

[Report 1912] / Medical Officer of Health, Wallasey Local Board / U.D.C. / County Borough.

Contributors

Wallasey (England). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1912

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ra7dh6xn>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Borough of Wallasey,

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY

T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at Law,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

LIVERPOOL :

CHARLES BIRCHALL, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &C., 17, JAMES STREET.

1913.


66772

7974



CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Ashpit Abolition	53	Insanitary Property—Cont.	
Bakehouses	65	1-7, Wallasey Village ...	56
Births	16	138, Wheatland Lane ...	56
Canal Boat Inspection	73	165-169, Wheatland Lane	56
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-		L.G.B. Tables, 1 to 4	81
shops	67	Measles	32
Deaths	17	Meat Inspection	67
Do. Street List	85	Meteorological Reports	53
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	37	Midwives	49
Diphtheria	29	Offensive Trades	66
Drain Reconstruction	58	Phthisis	39
Early Closing Order	66	Physical Features of the Dis-	
Employment of Children Act ...	76	trict, etc.	8
Factory and Workshop In-		Population	15
spection	60	“ Return ” Cases, Scarlet	
Food and Drugs Inspection	67 & 69	Fever	27
Hospital, Cases treated in ...	48	Sanitary Work, Details of ...	71
Houses, Inhabited	15	Scarlet Fever	26
Housing, Town Planning, &c.,		Seats for Shop Assistants Act	66
Act	55	Smallpox	24
Infant Mortality	20	Schools, Notifications from ...	34
Infectious Diseases	23	Sewer Re-construction	58
Infectious Diseases Suspected		Street Lists (Deaths)	85
at School	34	Sub-let Houses... ..	57
Insanitary Property :—	55	Statistical Summary	7
1-12, Field Cottages... ..	56	Stable Yard Inspections	66
1-5, Little Street	56	Typhoid	31
“ May Court ”	56	Vaccination Returns	51
“ Tower Cottage ” Mill		Wards	10
Lane	56	Wards, Statistics <i>re</i>	11
1, 2, 3, 4, Robinson’s		Water Statistics	70
Cottages	56	Whooping Cough	33
1, 2, 3, Smithy Lane	56	Zymotic Diseases	22



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30228578>

Health, Hospital and Cemetery Committee

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

To NOVEMBER, 1912.

Chairman :

MR. JOSEPH BOUGHEY.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. HAROLD COVENTRY.

MR. ALDERMAN BANKS, L.R.C.P.I.

MR. ALDERMAN BURROWS.

MR. ALDERMAN DAWSON, F.C.A.

Councillors :

MR. W. J. BELLIS, J.P.,

MR. E. BRICK,

DR. J. McMILLAN,

MR. A. QUINN,

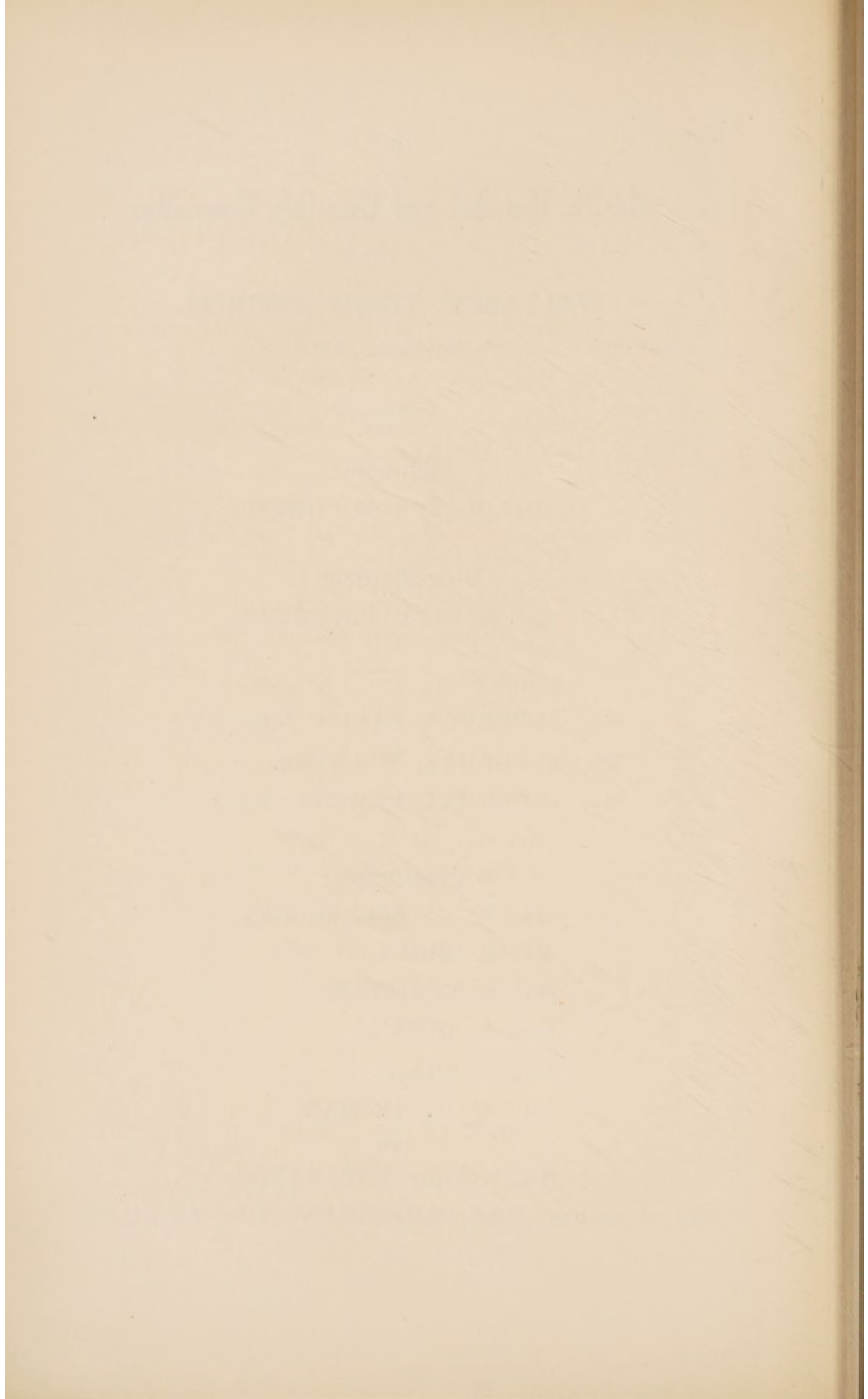
MR. J. SHAW,

MR. W. J. YEOMAN,

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN JOHN OLDERSHAW, M.D., J.P., C.C.).



OFFICIALS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Camb.); of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,
Medical Officer of Health.

*HERBERT CLAUDIUS BASCOMBE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CHARLES HORSFALL SCOTT
*Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Acts, 1885 and 1886.*

*JAMES MANSEL DAWKIN,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

*ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

*THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

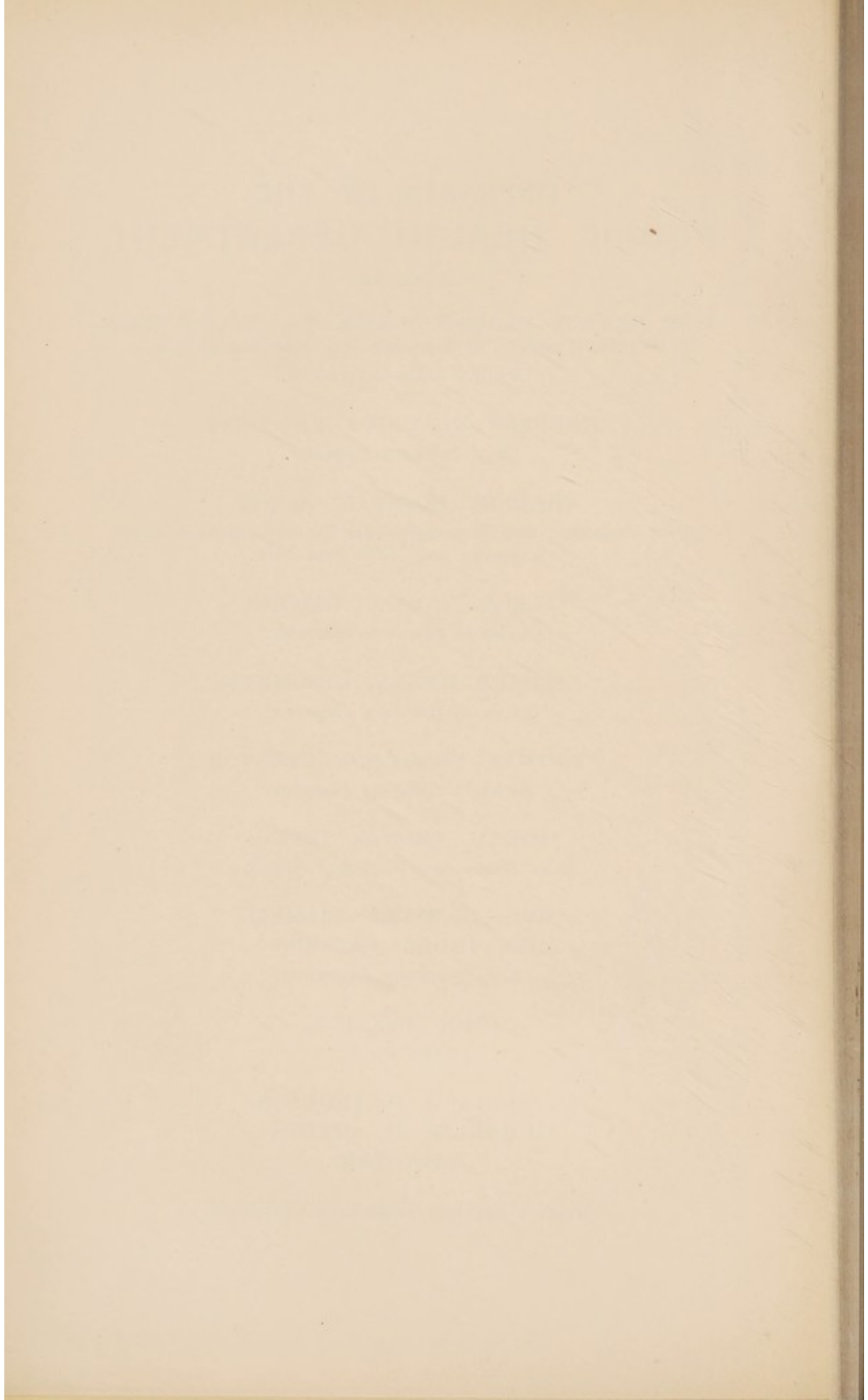
*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,
Shop Hours and Workshop Inspector.

*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL,
MISS THORA LARSEN,
Lady Sanitary Inspectors.

JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk.

RICHARD C. THOMSON,
CHARLES H. SQUIRE,
Junior Clerks.

*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.



Information required by the Local Government Board in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, and not included in the body of this Report.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Wallasey is a part of the Wirral Peninsula and itself forms a Peninsula, bounded by the River Mersey on the East, the Irish Sea on the North, Birkenhead and Wallasey Docks on the South and South-West, with a mile of flat land on the West between head of docks and sea. The ground rises from Seacombe in a back-bone along the middle of the district, reaching a height of 200 feet above the sea at New Brighton, affording splendid facilities for drainage East and West of this natural ridge. New red sandstone underlies all this district, at a variable depth, with pockets of alluvium, drift clay, gravel and marl.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is mainly a residential place, a large number of the inhabitants being engaged in business in Liverpool. Some large docks, forming part of the Port of Liverpool, are situated in the Borough. There are also in the district extensive Lairages, where imported sheep and cattle are killed. There is no occupation which would have any particular influence on the public health. No industries of any moment, beyond three large flour mills, are established in the Borough employing any large number of men. Building operations, however, have in the last few years been very extensive.

The number of persons admitted from the parishes of Liscard, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, and Wallasey, to the Workhouse Infirmary and Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1912, was 269.

The number of ordinary cases admitted to the Workhouse for the same period from the said Parishes was 96.

Amount of Poor-Law Out-Relief paid in those Parishes, £2,718 12s. 3d.

The following Acts have been adopted by the Local Board, by the Urban District Council and by the Corporation, and are now in force within the Borough :—

1. The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889; adopted October 24th, 1889.
2. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; adopted December 4th, 1890.
3. The Public Libraries Acts; adopted March 3rd, 1898.
4. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.; adopted April 21st, 1898.
5. The Baths and Washhouses Acts; adopted February 7th, 1895.
6. Notification of Births Act, 1907; adopted 1911.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is partly from wells in new red sandstone, 320 to 900 feet deep, reinforced by a supply of 750,000 gallons per day from Lake Vyrnwy, upland surface water. No filtration is necessary. The service is a constant one, and the supply ample and pure.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system obtains throughout the Borough and the crude sewage is discharged into the Mersey below low water level.

The growth of Wallasey has been extremely rapid, with the result that most of the house drains are new, and have been constructed under modern bye-laws and strict supervision. All new house drains are subjected to a smoke test before being finally covered, while every year a large number of the drains of old houses are re-laid.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There remain at present 769 single ashpits and 1,200 double ashpits. These are emptied on an average every five weeks by the employés of the Council. Their number is being steadily reduced. 1,260 ashpits have been abolished during the past 4 years and bins substituted. Bins are now required in all new property. These are emptied once a week, and the total number of bins is now 16,352

Wards.

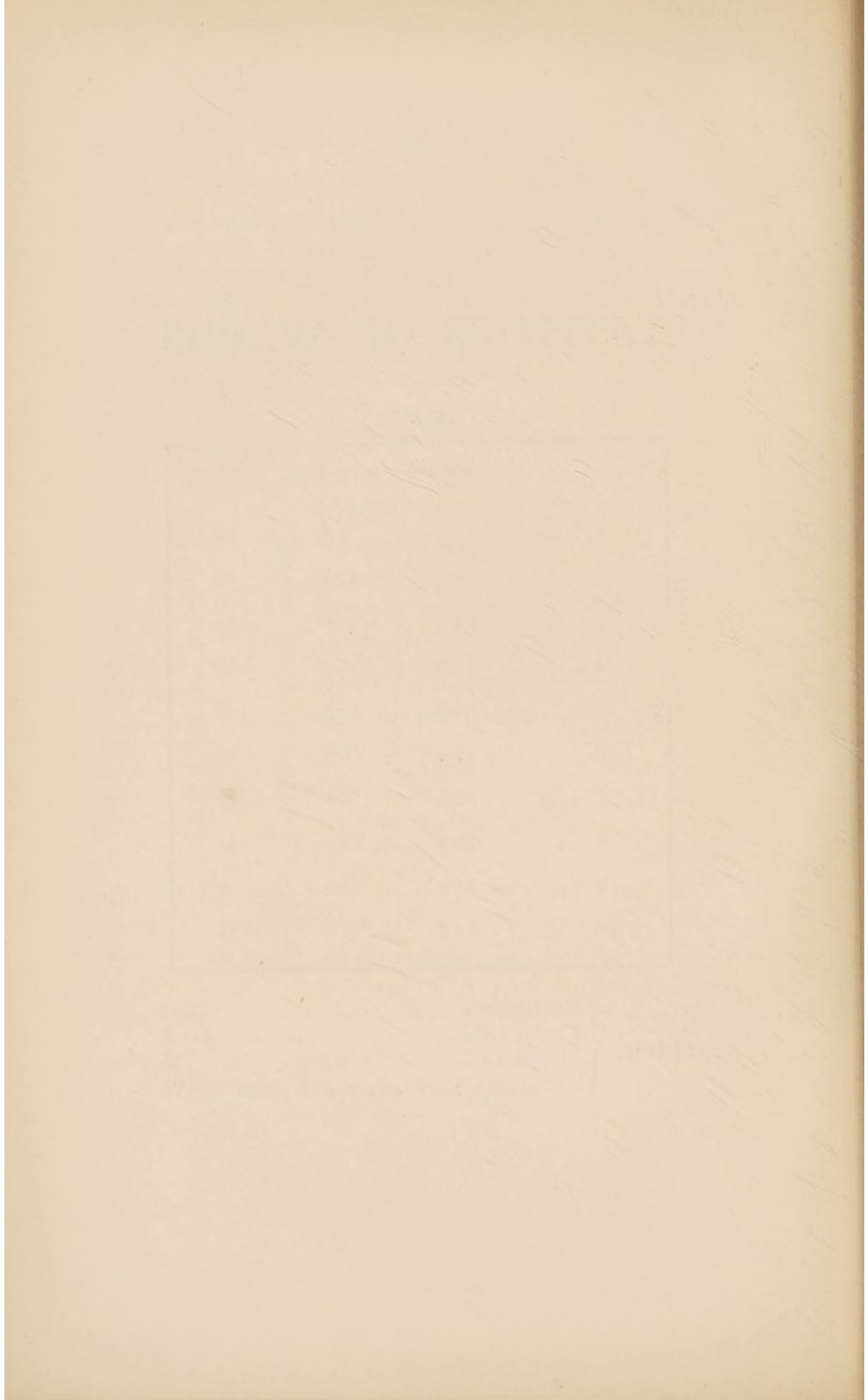
- No. 1—NEW BRIGHTON.
 - „ 2—UPPER BRIGHTON.
 - „ 3—NORTH LISCARD.
 - „ 4—SOUTH LISCARD.
 - „ 5—NORTH EGREMONT.
 - „ 6—SOUTH EGREMONT.
 - „ 7—NORTH SEACOMBE.
 - „ 8—SOUTH SEACOMBE.
 - „ 9—POULTON.
 - „ 10—WALLASEY.
-

STATISTICS OF WARDS.

1912.

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality rate
No. 1 Ward.	15·1	9·5	73
„ 2 „	18·5	11·7	68
„ 3 „	18·6	10·8	53
„ 4 „	18·2	15·7	116
„ 5 „	14·8	11·4	100
„ 6 „	17·4	10·3	80
„ 7 „	30·0	16·4	93
„ 8 „	28·6	12·1	94
„ 9 „	34·8	11·1	68
„ 10 „	20·6	8·6	44

WHOLE DISTRICT.	{	BIRTH-RATE 22·1 DEATH-RATE 11·6 INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE ... 76 ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE. 23·76
--------------------	---	---



Public Health Department,

February 28th, 1913.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Wallasey.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the health of the Borough, in compliance with the duty statutorily placed upon me.

The report contains the vital statistics for the year and details of the work carried out by my Department.

It will be noticed that the Mortality Rates are exceedingly low, the Death Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate both being the lowest on record. The last-named rate, on referring to page 20, is seen to be largely due to the very remarkable fact that only one death occurred from summer diarrhoea during the year. Last year there were no fewer than 46.

I have again to thank the Members of the Health Committee in particular, and the Council generally, for the support which has invariably and generously been extended to me in my work.

I would like at the same time to express, publicly, my thanks to the members of my Staff for their extremely valuable co-operation, as a consequence of which a vast amount of work has been carried out with an entire absence of friction, and with results which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the community.

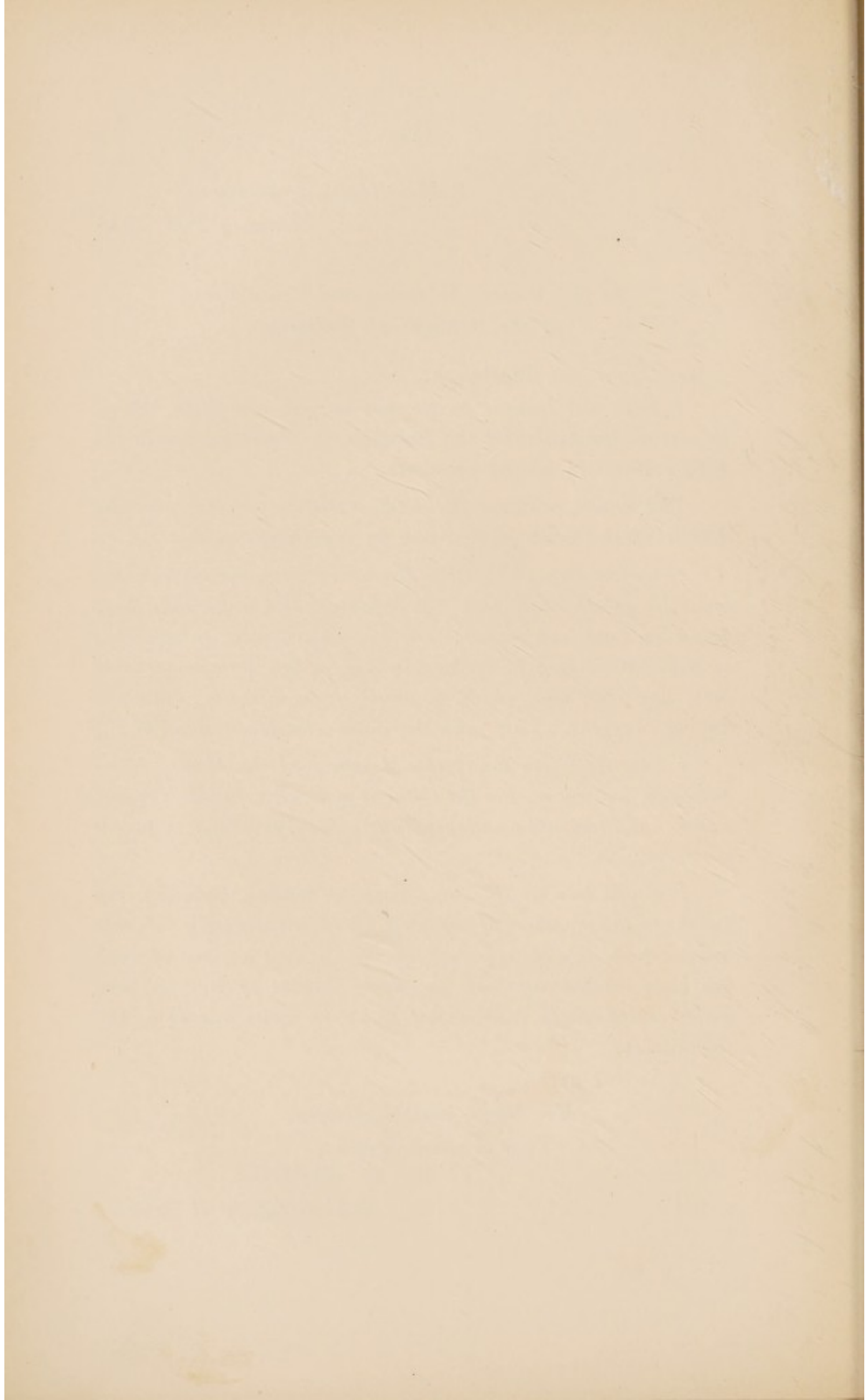
I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.



Part I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The increase in the population of Wallasey has been extraordinary. Between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 the population increased over 46 per cent., which was a greater increase than that of any other town outside the London area except Coventry.

The population shown by the last four census returns has been as follows:—

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe ...	7,640	14,900	20,749	30,566
Liscard	11,612	16,356	28,661	38,659
Wallasey	1,940	1,971	4,169	9,279
Entire District... ..	21,192	33,227	53,579	78,504

The following Table shows the number of new houses certified for habitation during the past nine years:—

1904	259	1908	604
1905	432	1909	630
1906	614	1910	739
1907	706	1911	600
1912	417		

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the three Townships for the past seven years:—

	Poulton-cum- Seacombe.	Liscard.	Wallasey.	TOTALS.	Increase on Previous Year.
1906	5,002	7,501	1,313	13,816	1,907
1907	5,223	7,911	1,492	14,626	810
1908	5,562	7,976	1,686	15,224	598
1909	5,840	7,991	1,852	15,683	459
1910	6,083	8,135	2,024	16,242	559
1911	6,404	8,250	2,303	16,957	715
1912	6,591	8,436	2,495	17,522	565

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF EACH WARD AT THE 1911 CENSUS, AND THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AT THE MIDDLE OF 1912.

Ward No.		Census.	Estimated middle 1912.
1.	New Brighton Ward ...	7,871	8,100
2.	Upper Brighton Ward ...	7,706	7,900
3.	North Liscard Ward ...	7,767	8,000
4.	South Liscard Ward ...	7,755	8,000
5.	North Egremont Ward ...	5,923	6,100
6.	South Egremont Ward ...	9,089	9,300
7.	North Seacombe Ward ...	6,941	7,100
8.	South Seacombe Ward ...	7,874	8,100
9.	Poulton Ward ...	8,299	8,500
10.	Wallasey Ward ...	9,279	9,900
		78,504	81,000

This is a very rough estimate. It is impossible to satisfactorily estimate the population of the Wards until the full Census details are forthcoming, but having regard to the fact that it is only two years since the Census was taken, the estimate may be taken to be sufficiently accurate as the basis on which to calculate statistics for comparative purposes.

