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Health, Hospital and Cemetery Committee

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER, 9TH, 1919.

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR J. URMSON

Vice-Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR J. SHAW

MR. ALDERMAN OLDERSHAW, M.D., J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN PARKINSON.

Councillors:

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MR. D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

MR. J. McMILLAN, M.B.

MR. C. PEARSON.

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MR. S. H. ROBERTS.

MR. A. A. RODEN.

MR. C. F. RYMER.

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN WALTER EASTWOOD, J.P.).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

TO 9TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR JAMES URMSON.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

AND

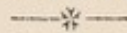
MRS. JACOBSON.

MRS. MASON.

MRS. SATTERTHWAITE.

MRS. G. STALLYBRASS.

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Acting Tuberculosis Officer to 14th July, 1919.

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Tuberculosis Officer from 15th July, 1919.

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

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*THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,
*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,
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*MISS RUTH M. QUINTON,
Shop Hours and Workshop Inspector.

*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL,
*MISS ALICE BARWISE,
Lady Sanitary Inspectors.

MISS FLORENCE EGAN (C.M.B. Certif.),
Child Welfare Nurse to 11th August, 1919.

MISS B. HANSEN (C.M.B. Certif.),
Child Welfare Nurse from 1st November, 1919.

MISS E. CRAIG,
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T. R. HODGSON, M.A.,
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JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk.

*RICHARD C. THOMSON,
FRANK ALDRED,
NORMAN SQUIRE,
Clerks.

*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1919.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
Estimated CIVIL Population, June, 1919—								
For calculating Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,424
„ Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,403
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,289
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£542,625
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,175
Number of Persons per house at time of 1911 Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.64
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ „ (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhœa) per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8

*Public Health Department,**June, 1920.*

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

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

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

The form of the Report has been altered to meet the wishes of the Ministry of Health, who also desire that reports shall revert to their pre-war fulness.

The mortality statistics for 1919 are, on the whole, quite satisfactory, but the continued fall in the Birth-rate is a matter of concern.

While the Infantile Mortality rate for the Borough as a whole is low there are some Wards in which the rate leaves room for great improvement, and emphasises the need for the development of Child Welfare work, which has been such a prominent feature in Public Health administration of late years.

The housing scarcity has caused much overcrowding, and although it is not possible to point to direct harmful effects on the public health, yet it cannot help but have a deleterious effect, especially on the health of young children, and may even adversely affect the birth-rate.

Incorporated with this Report is the Report with regard to the Medical Inspection of School Children.

I have again to thank the Members of the Council, particularly the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, for the support they have given me, and my Staff, both indoor and outdoor, who have given of their best and have done useful work, as a perusal of the following pages will show.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the 1911 Census was 78,504.

The civil population of the Borough at the middle of 1919 is estimated by the Registrar-General

- (a) For the purpose of calculating the Death-rate
 at 95,424
- (b) For the purpose of calculating the Birth-rate
 at 99,403

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

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Entire District ...	21,192	33,227	53,579	78,504

AREA.

The area of the Borough is 3,408 acres.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER 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. With the exception of three large flour mills, and one important engineering establishment, no industries of any moment employing any large number of men are established in the Borough. Building operations in the pre-war years were very extensive, but since the commencement of the war they have practically been suspended.

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.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The Births during the year, including 47 transferred to us, but deducting 12 transferred outwards, numbered 1,422 (732 males and 690 females), giving a birth-rate of 14·3 per 1,000 of population, calculated on Registrar-General's estimate of 99,403. Of these 395 were notified by Doctors, and 911 by Midwives, the remainder not being notified.

The illegitimate births were:—

51 registered in the Borough.

19 transferred to Wallasey.

70

less 3 transferred to other districts.

