14 purveyors of milk.

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

490 visits have been paid to the various cowsheds, and 392 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.

The occupier of a Dairy in Poulton Road, Poulton, was found to have contravened the Council's Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, by failing to limewhite his milkshop in the month of June. The necessary notice under the Regulation was subsequently issued, and as the limewashing was forthwith carried out, no further proceedings were taken. Failure to limewhite.

A similar contravention was discovered at a milkstore in Victoria Road, Seacombe. The issue of the necessary Notice, however, secured the cleansing of the premises as required by the Council's Regulations.

In accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, the Revised and Corrected Registers of all persons carrying on the trade of a Dairyman, Cowkeeper, and/or Purveyor of Milk in this district, were laid before your Committee in the month of December. Revised Registers.

OVERCROWDING OF COWSHEDS.

In several instances overcrowding was discovered to exist on the preliminary visit of the Inspector, but on requesting a reduction in the number of animals it was found, on subsequent visitation, that in every instance the Inspector's request had been complied with.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

Registration. There are at present on the Register, 221 Workshops. During the year there have been added 17 new Workshops and 18 have been discontinued.

Inspections and Notices. 433 visits have been made, entailing the inspection of 333 rooms, and it has been found necessary to issue 18 preliminary notices in respect of:—

31 Structural Defects.

9 Cases requiring Cleansing of Walls and Ceilings.

2 Cases of Overcrowding (for which verbal notices sufficed).

1 Separate W.C. accommodation.

Bakehouses. Of the total number of workrooms above mentioned, 93 are bakehouses, *i.e.*, workshops connected solely with the business of baking bread, with the production of both bread and confectionery, or confectionery alone.

Contraventions of Act. In 14 instances it was found that protected persons were employed without the proprietor exhibiting an Abstract, as required; and in each instance His Majesty's Inspector has been advised of the contravention.

Intimation from other Authorities. Five intimations have been received during the year from other Authorities with respect to persons residing in this district who are engaged as outworkers. The sanitary arrangements of the premises have been carefully enquired 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. Two intimations of a like nature have been forwarded to other Authorities.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

Inspection. Included in the 93 bakehouses already mentioned are 20 underground premises registered during the past year under the section of the Act dealing therewith. In all instances the premises have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

LAUNDRIES.

The 16 Laundry establishments in this district coming under the jurisdiction of the Council's inspection, have been frequently visited during the past year. Laundries.

In one instance a nuisance was discovered arising from the escape of gas fumes into the ironing room of the Laundry. A notice was served on the occupier, who had the defect promptly remedied, the flue of the machine being arranged to discharge into the chimney shaft of the apartment in which it was fixed. Nuisance from escape of gas fumes.

102 of the Workshops on the Register in which female labour is employed, have been visited by the Female Sanitary Inspector. In four cases the rooms were discovered to be somewhat dirty; verbal notices to clean were given, resulting in the necessary cleansing being effected. Two cases of female overcrowding were discovered, but these were subsequently abated. Workshops employing female labour.

Where the requisite notices have not been exhibited in the workrooms, intimations to the number of 14 have been sent to His Majesty's Inspector in accordance with the requirements of the Factory Act. Intimations to His Majesty's Inspector.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTOR
IN CONNECTION WITH INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

Number of Visits to Workshops	235
„ „ Inspection of Rooms	365
„ „ Rooms found clean	361
„ „ „ dirty	4
„ „ Rooms found overcrowded	2
„ „ Visits paid to Out-Workers	40
„ „ Visits paid to Domestic Workshops	16
<hr/>	
Number of Workshops on Register, Jan. 1st, 1906	100
„ „ „ added during the year	5
<hr/>	
Total	105
Discontinued during 1906	3
<hr/>	
Total on Register at Dec. 31st, 1906	102

Number of Outworkers on Register Jan. 1st, 1906	11
" " " added during 1906	4
Total	15
Number of Outworkers discontinued during 1906..	3
Total on Register at Dec. 31st, 1906	12

Offensive Trades.

KNACKER'S LICENCE.

An application was received during the year from Messrs. Currie, Rowlands & Company, for a renewal of their licence to carry on the trade of a knacker at their premises, "The Potteries," Seacombe. A special inspection was made, and it was subsequently decided to grant a renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months. An improved iron lead-lined vat has recently been provided in lieu of the original wooden receptacle. This vat has been arranged with a suitable cover.