Births.

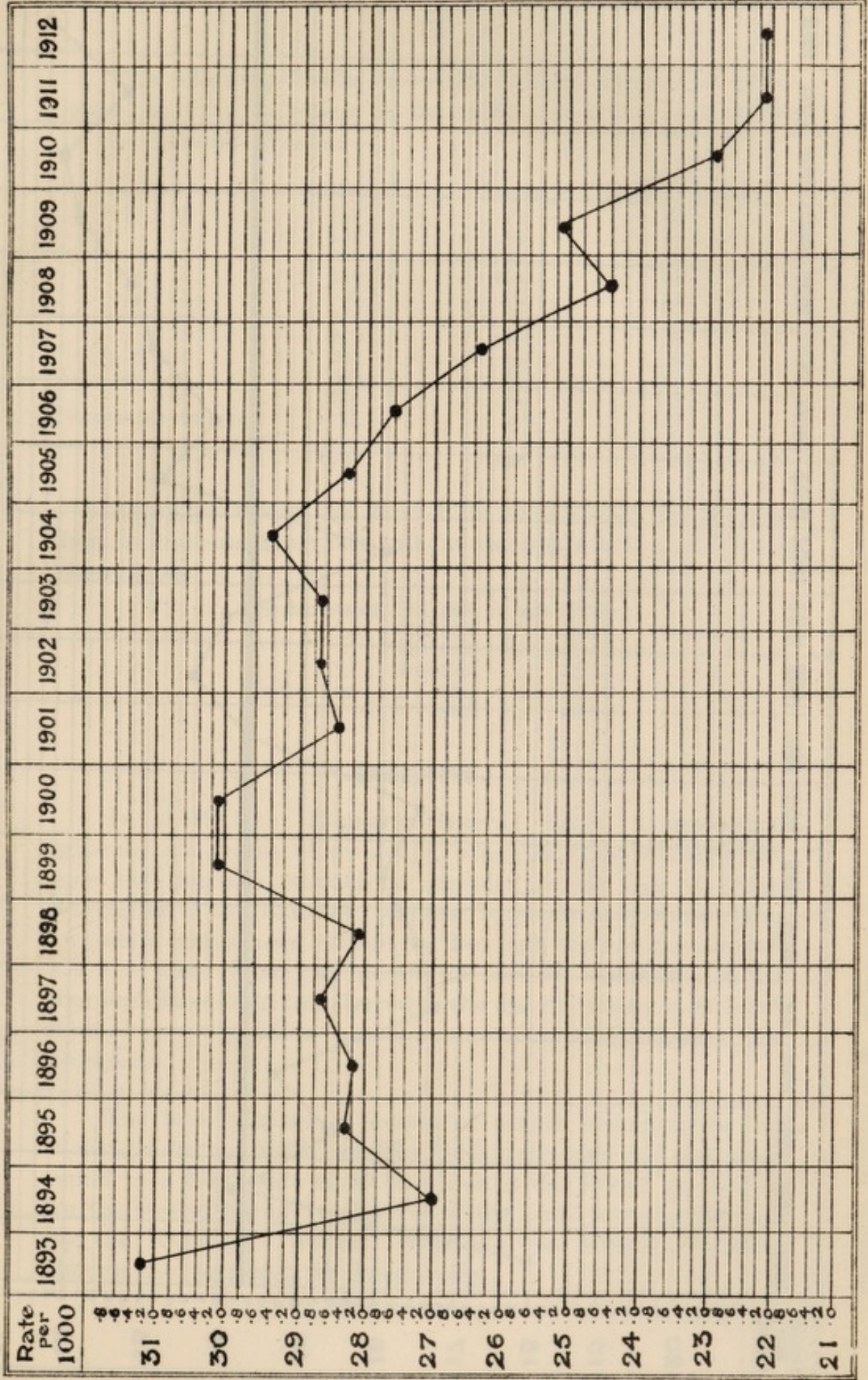
The Births during the year numbered 1,791 (916 males and 875 females), giving a Birth-Rate of 22·1 per 1,000, compared with 23·8 for the whole of England and Wales. The Births were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

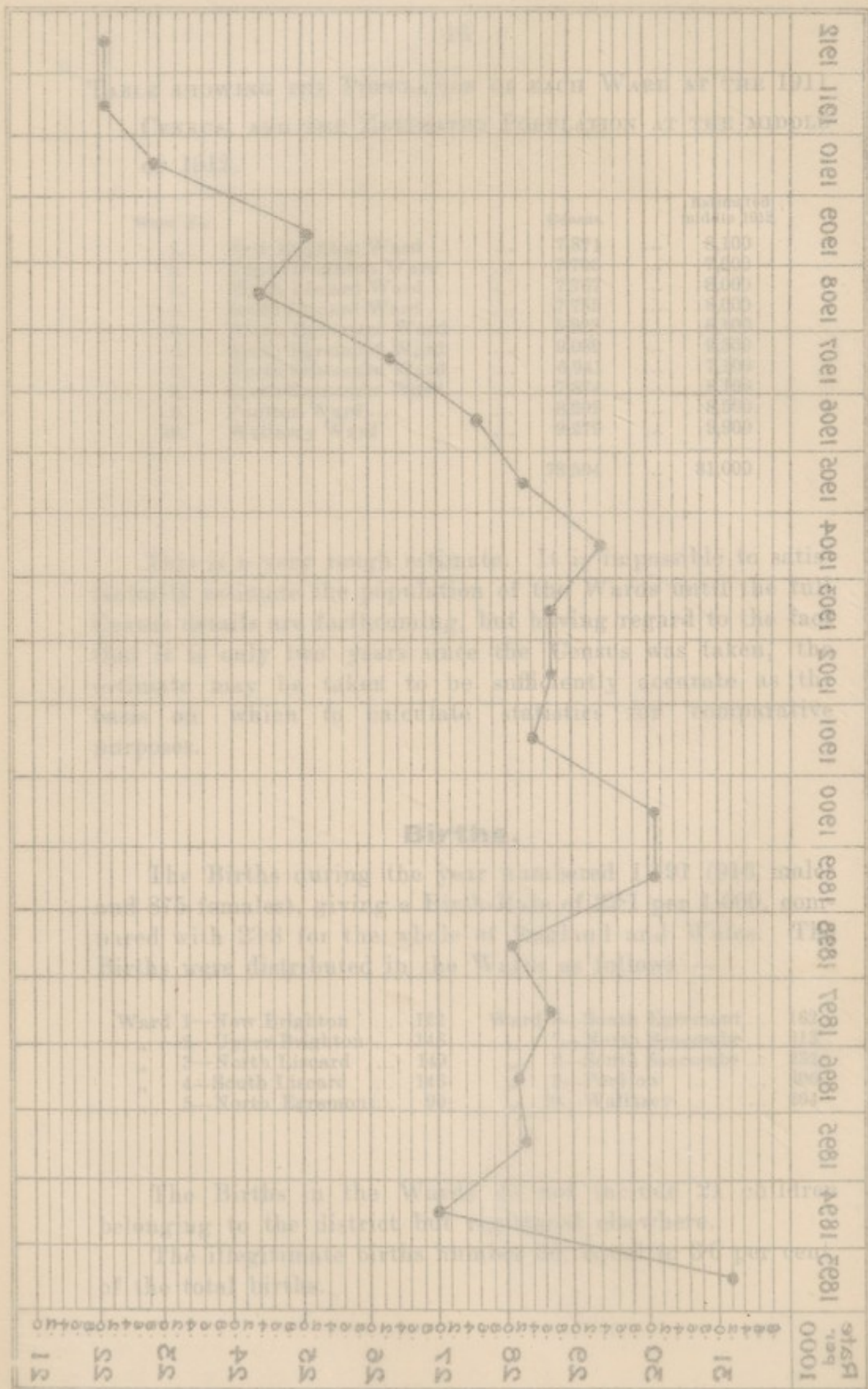
Ward 1—New Brighton ...	122	Ward 6—South Egremont ...	162
„ 2—Upper Brighton ...	146	„ 7—North Seacombe ...	213
„ 3—North Liscard ...	149	„ 8—South Seacombe ...	232
„ 4—South Liscard ...	146	„ 9—Poulton ...	306
„ 5—North Egremont... ..	90	„ 10—Wallasey ...	204

The Births in the Wards do not include 21 children belonging to the district but registered elsewhere.

The illegitimate births number 66, equal to 3·6 per cent. of the total births.

Chart shewing BIRTH RATES of Wallasey for the last 20 years.





Births.

The births during the year ended 1921 (1922) amounted to 875 (875) being a fall of 100 (100) on 1920 (975) and a fall of 218 (218) on the whole of the period. The births were distributed in the following manner:

Ward	Number of Births	Percentage
1—New Brighton	387	44.2%
2—New Brighton	282	32.2%
3—North Lizard	140	16.0%
4—South Lizard	105	12.0%
5—South Linton	50	5.7%

The births in the year ended 1921 (1922) were 21 children belonging to the district in 1921 (1922) and 20 children in 1920 (1921). The illegitimate births numbered 100 (100) or 11.4% (11.4%) of the total births.

The following Table shows the natural increase of population, that is, the excess in the number of births over deaths in the different years:

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
1891	1134	1116	18
1892	1116	1116	0
1893	1116	1116	0
1894	1116	1116	0
1895	1116	1116	0
1896	1116	1116	0
1897	1116	1116	0
1898	1116	1116	0
1899	1116	1116	0
1900	1116	1116	0
1901	1116	1116	0
1902	1116	1116	0
1903	1116	1116	0
1904	1116	1116	0
1905	1116	1116	0
1906	1116	1116	0
1907	1116	1116	0
1908	1116	1116	0
1909	1116	1116	0
1910	1116	1116	0
1911	1116	1116	0
1912	1116	1116	0

The following Table shows the natural increase of population for the various quinquennial periods, and for the years 1911 and 1912 in particular:

Period	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
1891-1895	5580	5580	0
1896-1900	5580	5580	0
1901-1905	5580	5580	0
1906-1910	5580	5580	0
1911	5580	5580	0
1912	5580	5580	0

In 1910 the Registrar-General made arrangements whereby all deaths of residents, wherever they occurred outside the Borough, should be included in the list of deaths belonging to the Borough, whereas previously only those deaths in public institutions outside the Borough were so transferred. On the other hand, all deaths of persons who had formerly resided in the Borough have been transferred to the district where they lived at the time of their death, and a more accurate death rate has been ascertained.

The total number of deaths of persons belonging to the Borough during the year 1911 was 1116, which is a lower rate than in any of the large towns, and is the lowest rate of the large towns, published by the Registrar-General. Moreover, on several occasions during the year the lowest rate.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, BURGESS ROAD, BURGESS ROAD, BURGESS ROAD

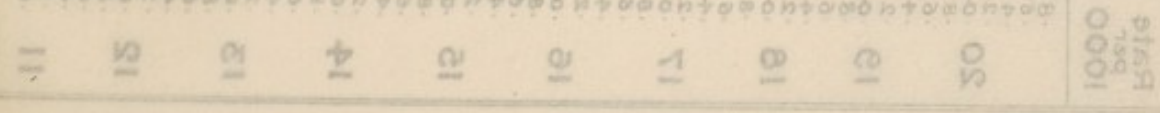
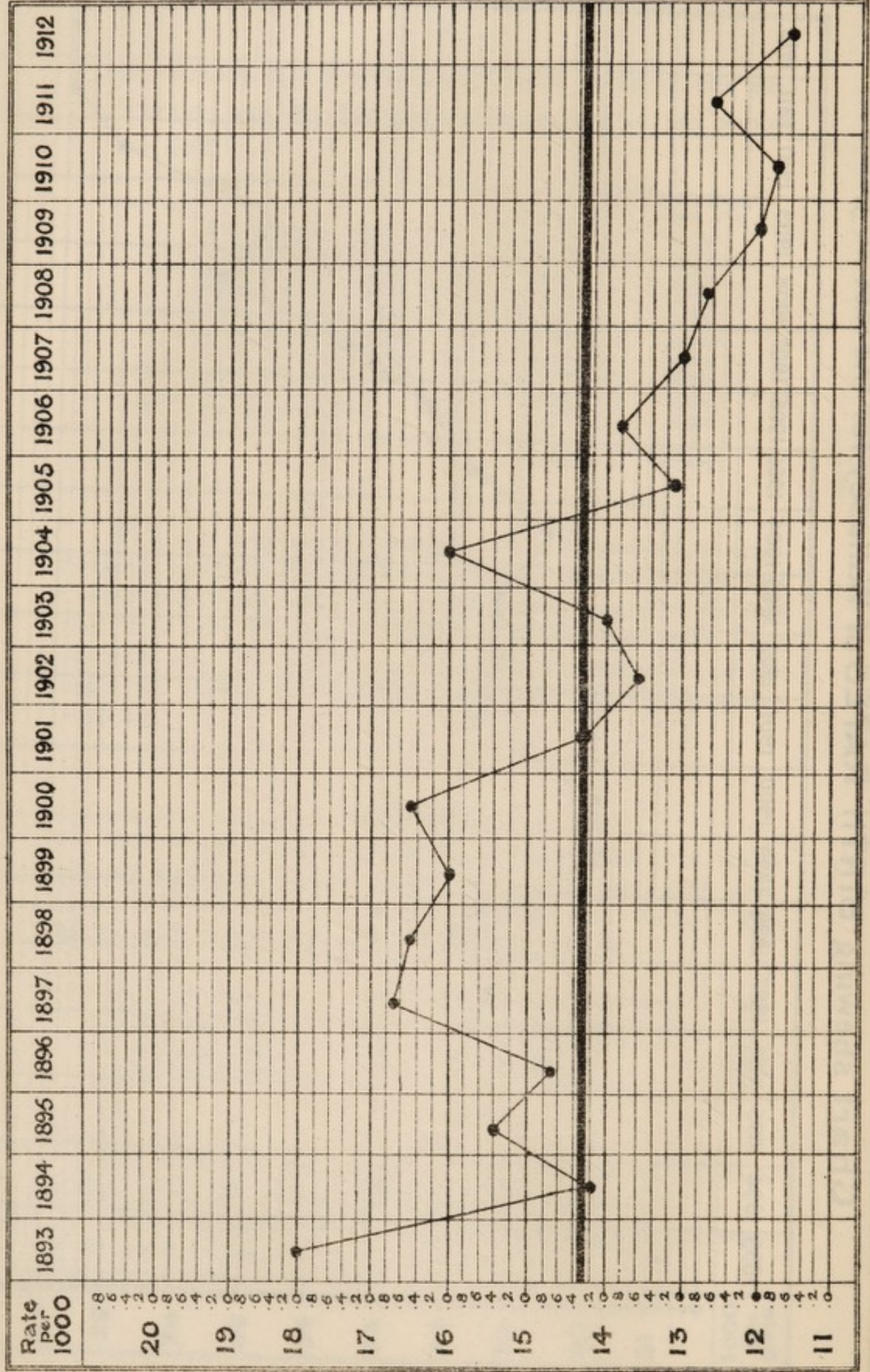


Chart shewing DEATH RATES of Wallasey for the past 20 years .



The following Table shows the natural increase of population, that is, the excess in the number of births over deaths in the different Wards:—

Ward No.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1	122	77	45
2	146	93	53
3	149	87	62
4	146	126	20
5	90	70	20
6	162	96	66
7	213	117	96
8	232	98	134
9	306	95	211
10	204	85	119
Registered elsewhere	21	...	21
	1,791	944	847

A comparison of the Birth-Rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and for the years 1911 and 1912 is interesting.

For the period	1891-1895	it was	29.50.
"	1896-1900	"	29.08.
"	1901-1905	"	28.72.
"	1906-1910	"	25.27.
For the Year	... 1911	"	22.1.
"	... 1912	"	22.1.

Deaths.

In 1910 the Registrar-General made arrangements whereby *all* deaths of residents, wherever they occurred outside the Borough, should be included in the list of deaths belonging to the Borough, whereas formerly only those dying in public institutions outside the Borough were so transferred. On the other hand, all deaths of visitors occurring in the Borough have been transferred to the district where they lived. It is thus now possible to give a more accurate death-rate than formerly.

The total number of deaths of people belonging to this Borough during 1912 was 944 (483 males and 461 females), equal to a death-rate of 11.6, which is the lowest on record. In the weekly list of death-rates of the large towns, published by the Registrar General, Wallasey on several occasions during the year had the lowest rate.

A comparison of the death-rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and the years 1911 and 1912 is appended:—

For the period	1891-1895	it was	16.1
"	"	1896-1900	" 16.1
"	"	1901-1905	" 14.2
"	"	1906-1910	" 12.6
"	year	1911	" 12.6
"	"	1912	" 11.6

The deaths were distributed as follows in the Wards:—

Ward No.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.
1	77	9.5
2	93	11.7
3	87	10.8
4	126	15.7
5	70	11.4
6	96	10.3
7	117	16.4
8	98	12.1
9	95	11.1
10	85	8.6

78 Inquests were held, 65 of these being on residents and 13 on non-residents.

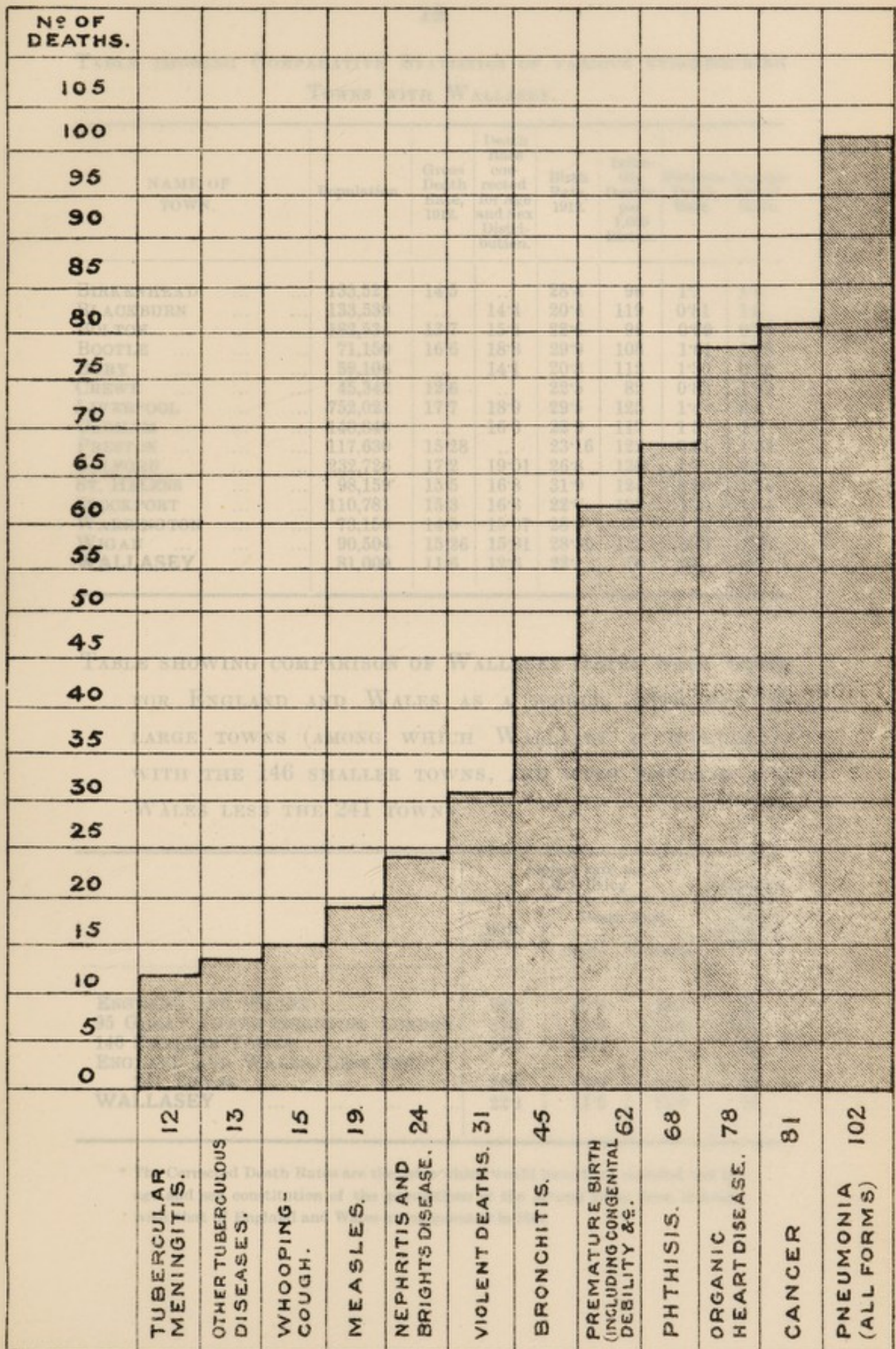
16 of the deaths were those of illegitimate children, 14 of them being under 1 year of age; of these 5 died in the Work-house.

The ages and causes of the illegitimate deaths under 1 year of age were as follows:—

Less than 1 hour (1 case)	...	Suffocation.
1 month (3 cases)	...	Marasmus.
1 month (1 case)	...	Pneumonia.
1 month (1 case)	...	Premature Birth.
1 month (1 case)	...	Incorrect Feeding.
3 months (1 case)	...	Broncho-pneumonia.
8 months (1 case)	...	Syphilis.
10 months (1 case)	...	Broncho-pneumonia.

As in former years several deaths, which were really those of illegitimate children, have been registered in the father's name, thus reducing the rate of illegitimate deaths.

COMPARATIVE VIEW
of **TWELVE** of the **PRINCIPAL CAUSES** of
DEATH in **WALLASEY** during **1912**.



COMPARATIVE VIEW
of TWELVE of the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of
DEATH in WALLASEY during 1912.

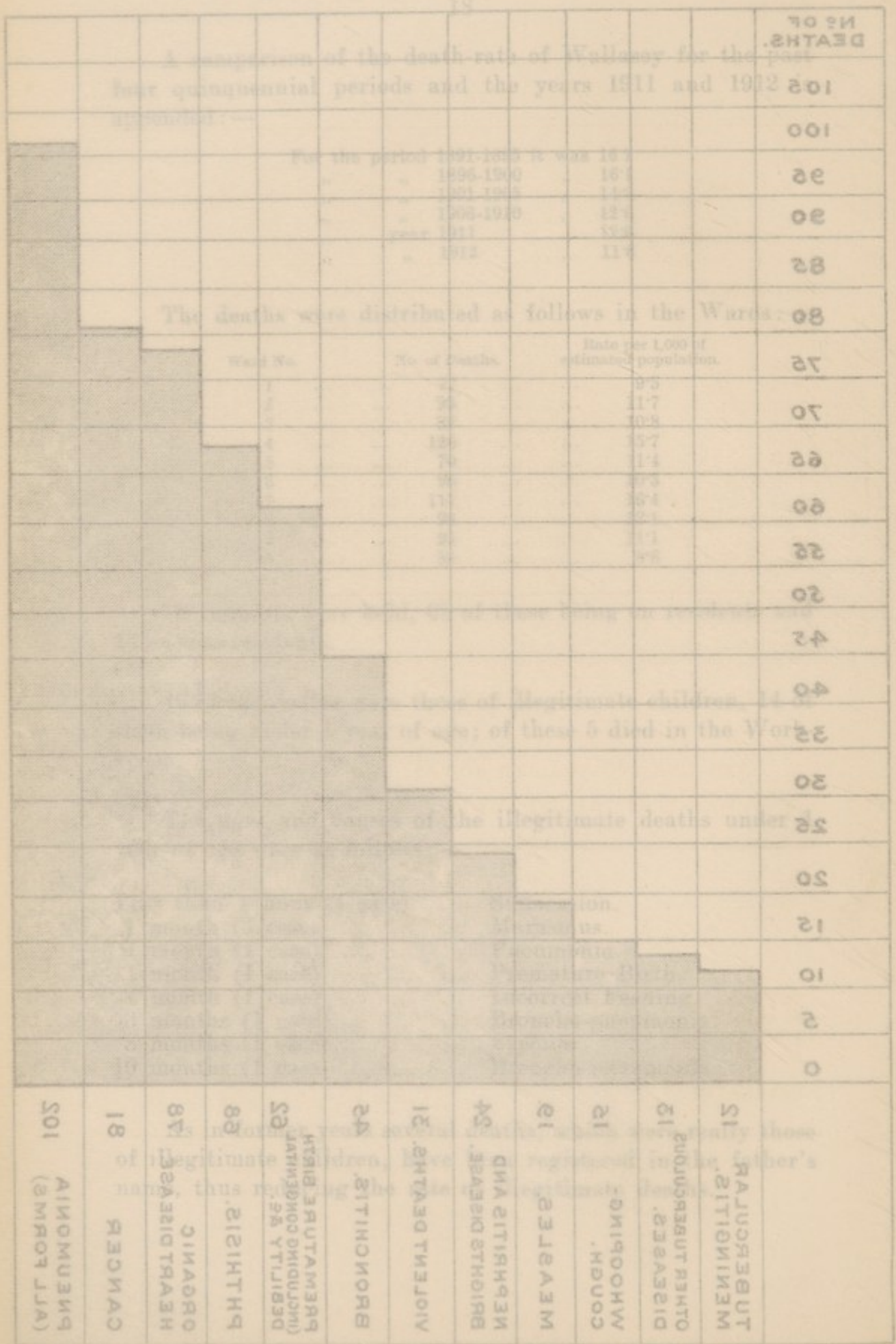


TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF VARIOUS NEIGHBOURING TOWNS WITH WALLASEY.