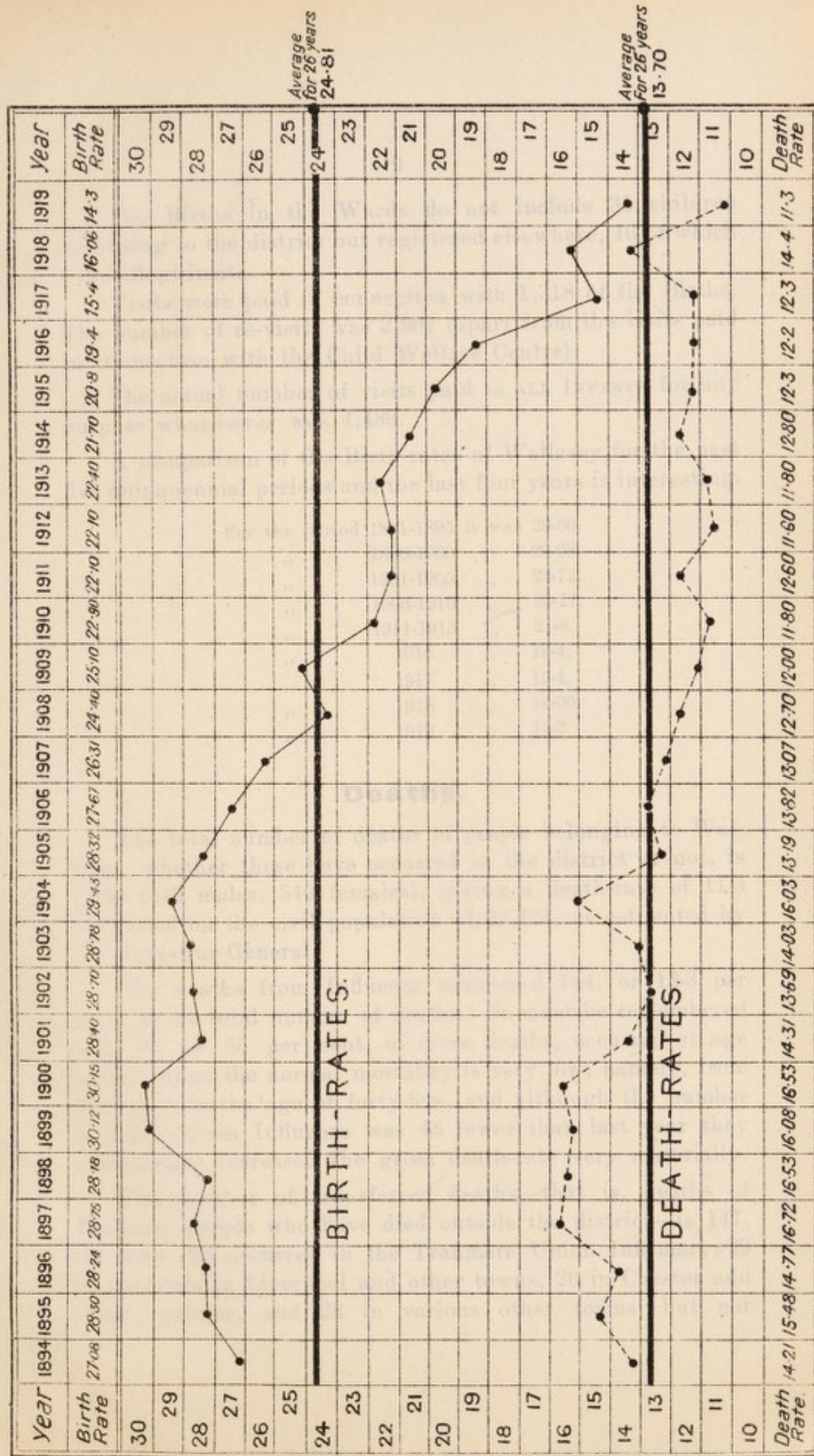
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which is the same number as that for 1918. The illegitimate birth-rate is 4·7% of the total births.

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

Ward No.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
1—New Brighton ...	94	100	—	6
2—Upper „ ...	96	111	—	15
3—North Liscard ..	108	96	12	—
4—South „ ...	114	107	7	—
5—North Egremont	105	66	39	—
6—South „ ...	126	116	10	—
7—North Seacombe	162	105	57	—
8—South „ ...	215	114	101	—
9—Poulton	222	132	90	—
10—Wallasey	145	133	12	—
Registered elsewhere	47			
less outward transfers	12 — 35	...	35	—
	1,422	1,080	363	21
			342 net increase.	

Chart showing BIRTH & DEATH RATES per 1,000 of Population in WALLASEY since 1894.



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The Births in the Wards do not include 35 children belonging to the district but registered elsewhere, 16 of which were illegitimate.