83 visits have been paid to these Works during the past twelve months.

Petroleum Acts.

Licences to store Petrol.

During the year three applications have been made for licences to store Petrol at various premises situated within the district.

In two instances intimations have been received from persons storing Petrol for their own private use. Each application has been specially enquired into, and when suitable accommodation for storage has been provided, in accordance with the suggestions made at the time of visiting the premises, a report to that effect has been submitted to your Committee. The construction of the stores has been carried out practically on the same lines as adopted in other districts where Petrol is stored, and in each case your Committee has subsequently granted the licence, subject to strict compliance with the conditions enumerated in the report submitted in connection with each application.

The various stores within the district are thirteen in number, and some 39 visits of inspection have been paid, in order to ascertain that the products of petroleum were properly kept, and no greater quantity stored on the premises than that allowed by the licence. Frequent Inspections.

In accordance with the requirements of the Statutory Rules and Orders relating to the store of Petroleum Spirit, made by the Secretary of State under Section 5 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, as to the keeping and use of Petroleum for the purposes of light locomotion, Dr. B. F. P. McDonald gave the usual notice required under the Act, as to his intention to continue the storing of Petrol at the rear of his residence, "Ivor Lodge," Seabank Road, Liscard. In this case the conditions of storage are quite satisfactory, and the quantity kept on the premises is very small. Notice of intention to store.

Messrs. A. W. Peacock & Co., of Rake Lane, Upper Brighton, applied in March for a licence to store petrol. The premises were examined, and it was subsequently decided to grant Mr. A. W. Peacock, the Manager, a licence to store 16 gallons of petrol, subject to strict compliance with the conditions enumerated in my report. Applications received.

An application was also received in the month of June from Mr. F. J. Townley, of Sandringham Drive, New Brighton, for permission to store petrol at the rear of premises known as "Holly Mount," Rowson Street, New Brighton. The floor of the proposed shed was well concreted, and a sill of brickwork nine inches deep on all four sides, was formed and rendered in cement on the internal surface. Provision was also made for ventilation.

Mr. H. J. Houghton, of "The Grennan," New Brighton, also applied in June for permission to store petrol in a stable yard situate at the west side of St. George's Mount, New Brighton.

Mr. Geo. Fred. Rimmer, of 144, Seaview Road, Liscard, applied in the month of July for permission to store petrol at the rear of the premises "Holly Mount," Rowson Street, New Brighton. Several alterations in connection with the shed were carried out in accordance with my suggestion.

Licences
granted.

Subject to compliance with the usual conditions, permission was subsequently given in all these instances for the storing of the petroleum spirit.

An application has been received for permission to store petrol at the new Garage, 262, Liscard Road, Liscard. As the store in which it is proposed to place the spirit appeared to be suitable for the purpose, your Committee authorized the granting of a licence to the Manager, Mr. Herbert Ernest Russell, to store 100 gallons of petrol, subject to strict compliance with the conditions enumerated in my report.

Conditions of
storage.

The conditions under which Petroleum Products are allowed to be stored are those referred to in my Report for 1905.

Improve-
ments for
filling vessels.

In connection with the application received from the Liverpool Storage Company for a renewal of their licence to store Petroleum, etc., at their Poulton Dépôt, I have to report that the premises have been very carefully inspected, and every provision appears to have been made in order to prevent accidents arising. Several important improvements have been introduced recently in connection with the apparatus for filling vessels with oil. In practically every instance these are now automatically closed as soon as the cask is full. A licence in this case was subsequently issued to Mr. Arthur J. Pilkington, the Manager, to store 10,000 barrels of Naphtha and 1,600 eight-gallon cases of petrol.

Contraven-
tions of Act.

On visiting Messrs. P. Morris & Co.'s premises, No. 81, King Street, Egremont, towards the end of January, ten gallons of petrol were found loosely stored in the lavatory apartment in the yard. In the same apartment a ten-gallon vessel was also found containing Benzoline. A licence in this case has been granted to store 40 gallons of petroleum and 50 gallons of benzoline, but no licence whatever had been issued for the storage of petrol. This was a direct contravention of Section 7 of the Petroleum Act, 1871, and rendered the occupier liable to a penalty of £20 for each day the spirit was stored without permission from the local Authority.