NAME OF TOWN.	Population.	Gross Death Rate, 1912.	Death Rate corrected for Age and Sex Distribution.	Birth Rate, 1912.	Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.
BIRKENHEAD	133,521	14·5	...	28·4	96	1·1	1·4
BLACKBURN	133,539	...	14·4	20·4	119	0·81	1·0
BOLTON	182,534	13·7	15·4	22·6	96	0·99	0·73
BOOTLE	71,150	16·6	18·3	29·9	108	1·61	1·79
BURY	59,106	...	14·1	20·8	112	1·30	0·86
CREWE	45,342	12·6	...	22·5	82	0·83	1·49
LIVERPOOL	752,021	17·7	18·9	29·5	125	1·4	2·4
OLDHAM	148,840	...	16·3	22·9	117	1·3	1·3
PRESTON	117,630	15·28	...	23·16	122	0·81	1·33
SALFORD	232,726	17·2	19·01	26·8	130	1·5	2·2
ST. HELENS	98,159	15·5	16·8	31·9	124	0·92	1·76
STOCKPORT	110,781	15·3	16·3	22·7	109	1·31	1·44
WARRINGTON	73,158	14·5	15·07	28·3	92	1·12	2·07
WIGAN	90,504	15·26	15·91	28·59	125	0·72	1·34
WALLASEY	81,000	11·6	12·6	22·1	76	0·8	0·7

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF WALLASEY RATES WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE, WITH THE 95 LARGE TOWNS (AMONG WHICH WALLASEY IS INCLUDED), WITH THE 146 SMALLER TOWNS, AND WITH ENGLAND AND WALES LESS THE 241 TOWNS.

	Annual rate per 1,000 living.			Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		
		Crude.	Corrected	
ENGLAND AND WALES	23·8	13·3	13·3	95
95 GREAT TOWNS INCLUDING LONDON	24·9	13·8	14·6	101
146 SMALLER TOWNS	23·8	12·4	13·0	99
ENGLAND AND WALES, LESS THE 241 TOWNS	22·6	12·9	12·1	86
WALLASEY	22·1	11·6	12·6	76

* The Corrected Death Rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1912 the deaths of 137 children were recorded who had not at the time of their death reached the age of 1 year. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 76 per 1,000 births, the lowest on record for Wallasey.

Let us examine the Table relating to infant mortality on page 84, and compare it with similar Tables of the last three years.

	1909	1910	1911	1912
1—Common Infectious Diseases caused	4 deaths	11 deaths	4 deaths	9 deaths
2—Diarrhœal Diseases caused	14	38	59	3
3—Wasting Diseases (including Pre- mature Birth, Atrophy and Marasmus) caused	56	32	67	62
4—Tuberculous Diseases caused... ..	13	9	6	7
5—And other causes, including Res- piratory Diseases, Convulsions and Overlying, caused	61	59	54	56
Including Bronchitis and Pneumonia			(20)	

The fall in the infant mortality rate is obviously due to the lessened mortality from diarrhœal diseases. Such a low mortality from this class of disease has never before been reached. Not a single death from summer diarrhœa occurred within the Borough; the one death ascribed to that disease having occurred in Tranmere Workhouse and referred to an infant found by the Police in a street on August Bank Holiday. The other two were deaths from enteritis in the early part of the year.

Having regard to previous experience, it is a very remarkable fact to record that not one death from summer diarrhœa occurred among a population of 81,000 people. No doubt the wet and cold summer was a factor of very considerable importance—very probably the deciding factor in bringing about this happy result—but the fact remains that the last summer was not by any means the only wet and cold summer on record, nor yet the coldest and wettest. Never

before, however, has there been such a low mortality. Some other forces must have been at work, which were not formerly at work. It cannot be denied now what these forces are, and Local Authorities and voluntary associations, which have worked in this field hand in hand with Local Authorities, may take great credit to themselves for the efforts which have been so successfully undertaken to minimise this enormous blot on our civilisation, namely, the wastage of infant lives.

In 1912, there were 66 illegitimate births, and 14 deaths of illegitimate children below the age of 1, giving a mortality rate per thousand illegitimate children born of 212, which is nearly three times the infant mortality rate for the whole population. This speaks for itself. An illegitimate child, as is proved by German experience, has as good a chance of surviving the first year of life, under proper conditions, as a child born in wedlock. The conditions under which illegitimate children are tended in England are not satisfactory, and, in my opinion, reform is necessary in this direction.

The Table below shows the Infant Mortality Rates in the Wards during 1912:—

WARDS.					
		Per 1000 births.			Per 1000 births.
No. 1	...	73	No. 6	...	80
No. 2	...	68	No. 7	...	93
No. 3	...	53	No. 8	...	94
No. 4	...	116	No. 9	...	68
No. 5	...	100	No. 10	...	44

It is interesting to compare this Table with a similar Table of last year. At that time Wards Nos. 5, 7 and 8 had mortalities of more than 100, namely, 128, 140 and 197. No. 4 Ward, which this year has the highest mortality rate, had last year the second lowest, namely, 76.

Inquiries instituted in 1908 as to the causes and circumstances attending the deaths of children under 1 year have been continued in 1912. 1,134 births were visited. At the time of the first visit 87 per cent. were fed entirely on the breast; 7 per cent. were bottle-fed, 5 per cent. on breast and bottle. Of the deaths of children under 1 year (137 in number), 10 were breast-fed, 56 were bottle-fed, 16 were fed on breast and bottle, 22 were not fed at all, and particulars were not ascertained with regard to 33 of the deaths. It will thus be seen that over twelve times more children are breast-fed than are bottle-fed on the occasion of the first visit; the number of deaths of bottle-fed children is, however, over five times as great as those entirely breast-fed. These figures are most striking. If it is necessary to offer any inducement to mothers anxious for the welfare of their children to feed them from the breast where possible, these figures ought to supply that inducement.

It should be noted that nearly half of the total deaths of children under 1, namely, 62, come under the heads of premature births, which numbered 29, malformations 9, and atrophy, debility and marasmus, 24. Of these latter, 5 occurred under the age of 1 month—3 of them in the first week—probably due to pre-natal causes. The majority of deaths under this latter heading are of children weakly from birth, and of whom many would die even with the greatest possible care.

Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.
1899	241	30.58	163	328
1900	208	24.18	132	276
1901	219	28.33	142	293
1902	172	22.84	108	242
1903	183	23.92	113	269
1904	265	30.04	157	385
1905	163	21.10	98	240
1906	201	24.39	117	304
1907	179	20.43	101	357
1908	176	19.42	101	284
1909	148	16.7	80	227
1910	149	16.7	86	252
1911	190	19.0	109	269
1912	138	13.4	77	215

**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF 13 OF THE
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY
(BELOW ONE YEAR OF AGE) IN WALLASEY
DURING 1912.**

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Measles	23	50	39	55	44	32	4	10	46	1	1
Scarlet Fever	14	24	9	14	15	10	1	10	10	10	10
Diphtheria and Croup	24	31	23	38	30	41	2	30	20	20	20
Epidemic Typhus	13	9	5	11	11	11	9	18	13	1	1
Premature Birth	24	32	29	17	36	39	27	19	33	32	32
Atrophy and Debility	38	44	12	21	28	25	20	3	16	24	24
Totals	136	190	168	145	132	138	107	90	143	87	87

*Includes Gastritis.

N.B.—In reading this table it should be remembered that the actual number of children born has progressively increased from 1902.

The Deaths of Children under 1 year in the four quarters were as follows:—

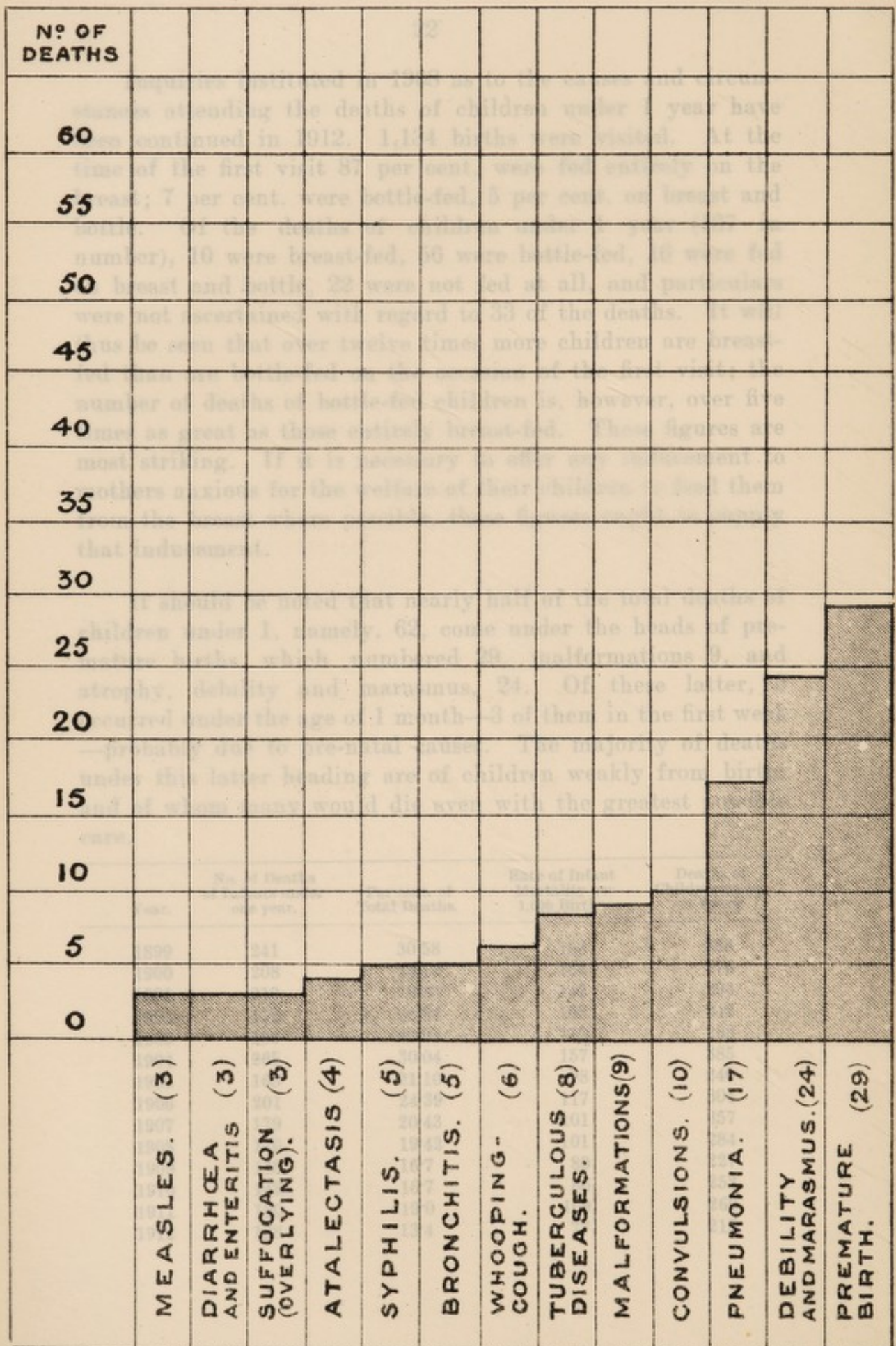
First Quarter	44	Third Quarter	35
Second Quarter	28	Fourth Quarter	30

The usual large increase in the Third Quarter is, this year, conspicuous by its absence.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past 10 Years.

Disease	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Measles	88	172	77	37	53	501	89	99	105	57	57
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	3	32	1	13	8	27	13	15	5	19	19
Epidemic Typhus	18	8	6	6	6	10	20	3	3	3	3
Premature Birth	3	12	10	12	7	8	9	4	16	9	9
Atrophy and Debility	19	22	2	15	13	28	28	21	21	21	21
Whooping Cough	5	7	8	5	3	1	1	5	1	1	1
Cholera and Enteritis	45	17	50	38	32	32	16	16	14	14	14

**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF 13 OF THE
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY
(BELOW ONE YEAR OF AGE) IN WALLASEY
DURING 1912.**



Details of Deaths under one year for the last 10 years, from those diseases most fatal to infants are given below:—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Diarrhoea	23	50	29	55	14	12	5	10	46	1
Convulsions	14	24	9	14	15	10	14	10	10	10
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	20	31	15	26	30	21	27	30	20	22
Enteritis	11	9	5	11*	11*	11	9	18	13	1
Premature Birth	24	32	29	17	36	39	27	19	38	29
Atrophy and Debility ...	38	44	21	21	26	25	20	3	16	24
Totals	130	190	108	145	132	118	102	90	143	87

*Includes Gastritis.

N.B.—In reading this table it should be remembered that the actual number of children born has progressively increased from 1902.

The Deaths of Children under 1 year in the four quarters were as follows:—

First Quarter	44	Third Quarter	35
Second Quarter	28	Fourth Quarter	30

The usual large increase in the Third Quarter is, this year, conspicuous by its absence.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past 10 Years.

DISEASE.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
TOTALS	88	172	77	137	63	105	60	90	105	57
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—
Measles	3	32	1	13	6	27	13	15	5	19
Scarlet Fever	18	8	6	6	6	10	20	3	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup	3	12	10	12	7	8	9	4	16	9
Whooping Cough	10	42	2	15	13	21	0	19	5	15
Fever (Typhoid)	5	7	8	5	3	4	2	5	1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	48	71	50	86	28	35	16	44	75	5
Rate per 1,000 of population	1.56	3.01	1.31	1.38	0.93	1.40	0.77	1.13	1.33	0.7

Infectious Diseases.

There has been no special incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year, nor have the cases occurred in any particular part of the district more than another. Compared with former years, the striking feature is the small number of notifications of typhoid fever, namely, 16; and of this small number several that went to Hospital were found, on observation, not to be so suffering.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the last 10 years:—

DISEASE.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small-pox	26	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1
Diphtheria	38	52	64	57	92	72	57	44	62	75
Membranous Croup ...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	41	39	53	28	45	32	32	32	42	28
Scarlet Fever	440	270	348	266	255	248	716	329	286	307
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	47	39	61	65	31	34	18	14	24	16
Puerperal Fever	2	4	6	2	4	3	2	4	3	3
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	176
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	596	413	533	419	427	391	825	430	498	606

Tables showing the Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the Wards and in the four quarters of the year:—

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE WARDS.

Ward No.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	TOTALS
1	—	9	1	21	1	—	14	46
2	—	11	3	22	4	—	16	56
3	—	6	6	44	2	3	6	67
4	—	12	4	42	3	—	30	91
5	—	4	2	18	—	—	21	45
6	—	6	2	25	1	—	17	51
7	—	8	2	19	2	—	19	50
8	—	5	2	40	1	—	19	67
9	—	6	2	43	1	—	16	68
10	1	8	4	33	1	—	18	65
TOTALS ...	1	75	28	307	16	3	176	606

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE QUARTERS.

Qr. 1	—	26	5	55	5	—	67	158
„ 2	1	22	5	74	2	—	47	151
„ 3	—	16	11	74	4	—	32	137
„ 4	—	11	7	104	5	3	30	160
TOTALS ...	1	75	28	307	16	3	176	606

Small-pox.

There was one case of small-pox notified during the year. The infected person was a stevedore who had been working on a boat which had been bought by some Turkish firm, and which was occupied by Turkish sailors who came overland.

The actual infecting person was not discovered. Some of the sailors had returned to Turkey before the onset of the illness. These were not seen, and it is possible that one of them was infected. Those that remained were in good health, so far as could be ascertained. There was at the time no case in Liverpool or Birkenhead or any neighbouring district.

The case was an exceedingly mild one. The patient had been vaccinated in infancy and was said to have been successfully re-vaccinated 11 years ago, but there was very little evidence of this. The patient was re-vaccinated twice after the appearance of the eruption, but unsuccessfully. The usual precautions were taken with regard to re-vaccination of contacts, and no further case occurred.

I may repeat here what I stated in my last year's Report, that Wallasey, as a part of the port of Liverpool, is always liable to be infected with this disease. As an example, last year 36 people were, at different times, kept under observation in this district who had been in contact with the disease on board ship. Small-pox is exceedingly prevalent at the present time in Eastern Europe, and it is more than likely that the disease will invade this country sooner or later. Wallasey is, comparatively, a well-vaccinated place, but a general laxity with regard to this precaution has prevailed over England for some years, and in some portions of the country the number of unvaccinated people greatly exceeds those vaccinated. An outbreak amongst this susceptible class would be exceedingly difficult to confine within moderate limits. There is but one preventive action against Small-pox which is of any service whatever, namely, re-vaccination. Adults who neglect to take this precaution have only themselves to blame if they become infected, and parents who neglect to take advantage of the opportunities offered them for the vaccination and re-vaccination of their children must accept the heavy responsibility which will burden them should any of such children become infected with a disease which is at once so loathsome and so easily prevented. In fact, Small-pox is the only infectious disease which can really be said to be preventable. With regard to any other infectious disease any person

casually in contact or in attendance runs great risk of becoming infected, whatever precautions he or she may take. Quite the reverse with Small-pox. Given a recent successful re-vaccination, one can almost certainly guarantee that no contact or attendant will become infected; the risk is nil.

During the year I was notified by the Medical Officers of the Port Sanitary Authorities concerned that 36 people had arrived in this district from infected ports. These people were all kept under observation, but none developed the disease.

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was slightly higher than in 1911. A mild type prevailed as a rule, and the death-rate was remarkably low.

The notifications for each Quarter were:—

First Quarter	...	...	...	55
Second Quarter	...	...	...	74
Third Quarter	...	...	...	74
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	104

Of the 307 cases notified, 205 went to Hospital, of whom 3 died, giving a percentage of 1.0 deaths to notifications.

There was no special incidence of the disease in any particular school nor anything to suggest infection through milk.

33 of the Scarlet Fever cases notified at houses where two or more cases occurred, were removed to Hospital at the following intervals:—

1 instance	2 cases were removed at same time, and in another 3 cases.		
5 cases	at an interval of 1 day after admission of previous case.		
4	do.	2 days	do.
4	do.	3 days	do.
1	do.	4 days	do.
3	do.	5 days	do.
1	do.	6 days	do.
—	do.	7 days	do.
2	do.	7/14 days	do.
3	do.	14/21 days	do.
—	do.	21/28 days	do.
2	do.	28/35 days	do.
1	do.	43 days	do.
1	do.	53 days	do.
1	do.	57 days	do.

} Previous patients
still in hospital when
subsequent cases
occurred.

With regard to the cases nursed at home:—

From 11 houses 2 cases were notified at the same time.

„ 2 „ 3 „ „ „ „
 „ 1 house 4 „ „ „ „

In 1 instance a second case was notified 2 days after the previous case.

„ 2 instances „ „ 7/10 days „ „
 „ 1 instance „ „ 13 days „ „
 „ 1 instance „ „ 15 days „ „

Details of "Return" Cases.

DOUBTFUL.			"RETURN" CASES.		
Length of stay in Hospital of first case.	Interval between discharge of first case and onset of second.	Period from commencement of hospital isolation of first case.	Stay in Hospital of first case.	Interval between discharge of first and onset of second.	Period from commencement of hospital isolation of first case.
Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
(a) 36	17	53	(d) 71	10	81
(b) 43	13	56	(e) 43	5	48
(c) 45	11	56	(f) 109	5	114
			(g) 42	11	53
			(h) 42	24	66
			(i) 59	13	72

- (a) The supposed infecting child was a doubtful case, and had no complications while in hospital or subsequently.
- (b) The supposed infecting child was an exceedingly mild, doubtful case, and had no complications while in hospital, but about 8 days after leaving developed Rhinitis.
- (c) No discharges of any kind either in hospital or subsequently.
- (d) Recurrence of Rhinitis 2 days after discharge.
- (e) Otorrhœa re-appeared day after discharge. This complication present while in hospital. Child had measles 17 days before discharge.
- (f) A third case occurred 12 days after discharge of first case, and a fourth 54 days after, while No. 3 was still in hospital.
- (g) This child had no discharges of any kind,
- (h) This child had Rhinitis in hospital, which cleared up before discharge.
- (i) This child had Rhinitis in hospital; not present on discharge but re-appeared 3 days afterwards.

HOME "RETURN" CASES.

Length of isolation of first case.	Interval between discharge of first and onset of second case.	Period from first onset of the disease.
53 days.	... 15 days.	... 68 days.

The following Table gives some very interesting information with regard to Scarlet Fever cases in this district since the year 1881:—

Statistics re Scarlet Fever since 1881.

Year.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	Total Notifications.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per cent. of Cases.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions.
1881...	21,192 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882...	22,743‡	...	...	...	29	...	1.27	...	...	...
1883...	24,037‡	...	...	...	21	...	0.87	...	...	...
1884...	25,228‡	...	...	...	5	...	0.18	...	...	...
1885...	28,000	...	...	...	4	...	0.14	...	...	...
1886...	29,500	...	...	...	4	...	0.13	...	...	...
1887...	30,500	...	...	...	8	...	0.26	...	...	...
1888...	31,500	...	...	...	1	...	0.03	10	...	...
1889...	32,500	†	...	...	15	...	0.43	25	3	12.0
1890...	34,000	116	3.4	14.6	12	10.3	0.35	17	2	11.8
1891...	33,500	89	2.6	20.2	7	7.8	0.21	18	1	5.5
	{ Census }									
	{ 33,229 }									
1892...	34,500	49	1.1	18.4	3	6.1	0.09	9	1	11.1
1893...	35,500	123	3.4	17.0	2	1.6	0.06	21	1	4.8
1894...	37,000	246	6.0	22.7	5	1.0	0.13	56	...	...
1895...	39,000	130	3.3	36.1	4	3.0	0.10	47	2	4.2
1896...	41,500	157	3.7	38.2	4	2.5	0.09	60	3	5.0
1897...	44,000	256	5.8	48.0	15	5.8	0.34	123	7	5.7
1898...	46,800	220	4.7	44.1	11	5.0	0.23	97	7	7.2
1899...	49,000	167	3.4	53.3	5	3.0	0.10	89	3	3.3
1900...	52,000	119	2.3	50.4	4	3.3	0.08	60	2	3.3
1901...	54,000	147	2.7	45.5	5	3.4	0.09	68	4	5.9
	{ Census }									
	{ 53,579 }									
1902...	55,000	293	5.3	67.9	5	1.7	0.09	199	4	2.0
1903...	56,000	440	7.8	70.2	18	4.1	0.32	309	11	3.5
1904...	57,000	270	4.7	62.9	8	3.0	0.14	170	7	4.1
1905...	58,500	348	5.9	62.0	6	1.7	0.10	227	3	1.3
1906...	62,000	266	4.3	66.9	6	2.2	0.09	178	6	3.3
1907...	67,000	255	3.8	73.7	6	2.3	0.08	188	6	3.2
1908...	71,000	248	3.5	70.1	10	4.0	0.14	174	9	5.1
1909...	73,000	716	9.8	70.8	20	2.7	0.27	507	14	2.7
1910...	75,000	329	4.3	69.6	3	0.5	0.04	229	2	0.8
1911...	79,000	286	3.6	66.1	2	0.7	0.02	189	1	0.5
	{ Census }									
	{ 78,504 }									
1912...	81,000	307	3.8	66.7	6	1.9	0.07	205	3	1.4

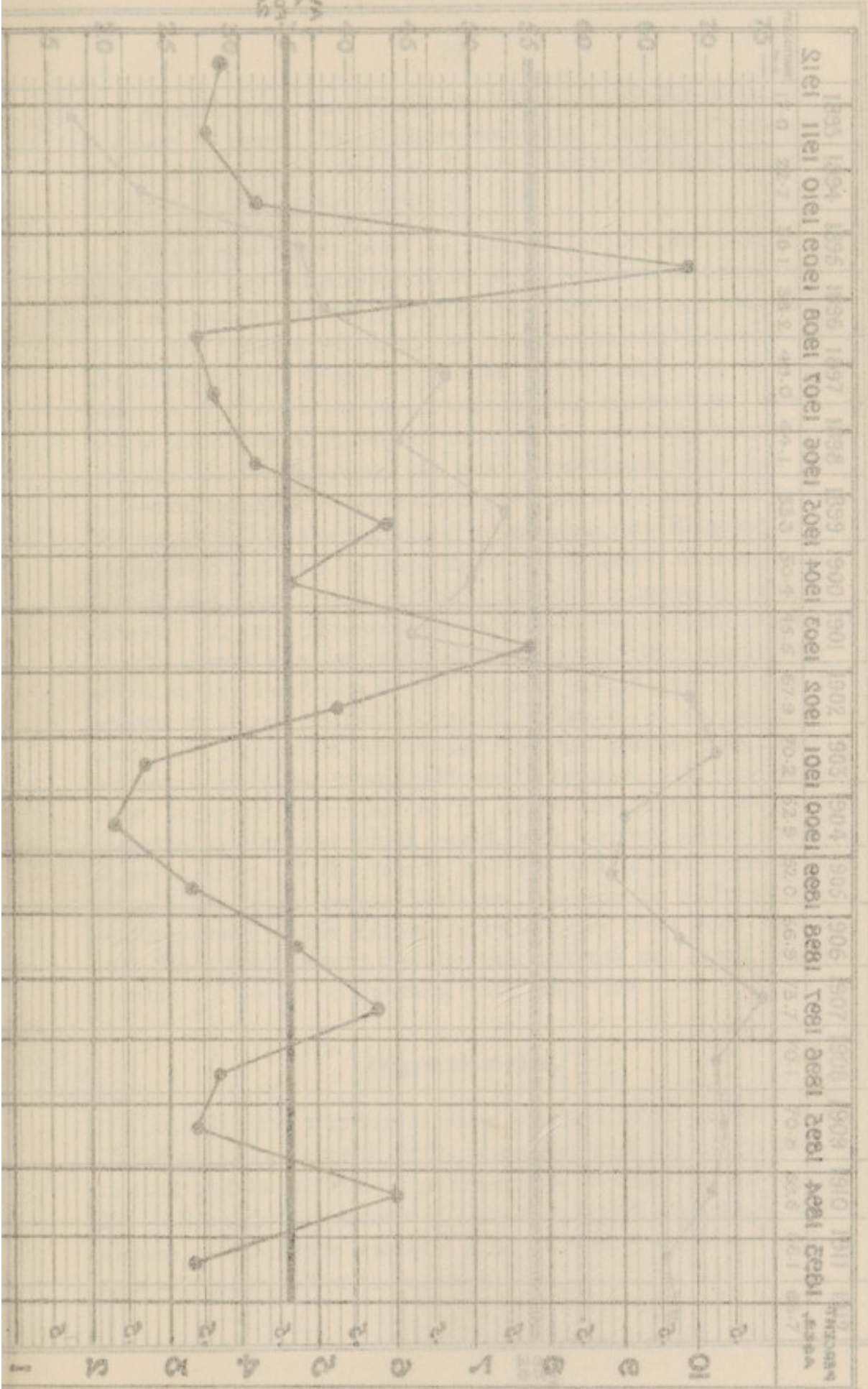
* First Case in Hospital, October 28th, 1887 (7 to end of year).

† 1889 Notification Act adopted December 2nd, 1889. (30 Scarlet Fever Cases notified to end of year).

‡ These figures are for the end of the year.

CHINA SHEWING SCAPES TAKEN AT THE TONGKONG RIVER IN 1901

TABLE NO. 1



SCAPES TAKEN AT THE TONGKONG RIVER IN CHINA

PERCENTAGE

YEAR

Chart Showing SCARLET FEVER Attack rate per 1000 of Population during the past 20 years.

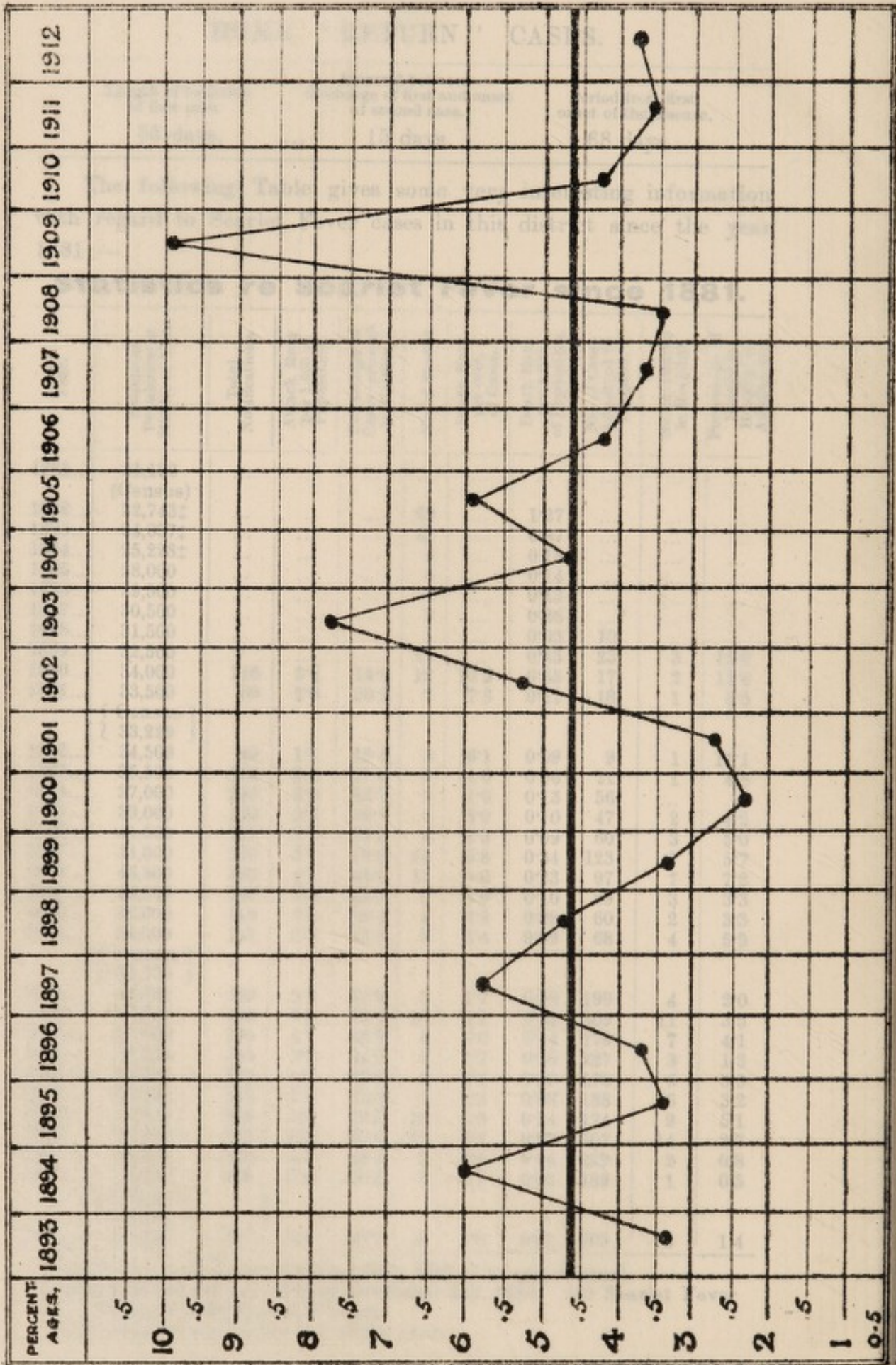
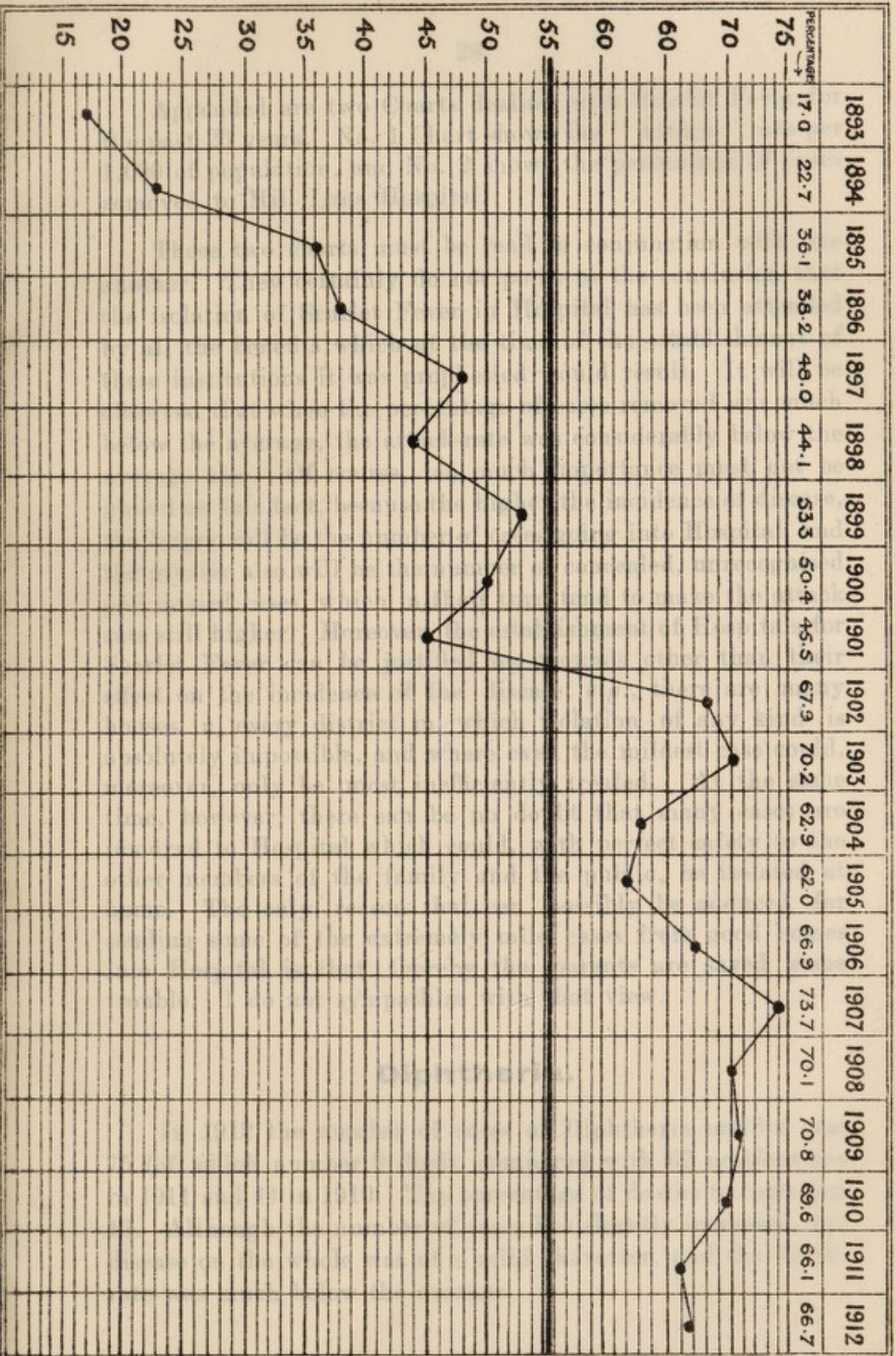
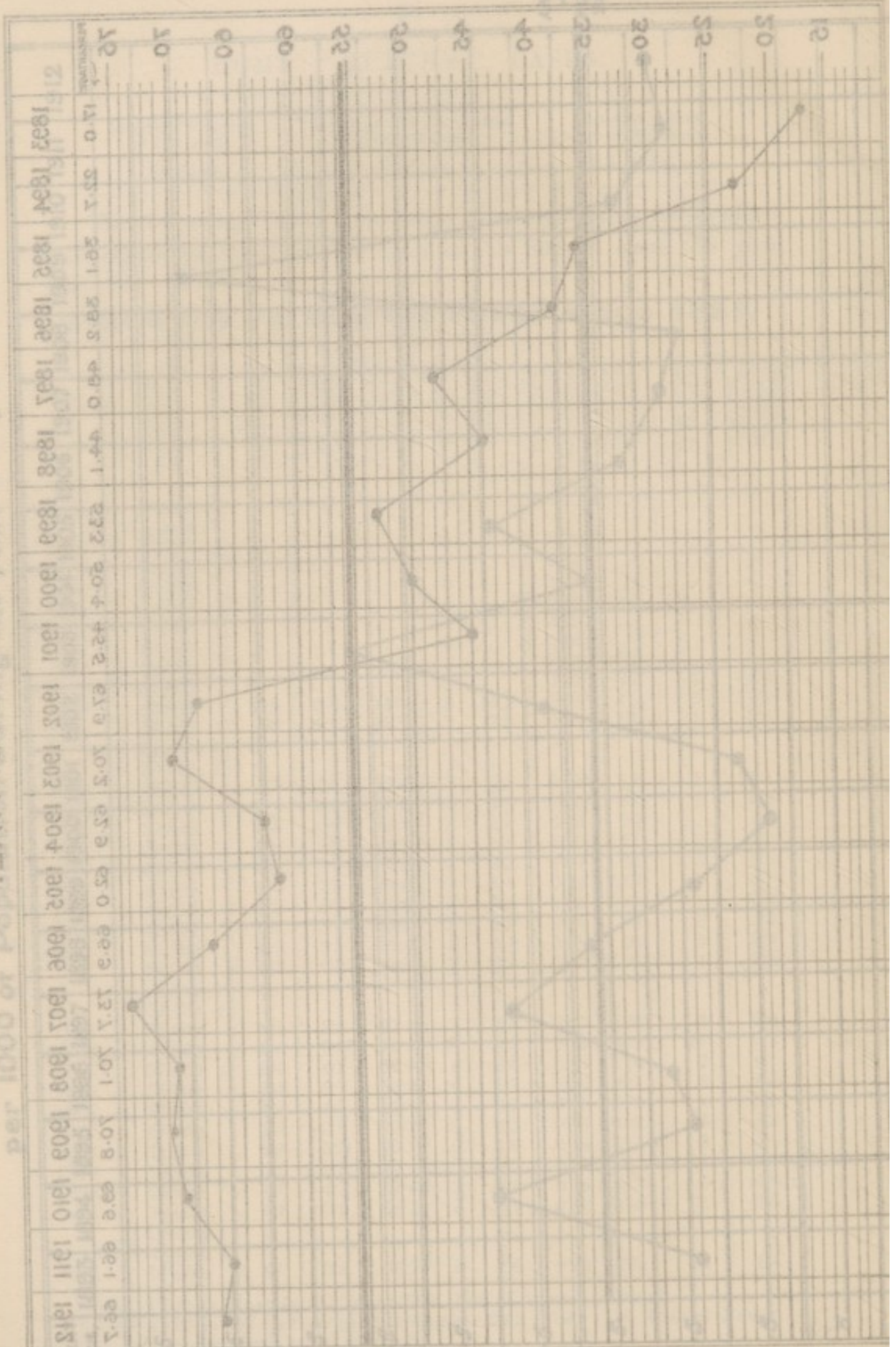


Chart shewing percentage of SCARLET FEVER Cases removed to HOSPITAL.



AVERAGE
55.1 FOR
20 YEARS.

Chart showing Percentage of SCARLET FEVER Cases removed to HOSPITAL.



SOLELY FOR
22.1 FOR
AVERAGE

Appended are two Charts dealing with Scarlet Fever for the past 20 years. No. 1 Chart shows the "Attack" rate per 1,000 of population, and No. 2 shows the percentage of cases removed to Mill Lane Hospital.

These two charts must be read in conjunction with one another. They certainly do not point to the conclusion that the isolation of Scarlet Fever in Hospital has been attended by all the benefits which at the time of the establishment of these institutions it was prophesied would result. It will be observed that when the percentage of cases removed was much below the average, the attack-rate was considerably below the average also. Of course, too much importance must not be placed on this fact, because the higher the incidence of disease, the larger will be the number of cases going into Hospital, and the greater also will be the number of concealed, unrecognised and missed cases, which in their turn tend to make the attack rate still higher. Moreover, the establishment of Hospitals for Scarlet Fever can be justified on grounds other than their effect on the incidence of the disease, *e.g.*, there are many houses in every district in which isolation of any kind is absolutely impossible, and where even the mildest case could, moreover, only be most inefficiently treated. At the same time, however, there can be no doubt that many cases are removed to Hospital which could, with perfect safety to the other members of the family and the public, be isolated at home. The only reason that can possibly be adduced for sending some of the extremely mild cases from good homes into Hospital is that thereby the parents are saved some trouble. I do not sympathize with that view.

Diphtheria.

In 1912 the number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 75 (of which number 9 died), compared with 62 notifications in 1911 and 44 in 1910. The percentage of deaths to cases was 12. Although the number of cases has slightly increased, the disease on the whole was of a mild character, and the death-rate was much below the average.

The distribution of the cases in the Wards was as follows:—

No. 1 Ward ...	9 cases.	No. 6 Ward ...	6 cases.
„ 2 „ ...	11 „	„ 7 „ ...	8 „
„ 3 „ ...	6 „	„ 8 „ ...	5 „
„ 4 „ ...	12 „	„ 9 „ ...	6 „
„ 5 „ ...	4 „	„ 10 „ ...	8 „

The number of cases notified is 13 more than in 1911, and 17 more than the average for the previous 10 years.

39 cases were admitted to Hospital, of whom 3 died. Of the 39 cases admitted to Hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, 8 were found, on bacteriological examination, not to be so suffering.

During the year, 160,000 units of anti-toxin have been given to 34 medical men requiring it.

The following Table gives some very useful information with respect to Diphtheria and Croup in this district since 1890:—

Year.	Estimated Population Middle of Year.	Total Number of Cases of Diphtheria and Croup.	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup.	Fatality per cent. of Cases.	Number of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.
1890	34,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	0·09
1891	33,500	38	1	28·9	2	1·1	5·2	0·33
	{ Census }							
	{ 33,229 }							
1892	34,500	34	...	17·6	3	1·0	8·8	0·16
1893	35,500	39	9	23·0	4	0·9	10·2	0·20
1894	37,000	35	9	25·6	10	0·9	28·5	0·24
1895	39,000	25	9	36·0	10	0·6	40·0	0·23
1896	41,500	35	6	17·1	8	0·8	22·8	0·14
1897	44,000	12	3	25·0	4	0·2	33·4	0·08
1898	46,800	32	5	15·1	12	0·6	37·5	0·10
1899	49,000	39	10	25·6	21	0·8	53·8	0·20
1900	52,000	28	3	10·7	8	0·5	28·5	0·06
1901	54,000	55	12	21·8	22	1·0	40·0	0·22
	{ Census }							
	{ 53,579 }							
1902	55,000	40	5	12·5	20	0·7	50·0	0·09
1903	56,000	40	3	7·5	27	0·7	67·5	0·05
1904	57,000	55	12	21·8	33	0·9	54·5	0·21
1905	58,500	65	10	15·3	45	1·1	69·2	0·17
1906	62,000	58	12	20·7	30	0·9	51·7	0·19
1907	67,000	92	7	7·6	61	1·3	66·3	0·10
1908	71,000	72	8	11·0	50	1·0	69·4	0·11
1909	73,000	57	9	15·7	31	0·7	54·4	0·12
1910	75,000	44	4	9·0	25	0·58	56·8	0·05
1911	79,000	62	16	25·8	46	0·78	74·2	0·2
	{ Census }							
	{ 78,504 }							
1912	81,000	75	9	12·0	39	0·9	52·0	0·09

Typhoid.

The number of cases of Typhoid notified was 16, compared with 24 last year (2 had contracted the disease outside the district). There were 3 deaths.

Of the 7 cases sent to Hospital notified as Typhoid or suspected to be Typhoid, 5 were found on observation not to so suffering.

In 1 case there was evidence of shellfish having been eaten, and in 2 cases of watercress having been eaten.

The death-rate was .03 per 1,000 of population.

The drop in the number of notifications of Typhoid in recent years is very remarkable. I ought to mention that the drop is not confined to Wallasey. I think it can be truthfully said that Typhoid is a disease which is rapidly disappearing in England.

Deaths from Typhoid since 1887, with Rates.

Year.	Deaths.	Wallasey Rate per 1,000.	English Rate.	Notified Cases.
1887	11	0.45	0.21	...
1888	9	0.28	0.19	...
1889	12	0.36	0.19 (Act passed in 1889)	...
1890	9	0.26	0.19	42
1891	20	0.59	0.18	77
1892	20	0.57	0.14	62
1893	23	0.64	0.24	132
1894	13	0.35	0.16	89
1895	8	0.20	0.17	67
1896	10	0.24	0.17	112
1897	9	0.20	0.16	93
1898	9	0.19	0.18	87
1899	11	0.23	0.20	132
1900	17	0.32	0.17	163
1901	31	0.57	0.16	257
1902	12	0.21	0.13	64
1903	5	0.08	0.10	47
1904	7	0.12	0.09	39
1905	8	0.13	0.09	61
1906	5	0.08	0.09	65
1907	3	0.04	0.07	31
1908	4	0.05	0.07	34
1909	2	0.02	0.06	18
1910	5	0.06	0.05	14
1911	1	0.01	—	24
1912	3	0.03	—	16

Measles.

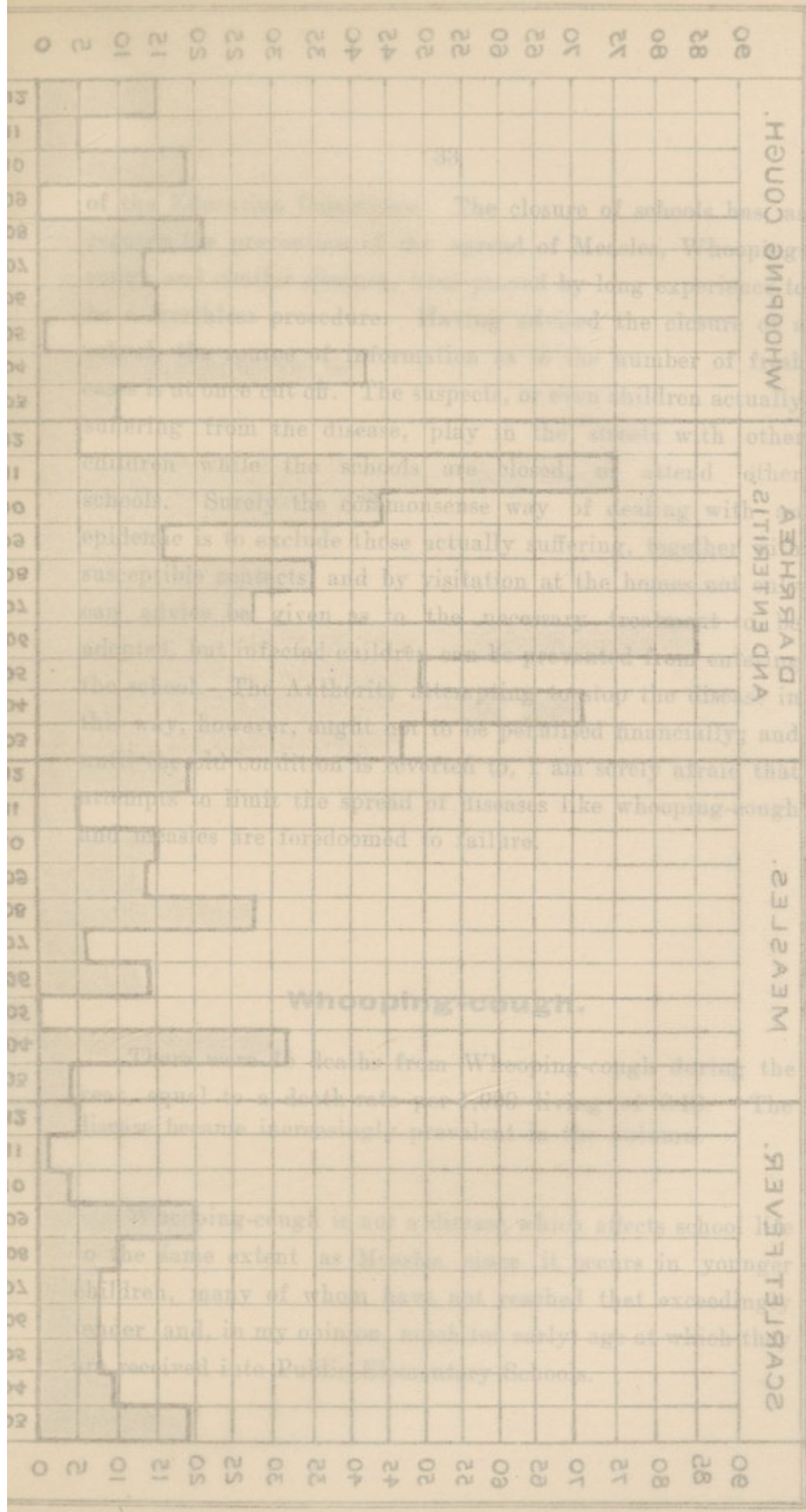
Measles was epidemic during the latter part of the year. There were 19 deaths from the disease, equal to a rate per 1,000 living of 0.23.