On visiting the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Company's Works, Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, about the same time, five barrels containing 40 gallons each of benzine were found stored in a shed erected on land adjoining the Works. In this case the Committee had also issued a licence to store benzine, but the period for which it was granted had expired.

Both these offences under the Petroleum Acts were submitted to your Committee, and were subsequently referred to the Clerk to the Council to take legal proceedings if necessary. Subsequently application was received from the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Company for a renewal of their licence, and it was agreed to allow 240 gallons of benzine to be stored, subject to strict compliance with the conditions enumerated in my report.

Applications
subsequently
received.

Messrs. Morris also submitted an application, and in this case permission was duly granted.

With regard to these offences under the Petroleum Acts, I should again wish to emphasize what I stated last year as to the large number of shops in the district (probably about 80) where petroleum products are now being stored and sold. In many instances your Committee have already granted licences to store Benzoline and Petroleum spirit, but in the whole of the cases where petroleum is being sold retail, there is practically no supervision exercised. It is very desirable that something further should be done in order to obtain accurate information as to the flashpoint of the oils now being sold, and for this purpose to purchase at an early date a simple apparatus for testing, so that samples may be obtained from time to time for the purpose.

No super-
vision over
Retail shops
selling
petroleum.

Canal Boat Inspection.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884, AND 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 Seventeenth 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.

332 Canal Boats have been boarded and examined during the year ending 31st December, 1906, as against 331 for the previous year,—an increase of one.

The general cleanliness of the boats has been well maintained, the strict systematic supervision exercised over the past few years being responsible in a large measure for this satisfactory condition.

33 contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts and the Local Government Board Regulations have been discovered during the year, and 24 notices have been served requiring the execution of the necessary remedial works, as against 16 in the previous year.

- (a) In one case a boat was found not to be duly registered.
- (b) In no instance was a notification of change of master received.
- (c) In seven cases the master of the boat failed to produce a certificate of registration.
- (d) In eleven cases the boats were not properly lettered, marked and numbered.
- (e & f) No instances of overcrowding have been discovered, each boat generally carrying two men only.
- (g) The boats have generally been found in a fairly clean condition.
- (h) In one case a boat was found insufficiently ventilated.

- (i) Fourteen cabins were found requiring the renewal of the internal painting, same not having been executed for a period of three years.
- (j) In one case it was 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 be properly entered on the certificate in each case where that document was produced.
- (o) In one instance it was found that the sleeping berths were unprotected from dirt and weather.
- (p) In no case has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.
- (q) In no case was a boat carrying offensive cargo found with defective bulkheads.

In those cases where defective conditions have been discovered, and notices served to remedy, detailed reports of the contraventions have been submitted to your Committee. Following these reports, it was resolved to institute legal proceedings in the event of the certificate attached to the complaint notes not being returned within a reasonable time.

When an Inspector from this Department recently boarded the Canal Boat "Clara," then lying in the Dock situate within your Authority's area, he found that the cabins required re-painting; there was no lettering, marking or numbering as required by the Act, and the master in charge was unable to produce a certificate of registration.

The usual notice was issued, and the case duly reported to your Committee. As the certificate attached to the complaint note was

not returned within a reasonable time, I made written application for it; and subsequently, under pressure, the owner of the canal boat in question returned the Complaint Note with the words endorsed across the Certificate "Application made to register under the Board of Trade." I at once communicated with the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Whitehall, and he very kindly and promptly acknowledged my letter. Subsequently, he advised me that an application had been made to the Board of Trade Surveyor at Liverpool to survey the boat, with a view to her being registered by the Board under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

The Canal Boat "Mary Ann," was boarded in the Great Float, by one of your Inspectors on the 21st June. The boat was not lettered, marked or numbered, and the master could not produce any certificate of registration. On communicating with the owner, who has a large number of canal boats, he wrote me that the barge "Mary Ann" is "registered under the Board of Trade, so, therefore, it is not necessary for same to be registered under the Canal Boats Section."

Where owners have failed to return certificates within the time specified, intimations have been sent drawing their attention to the neglect to comply with the Acts, and further stating that the proceedings authorized by your Committee would be commenced failing their prompt return.