The diagram on next page shows at a glance the number of deaths from Measles in the past few years. It also shows the tendency of the disease to become epidemic every second or third year.

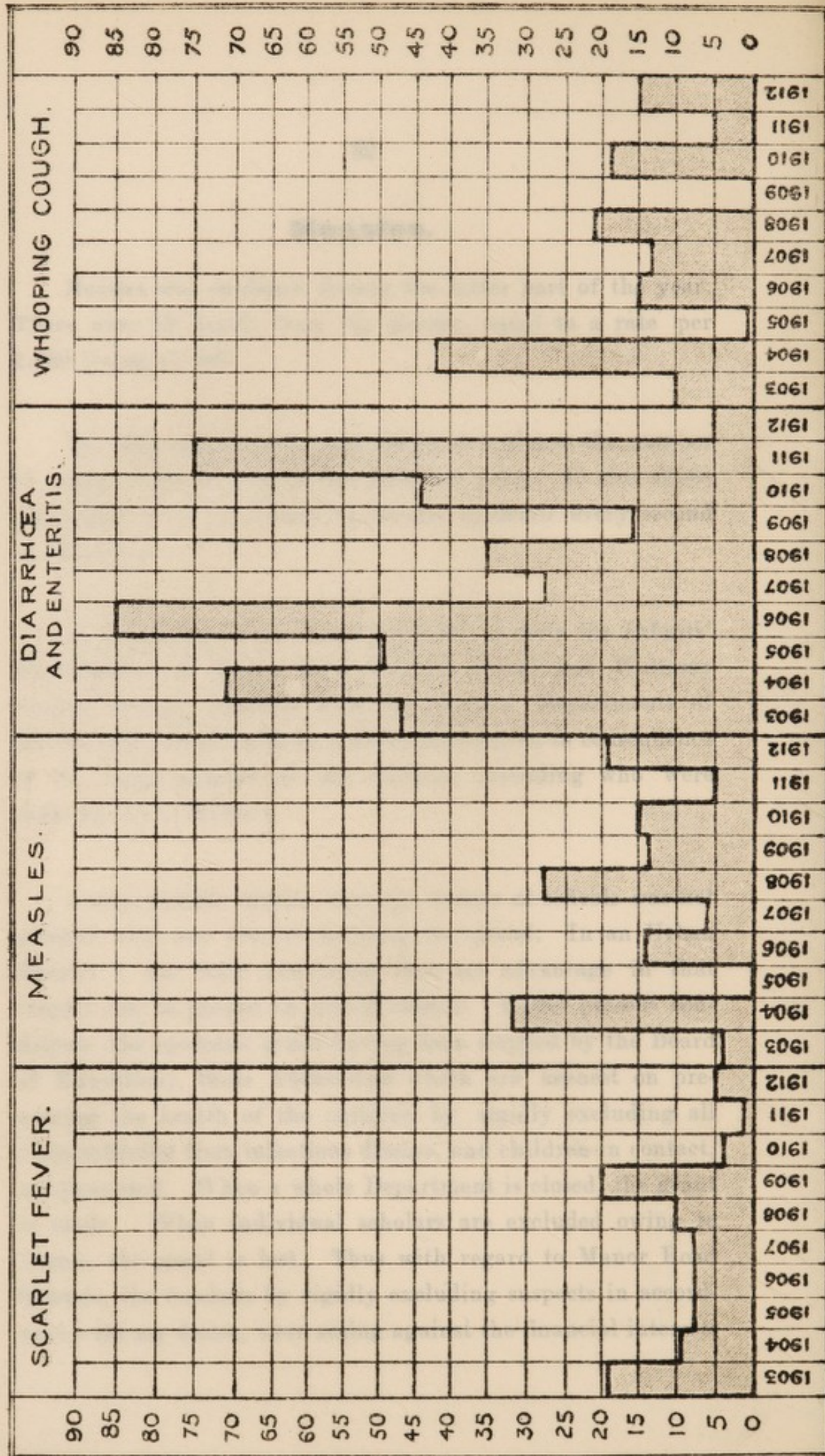
In December it was found advisable to close the Infants' Departments of Manor Road Council School and Wallasey Council School, together with the Infants' Departments of the Sunday Schools in those particular districts, in consequence of the large number of the children attending who were suffering from Measles.

I may frankly confess that the closure of schools was not advised with any idea of stopping its spread. In an Urban district I am fully convinced that no advantage in that respect can be gained by school closure. Under present conditions (the epidemic grant having been stopped by the Board of Education), those Authorities which are keenest on preserving the health of the children by rigidly excluding all cases suffering from infectious disease, and children in contact, are penalised. When a whole Department is closed, the grant is made. When individual scholars are excluded owing to illness, the grant is lost. Thus with regard to Manor Road Schools, the teachers by rigidly excluding suspects in accordance with my desire, were acting against the financial interests

more every net base get prius yeallw ni edres



Deaths in Wallasey during the past Ten years from



of the Education Committee. The closure of schools has, as regards the prevention of the spread of Measles, Whooping-cough and similar diseases, been proved by long experience to be a worthless procedure. Having advised the closure of a school, the source of information as to the number of fresh cases is at once cut off. The suspects, or even children actually suffering from the disease, play in the streets with other children while the schools are closed, or attend other schools. Surely the commonsense way of dealing with an epidemic is to exclude those actually suffering, together with susceptible contacts, and by visitation at the homes not only can advice be given as to the necessary treatment to be adopted, but infected children can be prevented from entering the school. The Authority attempting to stop the disease in this way, however, ought not to be penalised financially; and until the old condition is reverted to, I am sorely afraid that attempts to limit the spread of diseases like whooping-cough and measles are foredoomed to failure.

Whooping-cough.

There were 15 deaths from Whooping-cough during the year, equal to a death-rate per 1,000 living of 0.18. The disease became increasingly prevalent in the autumn.

Whooping-cough is not a disease which affects school life to the same extent as Measles, since it occurs in younger children, many of whom have not reached that exceedingly tender (and, in my opinion, much too early) age at which they are received into Public Elementary Schools.

The following Tables show the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported by the School Authorities:—

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified by Elementary Education Authority (from Medical Certificates received) to the Medical Officer of Health, 1912.

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	German Measles.	Suspicious Sickness.
St. Paul's	5	1	6	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Joseph's	8	...	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riverside	19	2	6	4	31	...	...	...	3	...	1
Wesleyan	15	1	1	4	21	...	...	...	4	...	...
Somerville.....	14	1	11	5	31	...	...	1	4	...	...
Poulton	45	2	8	5	60	...	1	...	4	...	...
St. Mary's.....	6	...	8	2	16	...	...	...	2	...	...
St. Alban's	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manor Road.....	43	1	...	4	48	...	...	...	4	...	...
Magazine Lane	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egerton Street.....	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.S. Peter and Paul .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaughan Road.....	36	1	1	5	43	...	...	...	4	...	1
Wallasey	1	1	8	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	200	10	66	31	307	...	1	1	27	...	2

DISTRICT TOTALS—

Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	106	7	47	19	179	...	1	1	16	...	1
Liscard	54	1	8	6	69	...	...	...	6	...	...
New Brighton	39	1	3	5	48	...	...	...	4	...	1
Wallasey	1	1	8	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	200	10	66	31	307	...	1	1	27	...	2

TABLE II.

Cases of Suspected Infectious Disease notified by Elementary Education Authority (per reports of Head Teachers or Attendance Officers) to the Medical Officer of Health, 1912.

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."				
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Sore Throat.	Rash.	Suspicious Sickness.
St. Paul's	40	11	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	77	10	17	20	124	...	7	1	6	...
Riverside	81	2	23	2	108	...	1	...	...	1
Wesleyan	47	2	18	2	69	...	2	...	...	...
Somerville... ..	129	63	43	60	295	...	7	2	36	15
Poulton	74	33	19	94	220	20	9	...	52	13
St. Mary's.....	35	...	23	23	81	...	4	...	16	3
St. Alban's	11	1	...	9	21	...	1	1	6	1
Manor Road.....	107	11	77	65	260	...	...	...	40	25
Magazine Lane	25	...	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Egerton Street.....	18	3	3	5	29	...	1	...	3	1
S.S. Peter and Paul .....	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	...
Vaughan Road.....	60	1	13	12	86	...	3	2	4	3
Wallasey	13	5	6	11	35	...	2	...	8	1
Totals	717	142	252	304	1415	20	37	6	172	69
DISTRICT TOTALS—										
Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	448	121	120	178	867	20	26	3	94	35
Liscard	171	12	103	97	390	...	5	1	62	29
New Brighton	78	4	23	18	123	...	4	2	8	4
Wallasey	13	5	6	11	35	...	2	...	8	1
	717	142	252	304	1415	20	37	6	172	69

TABLE III.
CASES VISITED.

	Total number visited.	Number found not suffering as reported.
Mumps	20	3
Measles	717	14
Chicken-Pox.....	142	18
Whooping-Cough	252	34
Other Diseases.....	284	47
TOTAL.....	1415	116

Of the 142 Chicken-pox Cases visited, 9 were not vaccinated; 93 were well vaccinated, 4 marks; 9 had 3 marks; 10 had 2 marks; 21 had 1 mark.

TABLE IV.

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED BY EDUCATION AUTHORITY MONTH BY MONTH IN 1912.
(per Medical Certificate).

	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Suspicious Sickness.	
January.....	48	2	5	3	58	...	...	...	3	...	...
February	91	2	27	7	127	...	...	...	6	1	...
March.....	28	...	19	11	58	...	...	1	9	1	...
April	5	...	10	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	6	...	3	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	...
June	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
July.....	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	18	4	2	3	27	...	...	...	3	...	...
November.....	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
December	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	200	10	66	31	307	...	1	1	27	2	...

TABLE V.

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF *SUSPECTED* CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASE REPORTED MONTH BY MONTH IN 1912.

	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Suspicious Sickness.	
January.....	269	3	39	88	399	...	2	1	63	22	...
February	95	1	46	29	171	...	2	...	22	5	...
March.....	90	7	45	28	170	...	6	1	19	2	...
April	7	1	5	12	25	...	6	...	6	...	...
May	14	3	2	13	32	...	...	3	7	3	...
June	2	26	2	4	34	...	...	...	2	2	...
July.....	1	10	3	3	17	...	...	...	3	...	...
August	2	6	8	12	28	...	2	...	2	8	...
September.....	7	12	23	21	63	...	4	...	12	5	...
October	103	44	13	33	193	...	7	1	12	13	...
November.....	67	20	40	22	149	...	7	...	10	5	...
December	60	9	26	39	134	20	1	...	14	4	...
	717	142	252	304	1415	20	37	6	172	69	...

Schools.

The medical inspection of school children is not carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The duties are discharged by one of the practitioners in the town.

Cases of infectious disease occurring among the scholars are notified to me, visited by one of the Lady Inspectors, and a report of the visit sent to the Education Secretary.

Summer Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa now includes Enteritis.

5 deaths only were ascribed to these diseases, of which 3 were of children under one year. Only 1 death occurred from Summer Diarrhœa within the Borough.

1 was under 1 month.

2 were between 1 and 3 months.

1 was between 3 and 6 months.

All these were artificially fed.

The one death ascribed to that disease died in Tranmere Workhouse, namely, a foundling picked up in the street on August Bank Holiday by the Police. The other two deaths were due to Enteritis, and occurred in the early months of the year. Both were artificially fed, and had been ailing for some time.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE DAILY MEAN TEMPERATURE
IN THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1911 AND 1912,
AND THE NUMBER OF FATAL DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS
CASES EACH WEEK IN THOSE MONTHS.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhœa and Enteritis each Week.		MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhœa and Enteritis each Week.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Aug. 1	69·6	55·5	5	—	Sept. 5	59·5	53·9	4	—
" 2	67·1	54·3			" 6	60·2	52·9		
" 3	66·4	53·8			" 7	62·9	55·2		
" 4	63·0	58·9			" 8	64·7	52·2		
" 5	62·0	57·0			" 9	58·6	47·7		
" 6	61·3	58·3			" 10	62·6	50·3		
" 7	63·9	57·7			" 11	61·7	48·2		
" 8	71·9	57·6	9	—	" 12	60·0	51·5	5	—
" 9	70·9	55·9			" 13	57·3	54·3		
" 10	63·7	54·5			" 14	56·2	55·0		
" 11	65·6	56·4			" 15	51·4	55·2		
" 12	72·2	56·5			" 16	50·3	55·7		
" 13	78·2	54·5			" 17	54·2	55·8		
" 14	73·7	53·3			" 18	55·2	54·8		
" 15	65·0	57·2	9	—	" 19	57·0	50·1	7	—
" 16	63·4	57·8			" 20	58·4	52·6		
" 17	63·9	60·2			" 21	50·7	52·1		
" 18	64·3	56·6			" 22	51·2	53·8		
" 19	63·9	56·7			" 23	55·3	52·8		
" 20	66·5	55·4			" 24	56·8	52·7		
" 21	62·8	54·7			" 25	55·4	49·6		
" 22	61·5	54·8	14	—	" 26	58·0	51·6	3	—
" 23	60·1	56·0			" 27	57·2	50·3		
" 24	63·5	56·8			" 28	53·7	52·4		
" 25	61·4	57·9			" 29	51·8	56·0		
" 26	67·8	55·3			" 30	49·1	54·2		
" 27	63·3	53·9							
" 28	62·9	56·7							
" 29	60·3	56·7	10	1					
" 30	59·6	56·5							
" 31	59·0	55·9							
Sept. 1	65·4	55·6							
" 2	60·5	54·1							
" 3	61·0	56·0							
" 4	61·3	55·0							

Phthisis.

The deaths from Phthisis numbered 68, equal to a death-rate of 0·8 per 1,000 of the population, which is slightly lower than last year. It should be noted, however, that, if the Phthisis rate is taken as affording any indication of the healthiness of this particular district, it is a misleading figure, because, as a matter of fact, the good reputation of this district attracts people suffering from Phthisis to come and live here, in the hope of improving or curing their condition. Of the 67 deaths above referred to no fewer than 8 occurred among people who had been resident in the place 12 months and under, and who had come to the district specially for the sake of their health. Ten other deaths occurred amongst people similarly placed, but who had been in the district two years and under. By the new system of transferring deaths, moreover, we have this year been credited with 5 deaths of which in former years we would never have heard. Excluding these 23, our rate per 1,000 of population would only be 0·5.

Of the total number of deaths, 9 died in the Workhouse Hospital.

As a further indication that people suffering from Phthisis are attracted to Wallasey, I may mention that of the 176 notifications received during the year, no fewer than 30 had come to reside within the Borough within the previous few months, having been attracted here or advised to come here because of their condition.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Excluding 35 duplicate notifications the following Table shows the number and source of notifications of Phthisis received during 1912, the sexes and the ages.

SEXES	CASES NOTIFIED BY										AGE PERIODS.										Totals			
											Under											Over 70		
	Private Fract.	Victoria Central Hospital (Dispensary)	Tranmere Union Infirmary	Poor Law Doctors	Liverpool Con. Dispensary Hospital	Other Liverpool Hospitals	Wallasey Cottage Hospital	Other Sanatoria	TOTALS	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55			60	65	70
Males	73	6	7	2	6	1	1	1	97	...	4	2	4	11	17	11	10	15	15	4	2	1	1	97
Females	70	5	2	—	1	1	...	...	79	...	2	2	4	11	12	17	9	6	6	2	5	2	1	79
Totals	143	11	9	2	7	2	1	1	*176	...	6	4	8	22	29	28	19	21	21	6	7	3	2	176

* 39 of these proved fatal during the year.

DEATHS.

Table showing the number of deaths from Phthisis of residents and non-residents in the district and in the Union Infirmary and elsewhere during 1912, and showing also the sexes and the ages.

SEXES.	Deaths of Wallasey Residents in										AGE PERIODS.										Totals			
											Under											Over 70		
	Wallasey	Tranmere Infirmary	Liverpool Institutions	Elsewhere	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70						
Males	...	30	6	4	40	...	...	2	1	4	4	8	7	7	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	17	3	7	28	...	1	4	2	6	3	5	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	47	9	11	68	...	1	6	3	10	7	13	10	10	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

These include the deaths of 11 people whose illness had not been notified before death. * Asylums, Sanatoria, &c.

An attempt is made to disinfect all premises where Phthisis cases have occurred. This is done in every case after a fatal termination, but in the case of removals it is difficult. Although people are encouraged to notify the Local Authority in the event of their removal, very few do so, and their departure from the infected house to infect another is only discovered when the routine visit is made. In many instances, then, the infected house is found occupied by another family, and under these conditions it is very difficult to get the premises disinfected.

The experiment entered into in 1911 with regard to the treatment of Phthisis cases at Mill Lane Hospital, has been continued throughout the year, with very marked success in the majority of instances. 32 cases (including re-admissions) have been treated. It is early days to talk of cures, and some of those admitted were more or less advanced cases, but even of these all went out much improved, while in 8 instances no signs of the disease could be detected on discharge.

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES—FAMILY HISTORY.

In 89 instances	no previous history of Phthisis among actual members of the family could be ascertained.
„ 50	„ 1 member of the family (or immediate relatives) had died of Phthisis.
„ 23	„ 2 „ „ „ „
„ 2	„ 3 „ „ „ „
„ 1	„ 4 „ „ „ „

These figures show that a history of a previous death in a family from Phthisis occurred in 43 per cent. of the cases; but it is not suggested that in every instance the previous case was the cause of the second, since often the infected person had not been in contact with the first case for several years.

Enquiries also showed that in 10 instances other members of the family were at present suffering, or supposed to be suffering, from Phthisis. In a few instances no information as to family history could be ascertained.

COMMENCEMENT OF ILLNESS.

Enquiries have also been made with a view to ascertaining the probable date of onset of the disease.

In 65 instances the illness *was said* to have commenced less than a year prior to notification or death.

„ 22	„	between 12 and 18 months	„	„	„
„ 5	„	18 months and 2 years	„	„	„
„ 31	„	2 and 3 years	„	„	„
„ 14	„	3 and 4 years	„	„	„
„ 15	„	4 and 5 years	„	„	„
„ 8	„	5 and 6 years	„	„	„
„ 1	„	6 and 7 years	„	„	„
„ 7	„	7 and 8 years	„	„	„
„ 6	„	8 and 9 years	„	„	„
„ 4	„	9 and 10 years	„	„	„
„ 2	„	10 and 11 years	„	„	„
„ —	„	11 and 12 years	„	„	„
„ 1	„	15 and 20 years	„	„	„
„ 2	„	20 and 25 years	„	„	„

In the remaining instances the date of commencement of illness could not be ascertained.

ALCOHOL.

The enquiries with respect to the use or abuse of alcohol in each case gave the following results:—

Intemperate, or heavy drinkers ...	...	23
Moderate drinkers ...	...	99
Abstainers ...	...	59

Information not ascertainable in the remaining instances.

HABITS.

Enquiries were made in each case as to the “tubercular” habits of the patient, viz., whether the sputum was burnt, and whether due precautions were being taken to prevent the infection of others. In 11 instances the patients were said to be of dirty habits, in 5 fairly clean, whilst in the remaining cases, so far as could be ascertained, the patients took every precaution against spreading the infection.

Advantage is taken of the visits to houses where consumptives live to thoroughly inspect the premises and to have

all the sanitary defects remedied and necessary repairs carried out.

The sanitary conditions prevailing were as follows, the points particularly noted being whether the houses or rooms were dark, damp, or dirty:—

In 21 instances the houses or rooms were damp or dark, or both, and in 9 instances were dirty.

The following Table shows the occupations, so far as could be ascertained, of the Phthisis cases, notified or fatal, that occurred during 1912:—

1 Average Adjuster.	1 Laundress.
1 Baker.	1 Linotype Operator.
1 Bricksetter.	1 Marble Finisher.
1 Building Inspector.	1 Medical Practitioner.
2 Carters, Drivers, etc.	2 Merchants.
1 Charwoman.	2 Millers.
2 Checkers.	1 Milliner.
18 Clerks.	1 Proof-reader.
4 Commercial Travellers.	1 Police Sergeant (ex.).
1 Commission Agent.	1 Railway Porter, etc.
1 Cotton Porter.	1 Rent, etc., Collector.
1 Customs Officer (ex.).	1 Saddler's Assistant.
1 Deck Hand (Ferries).	1 Sailor.
7 Domestic Servants.	1 Scaler.
1 Druggist.	5 School Children.
1 Electrician.	3 School Teachers.
4 Engineers, Fitters, etc.	1 Stewardess.
1 Flatman.	1 Shipwright.
1 Gardener.	5 Shop Assistants, etc.
2 Gravediggers.	1 Stonemason.
1 Hairdresser.	1 Teacher of Dancing.
5 Housekeepers.	1 Telegraphist.
17 Independent means or no occupation.	2 Waiters, etc.
7 Labourers (general).	8 Widows.
1 Labourer (grain warehouse).	37 Wives.

Information not obtainable in the remaining instances.

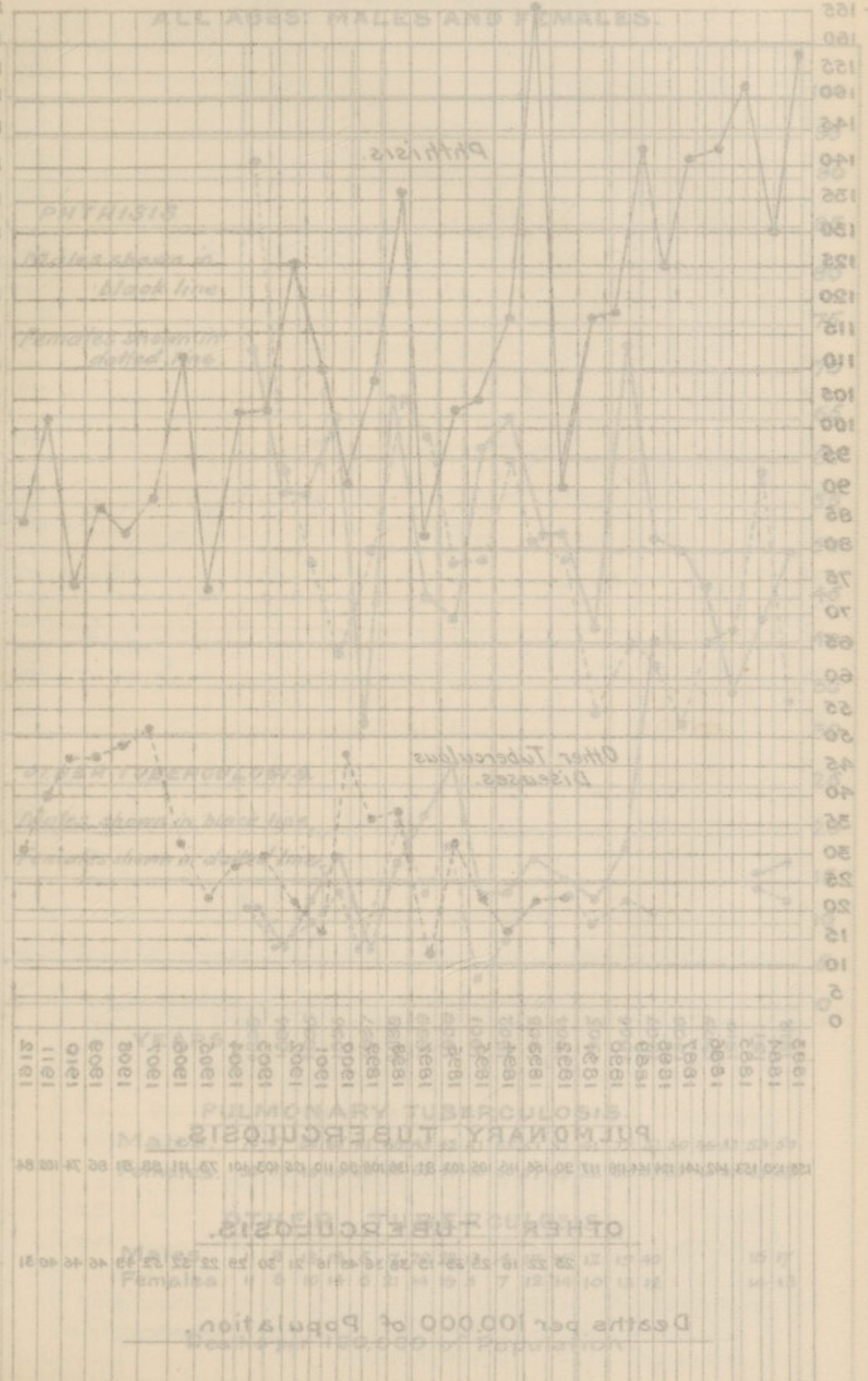
Deaths from Phthisis In Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M F		Under 1	1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 65		65 & over.	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1901...	33	26	...	...	2	7	48	2					
1902...	36	33	...	1	1	12	55	...					
1903...	29	29	...	...	2	7	46	3					
1904...	30	28	...	1	5	10	38	4					
1905...	24	19	...	3	2	8	29	1					
1906...	45	24	2	7	2	11	45	2					
1907...	34	25	1	1	2	10	45	...					
1908...	36	22	...	...	2	4	49	3					
1909...	34	29	...	...	0	1	5	2	25	26	4	0	
1910...	21	26	1	...	...	1	8	6	13	17	...	1	
1911...	47	34	...	...	1	1	10	7	34	24	2	1	
1912...	40	27	...	...	...	3	6	35	21	2	...		

Deaths from "Other Tuberculous Diseases" in Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M F		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
1901...	7	2	2	2	1	1	3	...
1902...	8	4	...	3	1	2	5	1
1903...	10	7	6	3	2	2	4	...
1904...	9	8	5	3	4	1	4	...
1905...	7	6	3	4	2	1	3	...
1906...	12	8	3	8	4	2	3	...
1907...	27	8	11	6	6	3	8	1
1908...	35		10	8	4	4	8	1
1909...	34		13	13	...	6	2	...
1910...	35		7	17	2	5	4	...
1911...	13	19	6	13	4	1	6	2
1912...	14	11	8	12	2	—	3	—

CHART 2
YEARLY DEATHS per 10,000 of POPULATION
TUBERCULOSIS 1885 TO 1912
ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES



TUBERCULOSIS 1883 TO 1912.
 YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of POPULATION
 ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES.

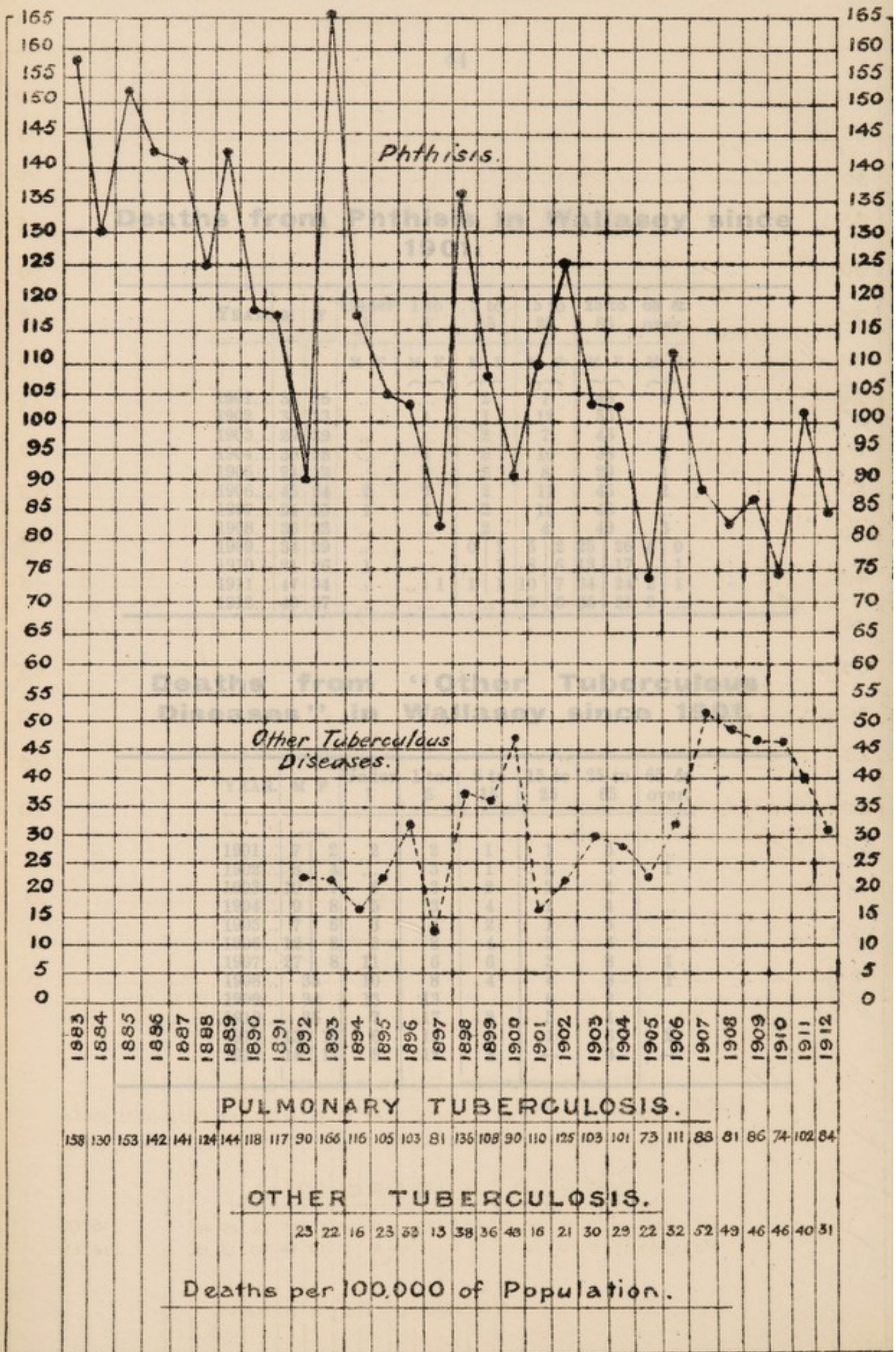
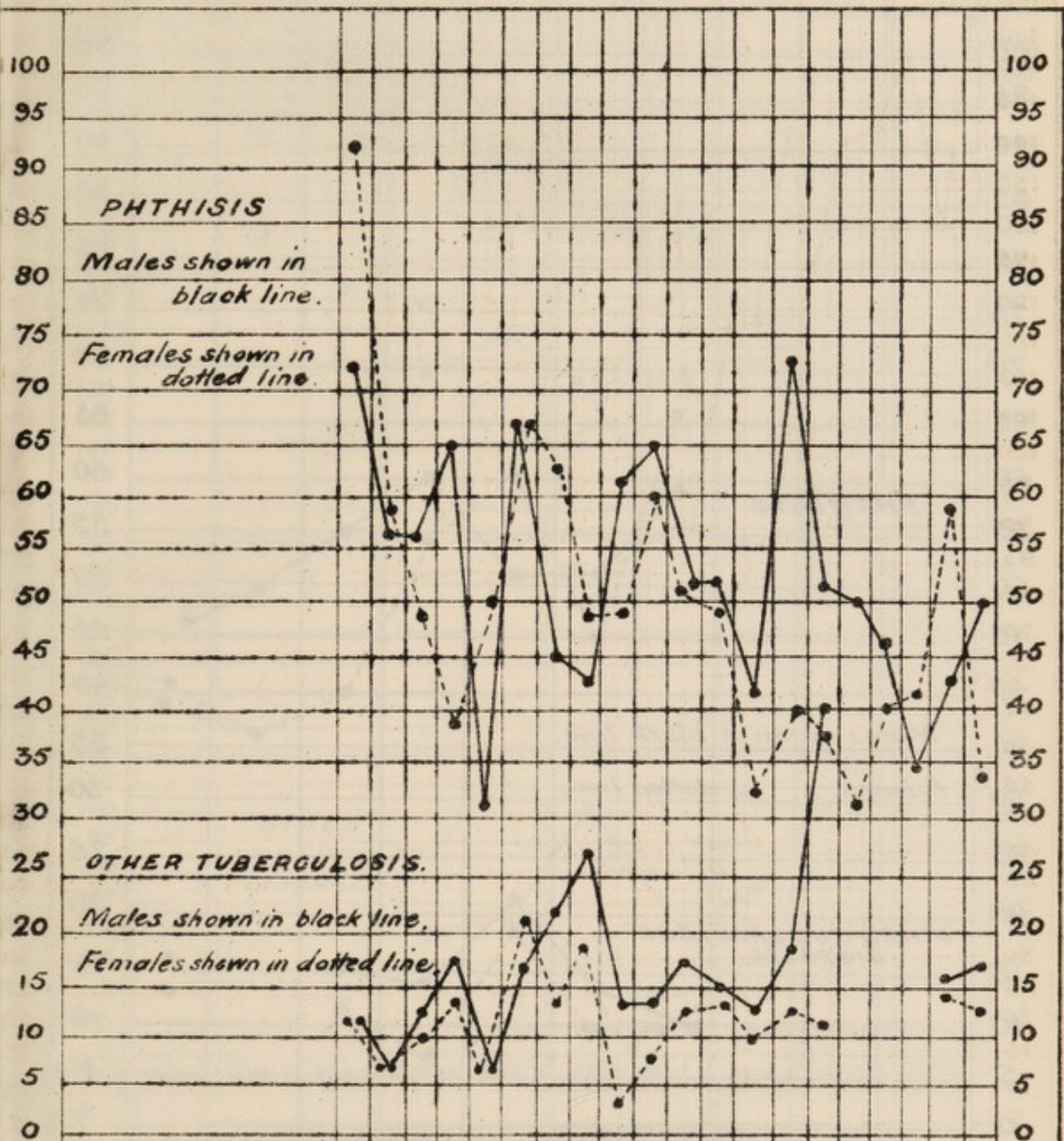


CHART 2.
TUBERCULOSIS 1893 TO 1912.
 YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of POPULATION,
 ALL AGES: MALES AND FEMALES.



YEARS 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Males.	73	57	56	65	31	68	45	42	61	65	51	52	41	72	51	50	46	33	59	50
Females.	92	59	48	38	50	68	63	48	49	60	51	49	32	39	37	51	40	41	43	53

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.

Males.	11	8	13	19	6	17	22	28	13	14	17	15	12	19	40						16	17
Females.	11	8	10	14	5	21	14	19	3	7	12	14	10	13	12						14	13

Deaths per 100,000 of Population.

NOTHING BUT TUBERCULOSIS 1893 TO 1912
 CHART 2.
 YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of POPULATION.
 ALL AGES: MALES AND FEMALES.

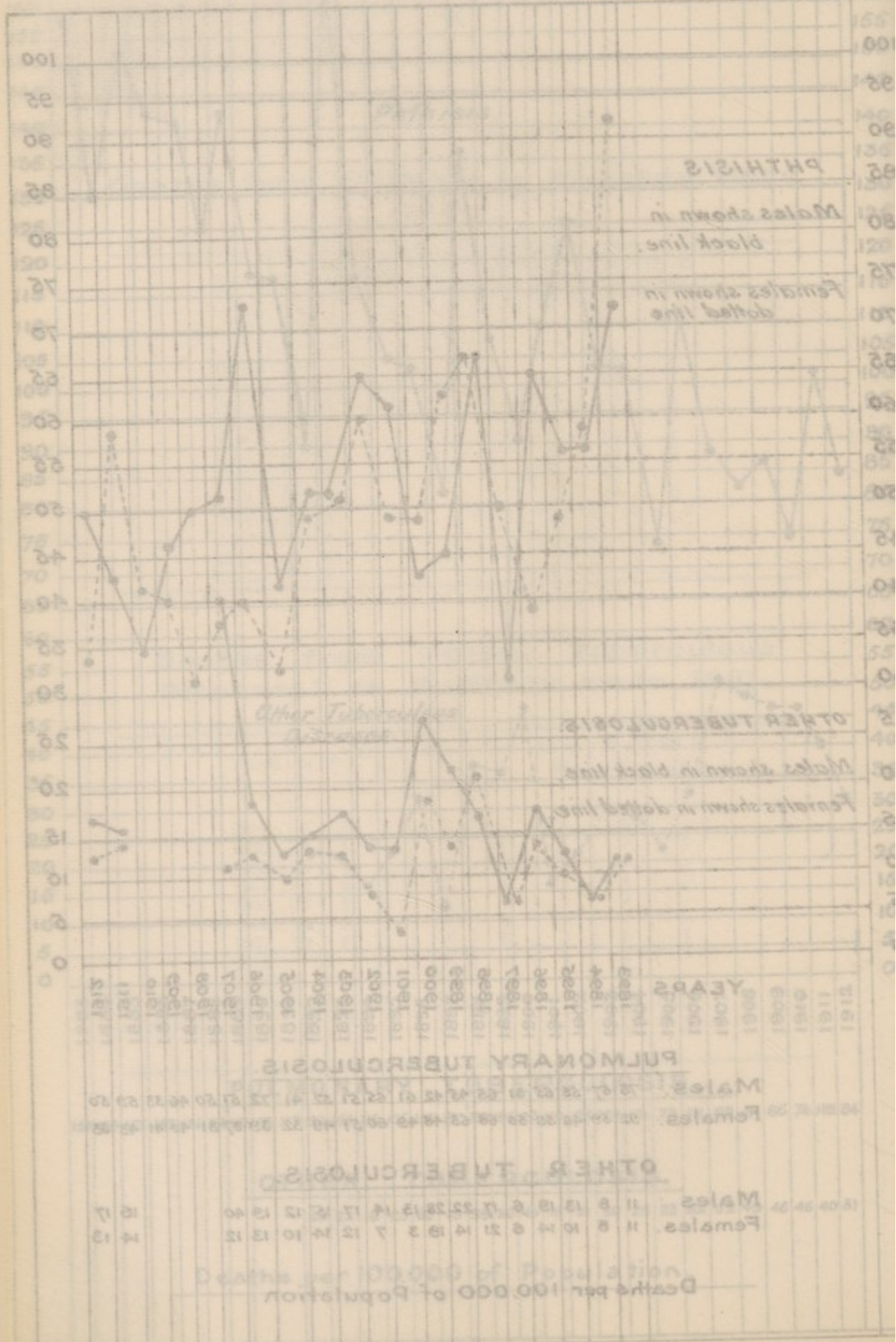
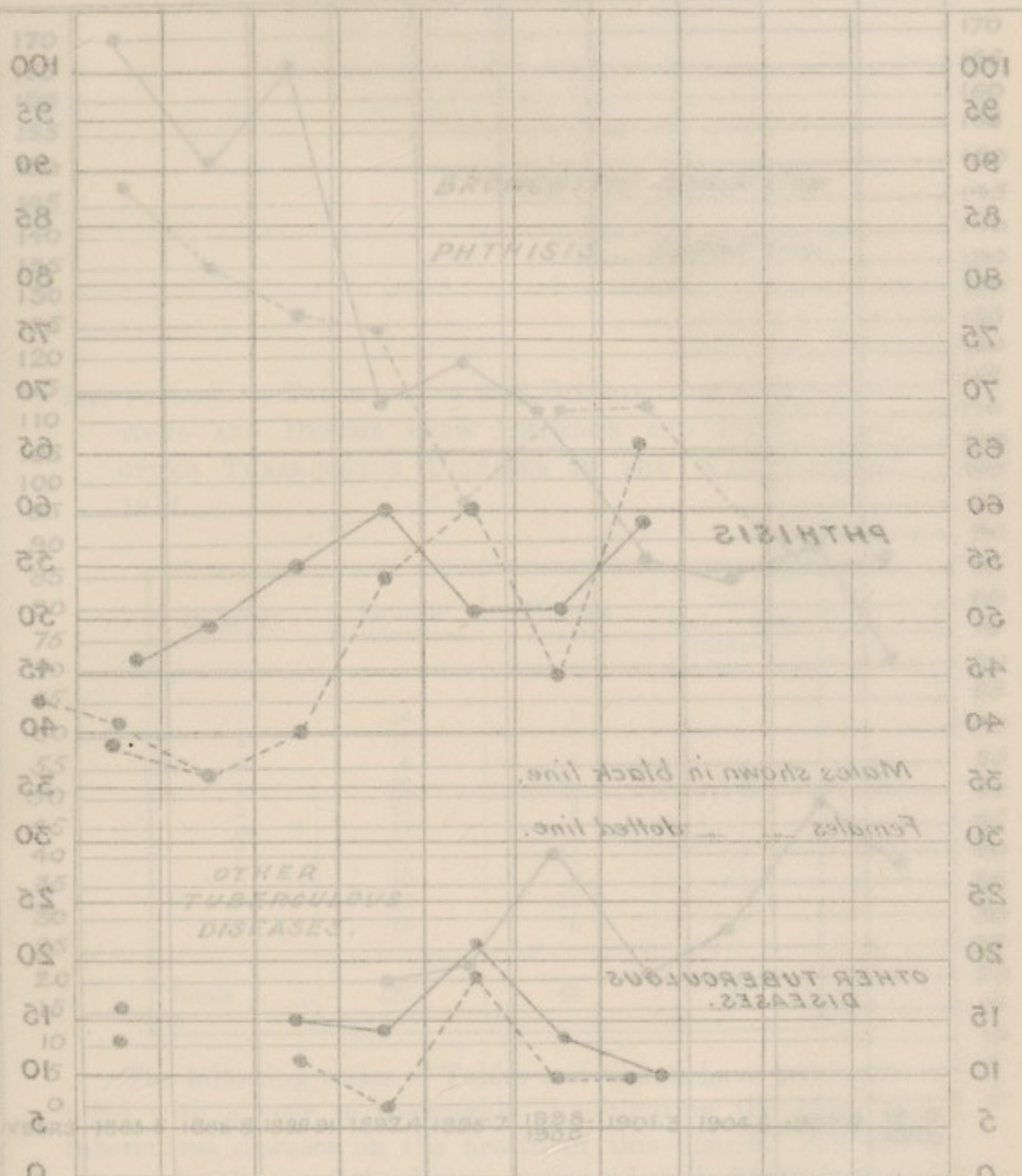


CHART 3.
 TRIENNIAL PHTHISIS RATES (all ages)
 (SEXES PER 10,000 POPULATION)
 FEMALES & MALES.

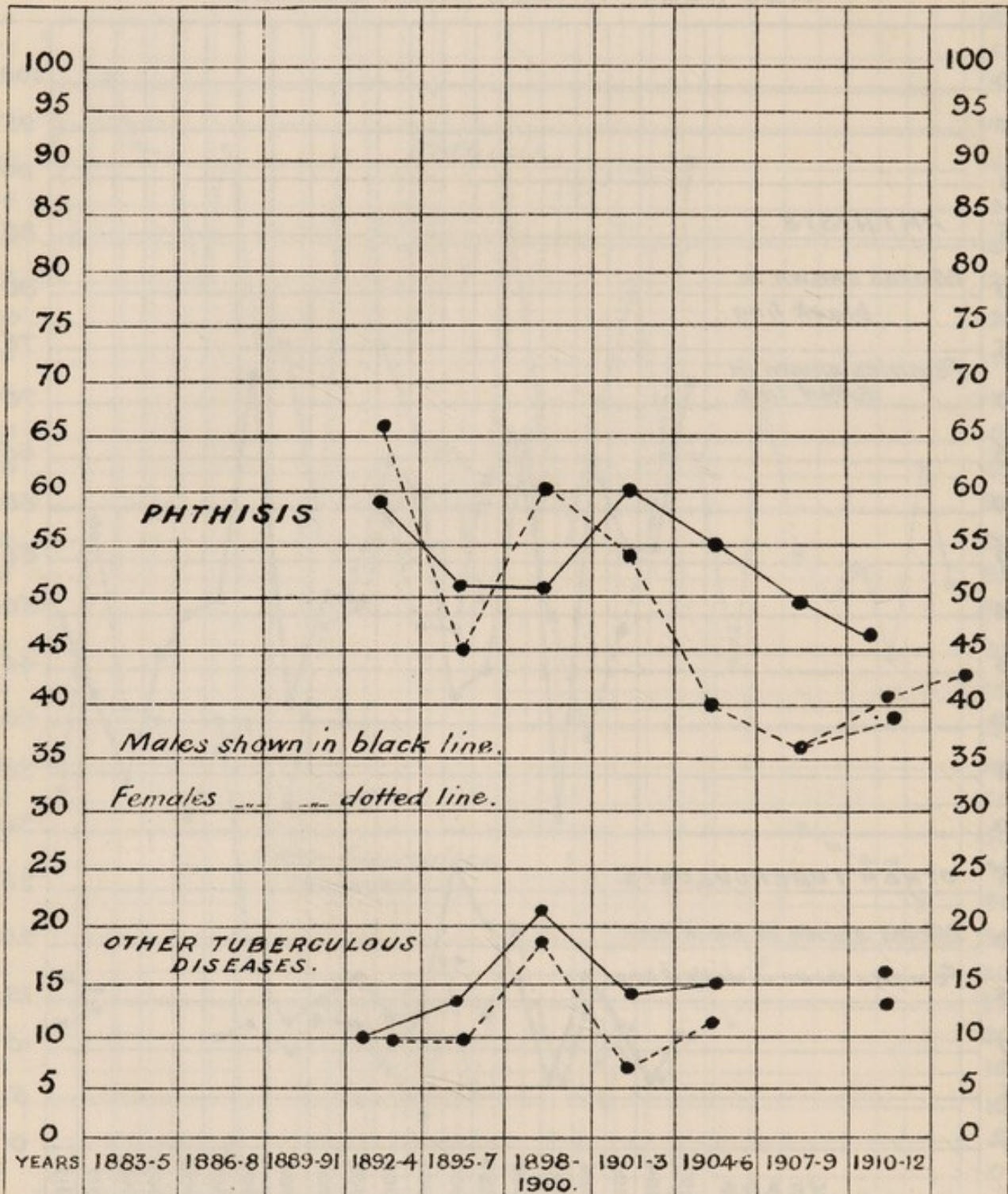


YEARS	PHTHISIS		OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1883-5	38	42	10	10
1886-8	35	48	11	14
1889-1	38	52	10	14
1892-4	40	58	12	18
1895-7	45	50	18	20
1898-1900	48	55	15	18
1901-3	45	52	12	15
1904-6	48	55	15	18
1907-9	50	58	18	20
1910-12	48	55	15	18

NOTE: As for several years the rates for the sexes from Other Tuberculous Diseases were not kept separate, it is impossible to give complete figures.

CHART 3.

TRIENNIAL PHTHISIS RATES (all ages)
per 100,000 population.
MALES & FEMALES.



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Males.	57	51	51	60	55	49	47
Females.	66	45	60	53	40	36	39

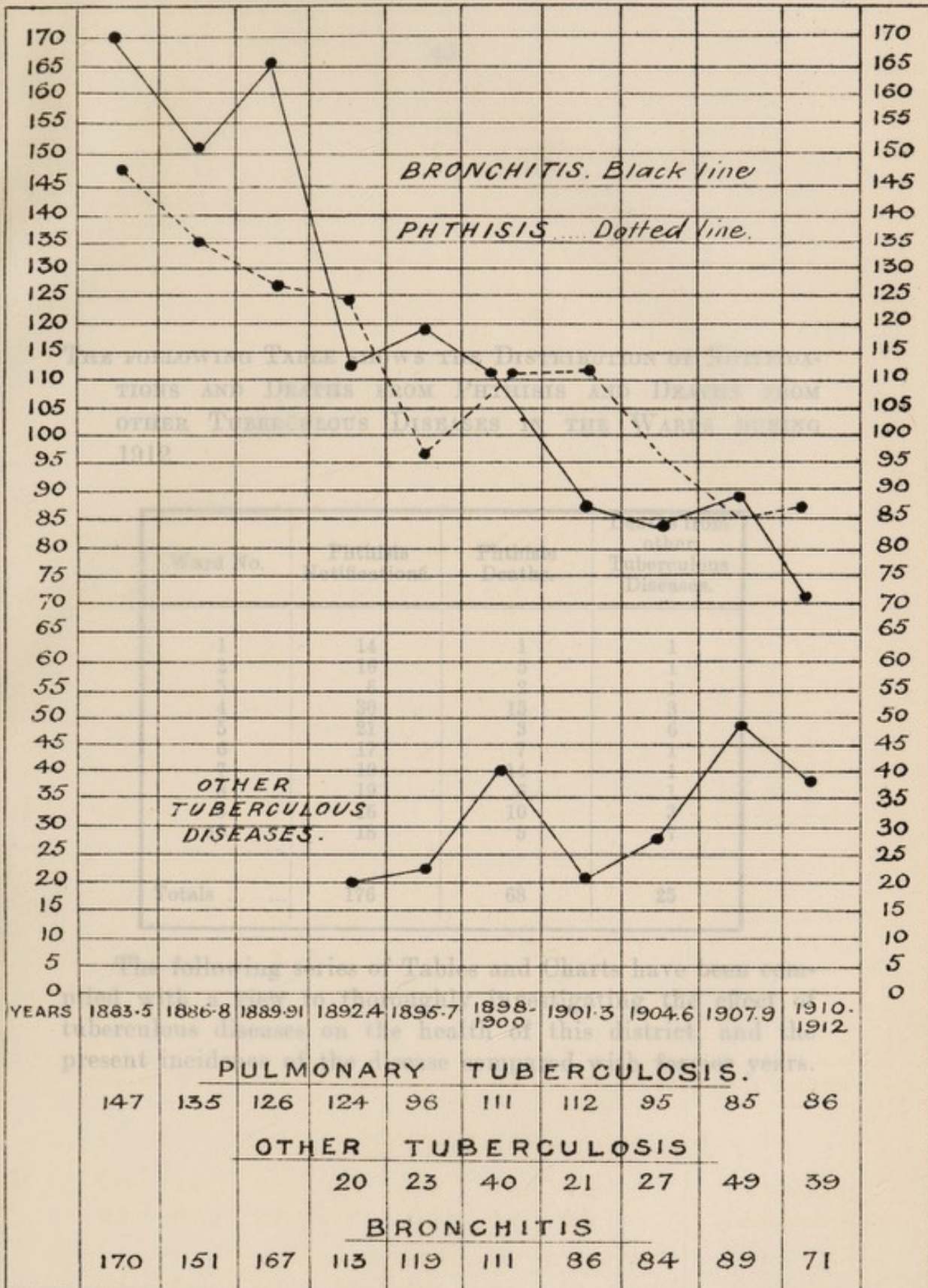
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.