A considerable amount of correspondence has passed between the owners of canal boats and myself during the year with regard to notices issued by the Department.

Where difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the prompt return of the certificate attached to the Complaint Note, the owner has, under pressure, had the required works completed, and the necessary document duly signed and forwarded.

I am glad to be able to report that during the past year, I have been successful in every instance in securing owner's compliance, without in any case having to resort to legal proceedings.

Local Government Board's Report.

In connection with the work of Canal Boat Inspection carried on in different parts of the country, the Local Government Board have recently issued their Annual Report, and it is interesting to note that the Wallasey District stands well up in the list of those Authorities that have made the greatest number of inspections. The names of thirty-eight of these towns are given, and Wallasey is sixteenth on the list.

Local
Government
Board
Annual
Report.

ANNUAL VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Local Government Board, Mr. Owen J. Llewellyn, His Majesty's Canal Boat Inspector, paid his annual visit to the Department on the 13th February, 1906, for the purpose of examining the various books, notices and correspondence in connection with the work required to be carried out by the Local Authority under the Canal Boats Acts and Local Government Board Regulations made thereunder. After Mr. Llewellyn had completed his inspection he informed me that he was quite satisfied with the manner in which the work had been performed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

January, 1907.

General Information about the Project

The project is a study of the effects of the new law on the economy. It is a joint effort of the government and the private sector. The study will be conducted over a period of six months. The results will be used to inform the government's policy-making process. The project is funded by the government and the private sector. The study will be conducted by a team of experts in the field of economics. The results will be published in a report that will be made available to the public. The project is a priority for the government and the private sector. It is a key part of the government's strategy to improve the economy. The study will provide valuable information about the effects of the new law on the economy. It will also provide information about the needs of the private sector. The project is a model of cooperation between the government and the private sector. It is a key part of the government's strategy to improve the economy. The study will provide valuable information about the effects of the new law on the economy. It will also provide information about the needs of the private sector. The project is a model of cooperation between the government and the private sector.

Objectives of the Project

The objectives of the project are to determine the effects of the new law on the economy, to identify the needs of the private sector, and to provide information to the government's policy-making process. The project will be conducted in three phases. The first phase will be to determine the effects of the new law on the economy. The second phase will be to identify the needs of the private sector. The third phase will be to provide information to the government's policy-making process. The project will be conducted over a period of six months. The results will be used to inform the government's policy-making process. The project is funded by the government and the private sector. The study will be conducted by a team of experts in the field of economics. The results will be published in a report that will be made available to the public. The project is a priority for the government and the private sector. It is a key part of the government's strategy to improve the economy. The study will provide valuable information about the effects of the new law on the economy. It will also provide information about the needs of the private sector. The project is a model of cooperation between the government and the private sector.

Methodology of the Project

The methodology of the project is to use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative methods will be used to identify the needs of the private sector. The quantitative methods will be used to determine the effects of the new law on the economy. The project will be conducted in three phases. The first phase will be to determine the effects of the new law on the economy. The second phase will be to identify the needs of the private sector. The third phase will be to provide information to the government's policy-making process. The project will be conducted over a period of six months. The results will be used to inform the government's policy-making process. The project is funded by the government and the private sector. The study will be conducted by a team of experts in the field of economics. The results will be published in a report that will be made available to the public. The project is a priority for the government and the private sector. It is a key part of the government's strategy to improve the economy. The study will provide valuable information about the effects of the new law on the economy. It will also provide information about the needs of the private sector. The project is a model of cooperation between the government and the private sector.

Expected Results of the Project

The expected results of the project are to determine the effects of the new law on the economy, to identify the needs of the private sector, and to provide information to the government's policy-making process. The project will be conducted in three phases. The first phase will be to determine the effects of the new law on the economy. The second phase will be to identify the needs of the private sector. The third phase will be to provide information to the government's policy-making process. The project will be conducted over a period of six months. The results will be used to inform the government's policy-making process. The project is funded by the government and the private sector. The study will be conducted by a team of experts in the field of economics. The results will be published in a report that will be made available to the public. The project is a priority for the government and the private sector. It is a key part of the government's strategy to improve the economy. The study will provide valuable information about the effects of the new law on the economy. It will also provide information about the needs of the private sector. The project is a model of cooperation between the government and the private sector.