Males	10	13	22	14	15	-	23
Females.	10	10	18	7	12	-	16

NOTE: As for several years the rates for the Sexes from Other Tuberculous Diseases were not kept separate, it is impossible to give complete figures.

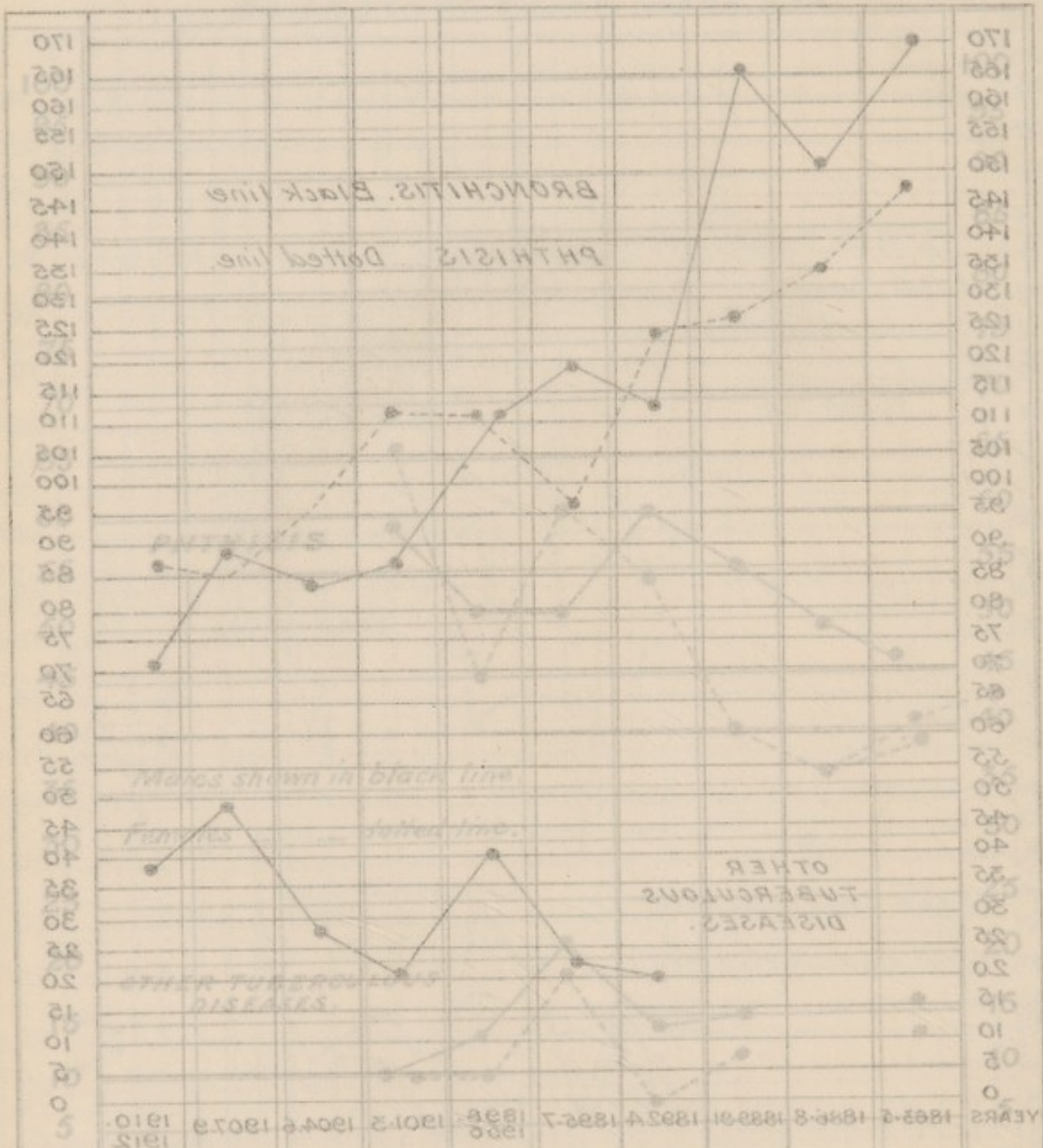
CHART 4.

TRIENNIAL RATES
(DEATHS - ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES)
per 100,000 Population



In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis were included in OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES. Formerly they had been entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply. The apparent increase is probably due to this cause.

CHART 3.
 (age 15+) TRIENNIAL TRIANNUAL (DEATHS - ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES)
 per 100,000 Population



Year	Males	Females	Total
1885-1886	49	39	88
1887-1888	49	39	88
1889-1890	49	39	88
1891-1892	49	39	88
1893-1894	49	39	88
1895-1896	49	39	88
1897-1898	49	39	88
1899-1900	49	39	88
1901-1902	49	39	88
1903-1904	49	39	88
1905-1906	49	39	88
1907-1908	49	39	88
1909-1910	49	39	88
1911-1912	49	39	88

The apparent increase is probably due to this cause. In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis were included in OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES. Formerly they had been entered under the heading of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS DURING 1912.

Ward No.	Phthisis Notifications.	Phthisis Deaths.	Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	14	1	1
2	16	5	1
3	6	2	1
4	30	15	3
5	21	3	6
6	17	7	1
7	19	14	1
8	19	6	1
9	16	10	3
10	18	5	7
Totals	176	68	25

The following series of Tables and Charts have been compiled with a view to thoroughly investigating the effect of tuberculous diseases on the health of this district, and the present incidence of the disease compared with former years.

It may be urged that the decline or increase in Phthisis may be due to the inclusion of deaths really due to Phthisis in Bronchitis, or *vice-versa*. Deaths from Bronchitis are, therefore, shown in this Table. It will be noticed that the deaths at the present time are just about half of what they were in the triennial period of 1883-1885.

A striking fact is the decline in the Bronchitis rate *pari passu* with that of Phthisis. Bronchitis is not a communicable disease. Is this fact an indication of the improvement in the social condition of the mass of the people, where, by better housing, better clothing, and better food, they are less likely to contract a disease like Bronchitis?—factors, without doubt, in the decline of Phthisis also.

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1912 (QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS).

YEARS.	POPULATION	AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS.				NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS DEATHS IN EVERY 100 FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		All Causes	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.			Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis	Total.
			Phthisis.	Other.	Total.			
1883—1887...	27,453	449	40	...	...	8·9	...	...
1888—1892...	32,945	531	39	..	...	7·3	...	...
1893—1897...	39,400	624	44	8	52	7·0	1·2	8·2
1898—1902...	51,276	789	58	16	74	7·3	2·0	9·3
1903—1907...	60,100	830	57	20	77	6·8	2·4	9·2
1908—1912...	75,800	923	65	32	97	7·0	3·4	10·4

NOTE.—In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis were included in Other Tuberculous Diseases. Formerly they were entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply.

TABLE SHOWING

(1) Total Deaths from ALL CAUSES in triennial periods since 1893, at various AGE PERIODS.

(2) Total Deaths from PHTHISIS do.

(3) The PERCENTAGE of PHTHISIS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL CAUSES.

(4) Total Deaths from OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES in the same periods.

(5) The PERCENTAGE of OTHER TUBERCULOUS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL CAUSES.

Age Periods	0 to 5						5 to 15						15 to 25						25 to 65						65 and over.					
	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.		
Columns ..	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1893—95	652	4	0.61	10	1.53	64	6	9.37	1	1.56	102	28	27.45	4	3.92	576	102	17.71	8	1.38	377	3	0.79	..	..	377	3	0.79	..	..
1896—98	855	6	0.70	32	3.75	82	2	2.44	2	2.44	91	20	21.98	1	1.09	697	115	16.49	3	0.43	398	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	..
1899—01	940	..	..	38	4.04	78	8	10.25	5	6.41	119	22	18.48	5	4.20	763	121	15.85	4	0.52	551	8	1.45	..	..	551	8	1.45	..	..
1902—04	905	2	0.22	20	2.21	102	8	7.84	7	6.86	104	29	27.88	5	4.81	834	139	16.66	13	1.56	559	7	1.25	1	0.17	559	7	1.25	1	0.17
1905—07	812	14	1.72	35	4.31	89	6	6.75	12	13.49	98	29	29.59	6	6.12	935	119	12.72	14	1.50	621	3	0.48	..	..	621	3	0.48	..	..
1908—10	750	1	0.13	68	9.06	108	4	3.70	6	5.55	93	23	24.73	15	16.13	928	140	15.08	14	1.51	800	9	1.12	1	0.12	800	9	1.12	1	0.12
1911	269	1	0.37	19	7.06	38	2	5.26	4	10.52	41	18	43.90	1	2.44	369	57	15.44	8	2.16	283	3	1.03	..	..	283	3	1.03	..	..
1912	215	..	..	20	9.3	37	0	..	2	5.4	39	10	25.64	..	..	375	56	14.93	3	0.80	278	2	0.72	..	..	278	2	0.72	..	..

TRIENNIAL PERIODS.

Mill Lane Hospital.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN 1912.

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1911.	Admitted during 1912.	Discharged during 1912.	Died during 1912.	Remaining at end of 1912.	Average Residence in Days.
SMALL-POX (Leasowe Rd. Hosp.)	...	1	1	...	...	18
SCARLET FEVER	43	203	213	3	30	46.5
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Scarlet Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	20.0
DIPHTHERIA	4	31	29	3	3	29.6
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Diphtheria or doubtful	2	8	10	...	...	31.7
ENTERIC FEVER	1	2	2	1	...	35.0
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Enteric Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	5	4	1	...	16.0
PHTHISIS	2	32	30	...	4	81.8
OTHER ADMISSIONS ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	27.0
TOTAL	52	288	295	8	37	...

For the purpose of comparison the following table shows the number of admissions of patients notified as suffering from the various diseases during the years 1903 to 1912 :—

Disease.	Cases admitted during the year									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small-Pox	25	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1
Scarlet Fever.....	309	170	227	178	188	174	507	229	189	215
Diphtheria	27	33	45	30	61	49	31	25	46	39
Membranous Croup	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	31	24	48	48	24	25	13	12	13	6
Erysipelas	3	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	—
Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
Other Diseases	2	3	3	3	2	4	7	5	6	4
Totals...	397	239	328	263	279	253	558	278	279	295

Midwives Act.

Under the Midwives Act a Local Authority is either a County Council or the Council of a County Borough. Wallasey is not, therefore, a Local Authority within the meaning of the Act, but the work of supervising the Midwives of this district is placed upon me by the County Council.

During the year all the Midwives have been regularly visited.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT.

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of Bags, Case books, etc.	230
Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-born Children	30
Other Enquiries	71
	<hr/>
Total Visits paid under the Midwives Act... ..	<u>331</u>

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board (E. 18) the following notifications have been received:—

Records of sending for Medical Help (<i>see Table below</i>)	98
Notifications of Still-births	19
,, ,, Laying out dead	2
Deaths of Children before Attendance of a Medical Practitioner	2
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives ...	1
Cases of other Infectious Diseases notified by Midwives	0
Cases of Ophthalmia notified by Midwives	7

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical Help was sought in the 98 cases mentioned above:—

Feebleness of Infant	8
Protracted Labour	27
Retained Placenta	10
Instrumental Aid	13
Prematurity	5

Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laceration of Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflamed Eyelids	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	10
Various	...	...	...	...	...	6

98

Under Section 8, I have to keep the Central Midwives' Board acquainted with the death, change of name or address of any Midwife.

The undermentioned changes have been notified:—

Change of Name	...	...	...	...	—
Change of Address	...	...	...	...	6
Death of Midwives	...	...	...	...	—
Notice of intention to cease practice	...	...	...	...	—
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	—

There are 52 Midwives on the Roll, one of whom cannot write. Their registers are on the whole kept well.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives was 866.

It was found necessary during the year to report a Midwife to the Local Supervising Authority for a serious breach of the rules. Her name has since been removed from the Roll. In 8 instances I interviewed and warned Midwives for slight irregularities which did not appear to me to be gross enough to warrant reporting them to the Supervising Authority.

The early visits to births under the Notification of Births Act have been very useful in supervising the work of the Midwives. Several mild cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been brought to light which would otherwise have escaped notice, the Midwives not thinking them of sufficient importance to notify.

**Vaccination Returns for Wallasey for
the last three years, from the 1st July to
the 30th June in each year.**

(Supplied by the Vaccination Officer.)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Successfully Vaccinated	1,332	1,320	1,344
Died before Vaccination	103	111	124
Insusceptible	9	10	11
Conscientious Objections	94	110	143
Postponed by Medical Certificate	50	52	39
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers notified... ..	30	22	8
Not found, or removed to places unknown ...	40	56	39
Not Vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for...	79	22	23
Total Number of Births Registered ...	1,737	1,703	1,731

Meteorological Data for 1912, from observations made at the Corporation's Meteorological Station, Marine Park, New Brighton.

	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.		Average Daily Temperature.	Greatest Sunshine.		Least Sunshine.		Average Daily Sunshine. Hours	Total Depth of Rainfall* for month. Inches	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of Days with no Rainfall	Average Daily Rainfall. Inches	No. of days with .01 ins. or more recorded.	Dates of Snowfall	No. of Days Frost †
	Date	°	Date	°		Date	Hours	Date	Hours			No S'shine	Date						Inches	Date	Inches
JANUARY ...	1st	55.9	29th	25.8	39.01	6	26th	6	11 d'ys	1.38	2.955	6th	.67		.095	14	17th & 18th	12
FEBRUARY..	28th	57.5	4th	20.3	41.7	7¾	29th	7¾	12 "	2.2	.884	17th	.3	14	.03	10	2nd	4
MARCH	26th	57.0	21st	34.0	45.3	8¼	6th	8¼	4 "	3.28	4.308	14th	.6	5	.138	20	...	...
APRIL.....	22nd	68.4	28th	30.7	48.89	12¾	23rd	12¾	5th	7.71	.16	9th	.14	28	.005	2	...	...
MAY	11th	67.2	24th	42.4	53.1	15½	26th	15½	4 d'ys	5.51	1.666	21st	.29	16	.053	13	...	...
JUNE	22nd	73.5	16th	43.9	57.85	13½	11th	13½	2 "	6.32	2.561	4th	.47	7	.085	18	...	...
JULY	16th	75.1	19th	51.0	67.4	11½	14th & 16th	11½	5 "	4.86	4.682	31st	1.43	13	.151	17	...	...
AUGUST	4th	67.8	3rd	45.9	56.2	10	2nd	10	6 "	4.02	5.39	23rd	.85	5	.17	25	...	...
SEPTEMBER..	3rd	62.6	27th	43.3	53.05	10½	9th	10½	6 "	3.68	1.01	29th	.26	20	.033	10	...	...
OCTOBER ...	27th	61.9	26th	35.9	48.65	9¾	3rd	9¾	3 "	.107	3.33	26th	1.2	19	.107	12	...	...
NOVEMBER..	7th	61.4	30th	25.2	45.57	5½	7th	5½	13 "	1.46	2.465	4th	.43	11	.082	17	28th & 30th	1
DECEMBER...	14th	56.3	1st	27.1	46.06	2	17th	2	19 "	.43	2.656	11th	.49	7	.085	24	...	1

* Total Rainfall for year: 32.067 ins. † It must be remembered that the recorded temperatures were not taken on the ground level.

Meteorological Data for 1912

(Supplied by Mr. Plummer.)

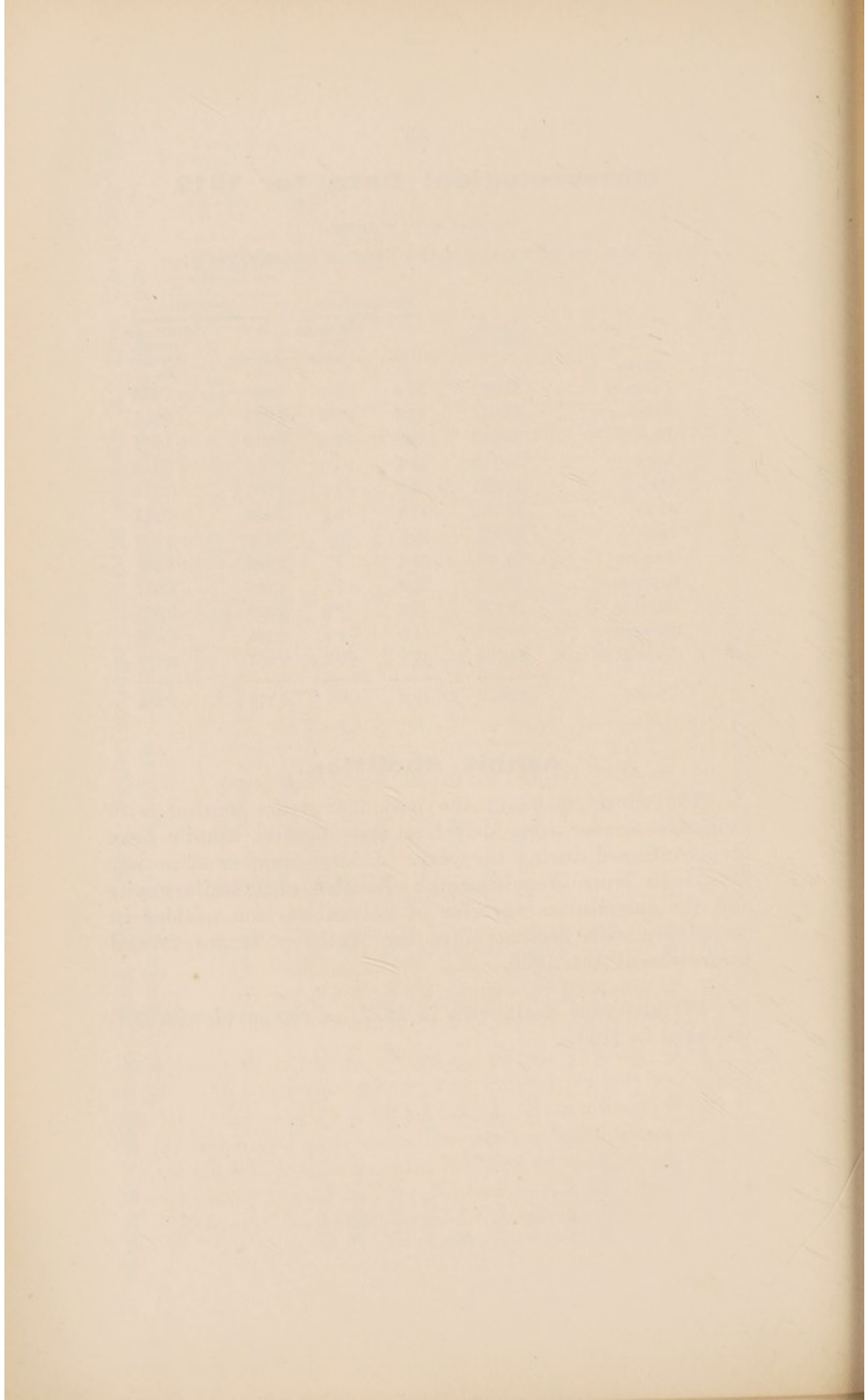
From observations made at the BIDSTON OBSERVATORY :—

1912.	Mean Barometer.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
		Mean.	Difference from Average	Amount.	Difference from Average
Month.	in.	°	°	in.	in.
January ...	29·897	38·3	-0·9	3·695	+1·560
February ...	29·616	41·6	+0·4	1·092	-0·601
March ...	29·615	44·7	+2·5	3·609	+1·814
April ...	30·173	49·1	+1·8	0·202	+1·443
May ...	29·978	52·8	+1·0	1·595	-0·310
June ...	29·788	57·0	-0·4	2·348	+0·223
July ...	29·937	60·5	-0·3	3·506	+0·829
August ...	29·705	55·4	-5·1	5·862	+2·824
September ...	30·183	52·5	-3·7	1·166	-1·632
October ...	29·879	48·2	-1·3	2·923	-0·573
November ...	29·975	45·0	+1·8	2·155	-0·422
December ...	29·784	45·1	+5·2	2·017	-0·618
Yearly ...	29·878	Av. 49·2	+0·1	30·170	+1·651

Ashpit Abolition.

The efforts made in the past four years to deal with nuisances arising from defective and offensive ashpits have been continued during the year. A large number of notices have been issued requiring the abolition of insanitary pits and the substitution therefor of galvanised iron ashbins in accordance with Section 77 of the Wallasey Tramways and Improvement Act, 1906.

108 pits were dealt with in 1912, as compared with 206 abolished in 1911.



Part 2.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Insanitary Property.

A large amount of work has been done during the year to improve the housing conditions prevailing in some parts of the district.

Section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, runs as follows:—

“ It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of every district to represent to the Local Authority of that district any dwelling-house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.”

Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, reads:—

(1) “ It shall be the duty of every Local Authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the Local Authority, and of every officer of the Local Authority, to comply with such regulations, and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.”

(2) “ If, on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such a state, it shall be their duty to make an order prohibiting the use of the dwelling-house for human habitation (in this Act referred to as a Closing Order) until in the judgment of the Local Authority the dwelling-house is rendered fit for that purpose.”

In compliance with the provisions of the above Acts, the following 29 houses were represented as unfit for habitation:—

1, 2, 3, Smithy Lane (condemned several years ago,
but re-occupied).

138, Wheatland Lane (cellar).

1 to 12, Field Cottages.

“Tower Cottage,” Mill Lane.

8 houses in May Court.

1, 3, 5, and 7, Wallasey Village.

The following were considered to be unfit, but were dealt with without representation to the Committee:—

1 to 5, Little Street.

165 to 169, Wheatland Lane.

The following Closing Orders were made (29 in number):—

1, 2, and 3, Smithy Lane.

138, Wheatland Lane.

1 to 12, Field Cottages.

“Tower Cottage,” Mill Lane.

8 houses in May Court.

1, 3, 5 and 7, Wallasey Village.

All of the above were closed in accordance with the Orders.

The following houses were demolished (5 in number):—

1, 2, 3 and 4, Robinson’s Cottages, Wallasey Village
(represented in 1911).

“Tower Cottage,” Mill Lane.

TABULAR INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO INSANITARY PROPERTY
DEALT WITH IN WALLASEY DURING 1912.

No. of houses inspected under Section 17 of the H.T.P.A., 1909	29
No. of houses found unfit for habitation...	29
No. of houses represented to Local Authority for Closing Orders... ..	29
No. of Closing Orders made	29
No. of houses where defects were remedied without making of Closing Orders ...	6
No. of houses made fit after making of Closing Order	5

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

1. Lack of sufficient or through ventilation.
2. Inefficient water supply, *e.g.*, one standpipe for several houses.
3. Lack of proper w.c. accommodation.
4. Damp and dark rooms.
5. Lack of conveniences for decent living, *e.g.*, proper facilities for storing food, washing accommodation, etc.
6. General dilapidations.

The following additional work has been done under Sections 14 and 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909:—

Statutory Notices served	46
„ „ complied with	33
„ „ in hand	11
„ „ not complied with...	2
Preliminary Notices served	61

There was one appeal during the year (since withdrawn).

In the work in regard to insanitary property there has always been kept in view the fact that any work of demolition must not be done too rapidly, so that hardships may not be inflicted on tenants by their being unable to find suitable houses in the time at their disposal.

Sub-Let Houses.

There are 46 sub-let houses on the Register. These houses have been regularly supervised throughout the year.

1,095 visits have been paid by the Inspectors.

It is exceedingly difficult to keep a proper Register of these houses, as the people inhabiting them are continually changing, and what would be an accurate Register one day would not be so seven days afterwards.

For contraventions of the Bye-laws 78 notices have been served, mostly for overcrowding and filthy conditions, all of which were complied with.

Sewers and Drains.

Defective sewers in the following streets and passages have been re-constructed or repaired during the past year:—

Brighton Street, main brick sewer re-inverted and repaired for a length of 70 yards.

Station Road, from Cliff Road to a point 200 yards south.

Sandrock Road.

Manor Road, from Liscard Village to Grosvenor Street.

Halstead Road, passage at rear of Nos. 2 to 16.

Guildford Street, passage at rear of Nos. 6 to 24.

Seymour Street, passage at rear of Nos. 2 to 16.

Vent shafts have been erected where found necessary.

Defective gullies have been replaced with new ones.

The drainage systems at the following houses have been entirely re-constructed under the supervision of the Health Department:—

NEW BRIGHTON.

67, Victoria Road.

10, Ball Avenue.

28, Windsor Street.

LISCARD.

“ Mayfield,” Rullerton Road.

226 to 230, Rake Lane.

24, Mill Lane.

6 and 8, Rossett Place.

5 and 7, Conway Street.

1 to 29, Longland Road.

21 to 37, Manor Road.

SEACOMBE.

17, Stourton Street.

14, 18 and 21, Shakespeare Road.

12, St. Paul's Road.

107, Victoria Road.

54, Ashville Road.

16, Palermo Street.
 4, Tabor Street.
 14, Chapel Street.
 52, Ashville Road.
 70, Byron Road.
 1, 3, 5 and 7, Leopold Street.
 1 and 2, Victoria Place.
 70, Brighton Street.

EGREMONT.

12, Charles Street.
 72, King Street.

WALLASEY.

5 and 12, School Lane.

The following drainage systems were partially re-constructed during 1912 under the supervision of the Health Department:—

NEW BRIGHTON.

The Convent High School, Wellington Road.
 Conservative Club, Montpellier Crescent.
 25, Gorsehill Road.
 11, Montpellier Crescent.
 "Sandymount," Sandfield Road.
 2, Dudley Road.
 8, Seymour Street.

LISCARD.

35, Sandrock Road.
 9, Conway Street.
 242, Rake Lane.
 32, Valkyrie Road.
 Old High School, Manor Road.
 "Devon Villa," Belgrave Street.

SEACOMBE.

Pen Factory, Chapel Street.
 165 to 169, Wheatland Lane.
 77, Buchanan Road.

EGREMONT.

47, Stringhey Road.

POULTON.

"Brook Cottage," Breck Road.

Poulton and Liscard Railway Station.

The drains or fittings were found on examination to be defective following the onset of

Typhoid Fever in 1 instance,
Diphtheria in 16 instances,
Scarlet Fever in 68 instances,

and on inspection following private complaints, in 379 instances.

In this district the drains of all new houses are examined, and must pass a smoke-test before being filled in and a certificate of suitability for habitation granted.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Medical Officer of Health is required to report specifically on the administration of this Act, and to send a copy of such report to the Secretary of State. The chief points to be reported on are as follows:—

- (1) The Sanitary condition of Workshops, including
 - (A) Ventilation,
 - (B) Cleanliness of floors and walls,
 - (C) Lighting,
 - (D) Water-closet provision,
 - (E) Overcrowding,
 - (F) Drainage of floors where wet processes are carried on.
- (2) Special Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses,
- (3) Homework,
- (4) The keeping of a list of outworkers,
- (5) The keeping of a Register of Workshops.

All these points are dealt with in the summary.

Factories.

For the most part the law relating to Factories is administered by the Home Office.

338 visits were, however, made to factories, 334 being in reference to sanitary accommodation, and 4 in reference to emissions of smoke from chimneys.

The Number of Factories on the Register is as follows:—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	4	26
Confectioners	1	6
Boot Makers and Repairers	8	41
Laundries	13	73
Wheelwrights and Smiths	5	11
Joiners	6	18
Coffin Makers	2	14
Motor Engineers	2	11
Stonemasons	1	2
Printers	2	7
Artificial Manure Maker	1	3
Fountain Pen Maker	1	12
Boat Builders	2	2
Firelighter Manufacturer	1	6
Timber Merchant	1	4
Flour Millers	4	25
Spring Maker	1	7
Provender Dealers	2	7
Brick Makers	3	13
Brewer	1	6
Engineers	2	12
Concrete Maker	1	2
Oil Storage	1	6
Creosoting Works	1	3
Ore Merchants	3	6
Treacle Works	1	3
Leather Belting Manufacturer	1	2
Destructor Works	1	4
Tramway Dépôt	1	2
Gas and Water Works	1	2
Electricity Works	1	2
TOTALS	75	338

All the Workshops and Workplaces on the Register were regularly inspected, with the result as shown in the Summary which follows.

8 references were sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories in accordance with the various requirements of the Act.

Workshops.

The Number of Workshops on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	42	79	318
Confectioners	64	126	597
Laundries	26	151	225
Tailors	16	48	81
Dressmakers	81	230	193
Milliners	19	57	38
Bootmakers and Repairers	52	101	349
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	11	31	53
Watchmakers and Repairers	3	9	17
Tinsmiths	1	2	6
Saddlers	2	5	16
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	8	4
Picture Framers	2	6	12
Printers... ..	4	8	16
Photographers	4	14	12
Firelight Manufacturer	1	5	6
TOTALS ...	329	880	1943

Workplaces.

The Number of Workplaces on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers	7	14	40
Wheelwrights and Smiths	11	27	53
Joiners	11	23	63
Varnish Manufacturer	1	5	2
Wringing Machine Repairers	1	2	4
Motor Engineers and Repairers	2	6	12
Stonemasons	2	6	16
Stevedores	4	70	12
Cooper	1	2	5
Brine Manufacturer	1	1	2
TOTALS ...	41	156	209

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	338	34	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1943	97	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	207	1	...
Total	2488	132	...

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 ...	3	3	...	...
Other Nuisances	86	86	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective ...	27	27	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<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)	38	38	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	9	1	8	...
Total... ..	176	168	8	...

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists Received from Employers.			Sending once in the year.				Prosecutions.	Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.)	Orders made (S. 110.)			
	Sending twice in the year.		Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.										
	Con-tractors	Work-men.				Con-tractors	Work-men.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keep- ing or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel...																
(1) Making, &c...	4	—	20	4	—	18	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleaning & Washing Lace, lace curtains & nets Artificial Flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Furniture and Upholstery Fur pulling Feather sorting Umbrellas, &c. Carding, &c. of buttons, &c. Paper bags and boxes Basket making Brush making Racquet and tennis balls Stuffed toys File making Electro-plate Cables and chains Anchors and grapnels Cart gear Locks, latches and keys Pea picking																
Totals	4	—	20	4	—	18	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number		Number
Bakers	42	Watchmakers and	
Confectioners	64	Repairers ...	3
Laundries	26	Tinsmith	1
Tailors	16	Saddlers	2
Dressmakers	81	Leadlight Manufacturer ...	1
Milliners	19	Picture Framers	2
Bootmakers and Repairers	52	Printers	4
Cabinet Makers and		Photographers	4
Upholsterers	11	Fire-lighter Manufacturer	1
Total number of Workshops on Register		...	329.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	7
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as	
remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the	
Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	13
In use at the end of the year	13

Bakehouses.

At the end of the year there were 111 Bakehouses in occupation, of which 13 were underground.

These places have been regularly inspected, and were, on the whole, kept in a cleanly condition, although in several instances it has been necessary to serve notices or to write letters complaining of the conditions prevailing in certain of them. In some instances better provision for the washing of the bakers' hands should be provided.

A few of the existing Bakehouses have been in use a very long time, and are not up to modern requirements. When the tenancies of the present occupiers cease, objection will be taken to their continued use.

Inspection of Stable Yards.

2,193 visits have been made, as compared with 3,013 during last year.

In several instances manure pits have been emptied by the Department's own men, failing compliance with notices issued under the Bye-laws. In other cases accumulations or deposits of an offensive nature have been removed by the Department's men where owners or occupiers had failed to comply with the notices served under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In each case the expenses were recovered in a summary manner.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades are as follows:—

Trade.	No. of Visits.
Knacker's Yard and Manure Manufacturer	47

Whenever a nuisance has been discovered suitable action has been taken.

The knacker's yard above referred to has now been closed.

Seats for Shop Assistants Act.

Under the above Act, the title of which reveals its object, the following work has been done:—

No. of visits to shops 285

Wallasey Early Closing Order 1909.

The following work has been carried out under the above Order, which fixes the hours for closing certain trades each day:—

No. of Visits of Inspection 9,336
 No. of Contraventions 12
 No. of Prosecutions —

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

There are 25 Cowsheds on the Register.

The number of cows in the registered sheds at the end of December was 83.

The Cowsheds have been regularly inspected (632 visits) throughout the year, and the efforts made to secure systematic grooming of the cows, the washing of the udders, and the cleansing of the milkers' hands before milking, have been continued.

No disease of a contagious nature has occurred in the Cowsheds, nor, so far as is known, has any disease been caused by milk.

DAIRIES.

Much the greater part of the milk sold in Wallasey comes from farms outside the district. I offer no opinion as to its quality, since the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is not in my hands, this not being a Borough with a separate Quarter Sessions or a separate Police Force.

Samples of milk are taken for bacteriological examination. Where an excessive number of micro-organisms is found, special inspections of the milk-dealers' premises are made and requests made to the County Medical Officer of Health for a similar inspection at the sources of the milk supply, with the object of discovering how the milk in each instance probably became contaminated, so that steps might be taken to prevent such contamination in the future.

Food and Meat Inspection.

Meat inspection is performed by one Inspector, who gives his whole time to this work and to the inspection of food stuffs in shops. The Sanitary Inspectors also examine hawkers' barrows and baskets whenever they meet them. On page 77 will be found a summary of the visits made to food premises.

There are 4 registered Slaughter-houses and 2 licensed Slaughter-houses, in addition to those at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages.

The following Table shows, approximately, the number of animals slaughtered:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Private Slaughter-houses	610	5,500	830	370	7,310

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Lairages.	Foreign.		Coastwise.				
	Oxen.	Sheep.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
*Wallasey	1	1,985	13,200	17	298,311	54,857	12
*Alfred	—	—	6,996	—	2,862	—	—
Totals	1	1,985	20,196	17	301,173	54,857	12

* These figures are supplied by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

	Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	17	—	19	42
MUTTON	—	—	—	—
PORK	13	—	11	—
VEAL	65	—	—	—
TOTAL	95	—	30	42

AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter-houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	4	9	33	21
MUTTON	25	—	74	—
PORK	21	—	166	—
LAMB	—	—	23	—
VEAL	29	—	2	—
TOTAL	79	9	298	21

In addition to above, 30 carcasses of immature veal and 4 carcasses of lamb.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

REPORT *re* WORK CARRIED OUT IN WALLASEY IN 1912 BY THE
COUNTY FOOD INSPECTOR.

TABLE.

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN THE BOROUGH OF
WALLASEY AND SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE SALE
OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples obtained.	No. of Samples Certified as Adulterated, or not up to Standard.	Remarks
Butter	42	1	...
Cheese	2	...	...
Cinnamon, Compound Powder of ...	1	...	...
Coffee	2	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	1	...	...
Cream	4	...	...
Dover's Powders	1	...	...
Gin	1	...	...
Ginger, Ground	1	...	...
Lard	7	...	...
Margarine	5	...	...
Milk	76	7	...
Nitre, Sweet Spirit of	1	1	...
Pepper	1	...	...
Rum	2	...	...
Sugar	1	...	...
Sulphur, Milk of	2	...	...
Whiskey	4	...	...
Totals	154	9	—

NOTES.—The Sample of Butter reported against was a "test" sample, and a formal sample purchased in a similar way a few days later was found to be pure.

The sample of Nitre was certified as deficient in Ethyl Nitrite to the extent of 17 per cent., but considering the volatile nature of this substance the deficiency was considered too low to warrant a prosecution.

Following are particulars of the 7 samples of Milk reported as adulterated, or not up to standard:—

- (1) Certified as deficient in Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. The seller was summoned, but the Justices dismissed the case on payment of costs.
- (2) Certified as deficient in Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. Upon inquiry this deficiency was found to be due to the unequal intervals between milking (17 and 7 hours respectively). The seller was advised to alter this.
- (3 to 7) Certified as adulterated with water to the extent of 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, and 7 per cent. respectively, but no prosecutions followed because the Milk Fat was above the standard in each case.

Water Statistics for 1912.

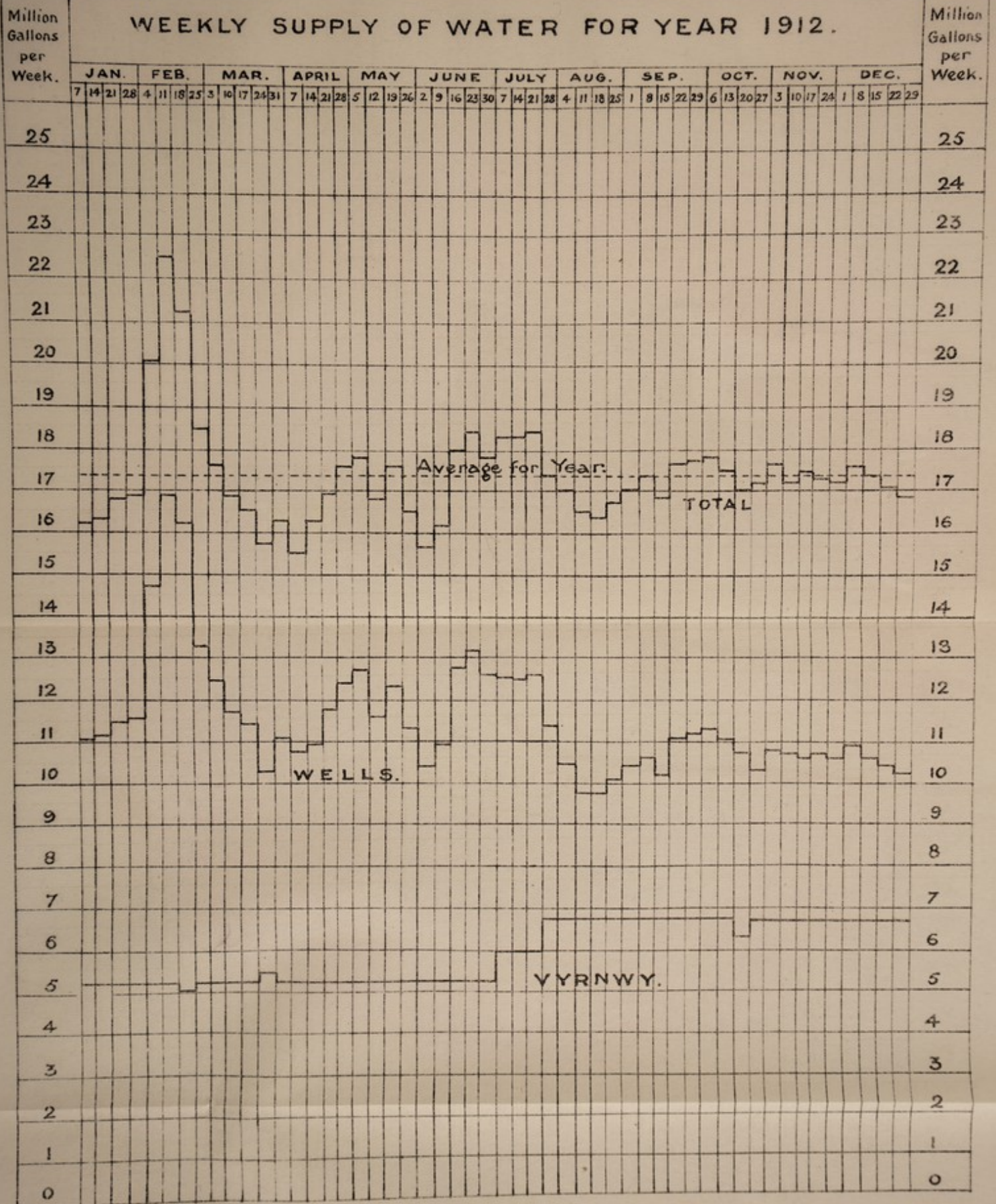
Volume of Water supplied from 1st January, 1912, to 31st December, 1912, 909,074,231 gallons, made up as follows:—

From Wells at Liscard	599,274,231 Galls.
From Vyrnwy	309,800,000 "
Average supplied per day	2,483,809 "
Average consumption per day per head	31'05 "
Divided as follows:—	
Supplied by Meter... ..	5'67 Galls.
Supplied to Shipping	'14 "
Watering Streets and Road Making	'23 "
Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart	'30 "
Domestic and other purposes, including	
Drinking Fountains	24'71 "

The quantity of Water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 8,739,300 gallons.

A Chart showing the weekly supply of Water is appended.

WEEKLY SUPPLY OF WATER FOR YEAR 1912.



Summary of General Sanitary Work.

WORK OF THE LADY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1912.

Number of Houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Do. found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	158
Do. families visited	...	...	...	...	...	1,443
Do. do. re-visited	...	...	...	...	...	604
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for dirty floors and bedding	...	...	...	...	...	110
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for overcrowding...						19
Do. do. do. Owners for defective sash cords						—
Do. do. complied with	...	...	...	...	...	129
Do. References to Sanitary Inspectors	...	...				56
Do. do. other Departments	...	...				88
Do. Enquiry visits	...	...	...	...	...	416
Do. Visits to cases of minor infectious diseases...						1,474
Do. References to Elementary Education Authority						182
Do. Sub-let houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	219
Do. do. found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	98
Do. do. do. overcrowded	...	...				16
Do. other infringements	...	...	...	...	...	45
Do. Routine visits to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	193
Do. Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do. Visits under Midwives Act	...	...	...	...	...	71
Do. do. <i>re</i> registered births	...	...	...	...	...	1,290
Do. Re-visits do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	2,061
Do. Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	105
Do. do. to Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	231
Do. do. Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	93
Do. Special visits <i>re</i> Diarrhœa cases...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis deaths	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. do. <i>re</i> Phthisis notifications	...	...	...	...	...	636
Do. do. <i>re</i> Measles deaths	...	...	...	...	...	16
Do. do. <i>re</i> Whooping-cough deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—
Do. do. <i>re</i> Diarrhœa and Enteritis deaths	...	...	...	...	...	—

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances ...	2,764
„ Statutory Notices issued	883

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1912 was 295.

INFRINGEMENTS :—

Registration	—
Notification of Change of Master	—
Certificates	5
Marking	13
Overcrowding	—
Cleanliness	—
Ventilation	—
Painting	9
Provision of Water Cask	2
Separation of the Sexes	—
Removal of Bilge Water	—
Notification of Infectious Disease	—
Admittance of Inspector	—
Defective Deck Seams...	4
Notices sent in respect of infringements	25
Cases of Infectious Disease dealt with, and measures of isolation adopted	—
Detention of Boats for cleansing and disinfection	—

Legal proceedings were not taken in any case.

The Council is not a Registration Authority.

SUB-LET HOUSES.

Number of houses on Register	46
„ day inspections	1,087
„ night inspections	5
„ infringements of Sub-let Bye-laws	86
„ preliminary intimations given to comply	78
„ failures to comply with notices	1
„ informations laid in respect of infringements	1
Amount of Fines and Costs	—

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	289
„ offensive ashpits abolished	... ..	128

PRIVY CONVERSION.

Number of offensive privies converted into proper and sufficient water closets	—
--	--------	---

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	137
--	--------	-----

EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps	26
---	--------	----

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of inspections paid to premises used for knackering or fat boiling purposes	47
--	--------	----

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	... ..	5
„ inspections	... ..	66
„ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	... ..	—
„ informations laid	... ..	—
„ convictions obtained	... ..	—
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	... ..	—
Amount of Costs	... ..	—

PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Number of persons licensed to store Petrol, etc.	... ..	26
„ inspections	... ..	52
„ contraventions discovered (non-renewal of licenses)	... ..	1

GAME LICENSES.

Number of tradesmen licensed to deal in Game	12
--	--------	----

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	1,743
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

DISINFECTION.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	402
.. Rooms	..	..	..	..	983
.. Houses	..	phthisis	...	...	107
.. ..	..	other diseases	...	...	33
.. ..	..	vermin, etc....	...	...	5
.. Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected					167

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	269
.. Beds	...	...	...	...	...	689
.. Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	1,274
.. Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	854
.. Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	667
.. Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	655
.. Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	2,721
.. Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	716
						<hr/>
						7,845

The following is a list of the articles destroyed by request of owners after infectious or other diseases :—

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	17
.. Beds	...	...	...	...	...	26
.. Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	21
.. Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	4
.. Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	3
.. Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	6
.. Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	30
.. Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	48
						<hr/>
						155

FLUSHING.

The work of flushing the drains from house to house has been continuously carried out by four gangs of men throughout the year.

HOUSE TO HOUSE WORK.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,357
.. houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,868
.. yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,415
.. yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,033
.. drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,101
.. drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,366

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
.. houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562
.. yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562
.. yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598
.. drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
.. drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
.. schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
.. yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272
.. yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,598
.. drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
.. drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214

NUMBER OF PASSAGES SPECIALLY FLUSHED 237

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	67,000	1,763	...	26.31	837	12.49	21	60	181	101.5	876	13.07
1908	71,000	1,738	...	24.40	874	12.30	27	59	176	101.4	906	12.70
1909	73,000	1,838	...	25.10	857	11.7	26	54	148	80.0	885	12.00
1910	75,000	1,724	...	22.9	842	11.3	18	64	140	86.0	888	11.8
1911	79,000	1,735	1,752	22.1	922	11.6	32	110**	190	109.0	1000	12.6
1912	81,000	1,770	1,791	22.1	848	10.4	33	122	137	76	944	11.6

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. ** Previous to 1911 only Institutional Deaths were transferred to us.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 3,408. Total population at all ages, 78,504 (Census 1911). Number of inhabited houses, 16,920 (Census 1911). Average number of persons per house, 4.64 (1911 Census).

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in Wallasey during Year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	SEXES.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District. 11
	M.	F.	Total All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	483 ...	461 ...	944 ...	137 ...	38 ...	40 ...	37 ...	39 ...	150 ...	225 ...	278 ...	76 ...
Enteric Fever	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	10	19	3	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	5	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping-cough	7	8	15	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup.	7	2	9	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	3	5	8	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	41	27	68	...	...	...	...	10	39	17	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	6	12	2	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	5	13	6	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant Disease	26	55	81	...	...	1	...	1	13	30	36	5
Rheumatic Fever	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
Meningitis	3	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease.	42	36	78	...	...	...	1	...	11	35	31	2
Bronchitis	20	25	45	6	...	2	...	...	4	8	25	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	63	40	103	17	14	5	4	5	22	22	14	13
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
Alcoholism	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12	12	24	1	...	...	...	2	3	13	5	4
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	38	24	62	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	19	12	31	4	...	2	3	4	6	2	10	13
Suicide	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	147	155	302	25	2	5	10	9	28	77	146	17
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	8	12	1	1	...	1	...	4	2	3	...
All causes	483	461	944	137	38	40	37	39	150	225	278	76

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1912.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.							Total Deaths under One Year.		
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified... { Uncertified	Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	
Small-pox	
Chicken-pox	
Measles	1	2	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	...	4	...	
Whooping Cough	
Diphtheria and Group	
Erysipelas	
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	1	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	2	...	2	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	
Convulsions	4	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	1	
Laryngitis	
Bronchitis	1	3	1	5	
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	3	4	3	17	
Diarrhoea	
Enteritis	2	1	...	3	
Gastritis	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	
Syphilis	1	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Rickets	1	
Suffocation, overlying	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Injury at Birth	
Atelectasis	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Congenital Malformations	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	9	
Premature Birth	21	3	...	2	26	2	1	...	29	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	3	1	...	1	5	8	9	1	24	
Other causes...	...	3	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	8	
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified... { Uncertified	40	6	4	6	56	24	27	11	19	137

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,725, Illegitimate, 66—1,791. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 123, illegitimate infants, 14.