Visits were paid in connection with 1,318 of the Births. The number of re-visits was 2,907 (apart from the visits paid in connection with the Child Welfare Centre).

The actual number of visits paid to ALL INFANTS for any purpose whatsoever was 4,489.

A comparison of the Birth-rates of Wallasey for the past five quinquennial periods and the last four years is interesting.

For the period	1891-1895	it was	29.50.
"	1896-1900	"	29.08.
"	1901-1905	"	28.72.
"	1906-1910	"	25.27.
"	1911-1915	"	21.8.
"	1916	"	19.4.
"	1917	"	15.4.
"	1918	"	16.06.
"	1919	"	14.3.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths of people belonging to Wallasey, whether these have occurred in the district or not, is 1,080 (540 males, 540 females), giving a death-rate of 11.3 calculated on the civil population of 95,424, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

The deaths from Influenza numbered 144, or 13.3 per cent. of the total number of deaths. It must be remembered that 80, or 55 per cent. of these deaths, occurred at age periods when the normal mortality is very low, namely, from five years to the age of forty-five, and although the number of deaths from Influenza was 48 fewer than last year they nevertheless increased the gross death-rate very materially.

The number of transferred deaths—that is, deaths of Wallasey people who have died outside the district—is 147. Of these, 64 occurred in the Tranmere Union Infirmary, 29 in hospitals in Liverpool and other towns, 26 in Chester and other asylums, and 28 in various other towns, but not

in institutions. The transferred deaths numbered 31 fewer than in 1918.

62 Inquests were held, 44 of these being on residents and 18 on non-residents.

11 of the total deaths were those of illegitimate children, 7 of them being under 1 year of age; 2 of these died in the Union Infirmary, and 1 in Leasowe Children's Hospital.

The ages and causes of the 11 illegitimate deaths were:

- 2 days: Premature Birth.
- 2 days: Do.
- 2 months: Acute Pneumonia.
- 3 months: Broncho-pneumonia.
- 4 months: Congenital Syphilis, Marasmus.
- 6 months: (1) Congenital Cardiac disease.
(2) Patent Foramen Ovale.
- 11 months: Infantile Atrophy.
- 13 months: Tubercular Meningitis (cerebral).
- 2 years: Broncho-pneumonia.
- 2 years: Shock from Scalds.
- 3 years: (1) Gastro-enteric Catarrh.
(2) Convulsions.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF WALLASEY RATES WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE, AND WITH THE 96 LARGE TOWNS (AMONG WHICH WALLASEY IS INCLUDED), WITH THE 146 SMALLER TOWNS.

	Birth rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	18.5	13.8	89
96 Great Towns including London...	19.0	13.8	93
146 Smaller Towns	18.3	12.6	90
WALLASEY	14.3	11.3	75

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in Wallasey during Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.		Net 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.	DEATHS IN THE WARDS.										DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
			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 under up wards.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
	M.	F.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes { Certified Uncertified	540	539	1079	107	21	40	40	57	183	267	364	100	100	111	96	107	65	116	105	114	132	133	64 outside the Borough	29 Borough	26 ASYLUMS	1 WALLASEY							
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	6	9	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	71	73	144	9	9	8	11	19	49	28	11	12	18	11	11	9	13	23	15	20	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	36	31	67	...	...	...	...	12	34	16	5	8	5	8	4	9	3	9	6	4	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	8	4	12	1	1	5	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	6	10	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant Disease ...	53	52	105	...	...	...	...	...	7	45	53	8	7	9	15	9	5	10	10	9	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis* ...	2	5	7	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	54	66	120	...	...	...	...	3	11	44	62	3	10	18	8	17	6	7	16	10	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	37	31	68	3	1	1	...	1	7	11	44	1	7	3	4	7	7	8	6	9	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	57	32	89	13	7	8	6	4	14	20	17	4	4	5	7	6	5	8	9	20	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	14	6	20	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	7	2	2	5	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	4	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	3	6	9	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	14	7	21	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	23	29	52	51	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	4	3	4	8	6	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	13	4	17	1	...	1	1	1	7	5	1	6	...	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	130	163	293	21	3	4	5	6	32	66	156	26	40	37	23	30	18	31	22	23	31	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	4	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Polio-myelitis
All causes ...	540	540	1080	108	21	40	40	57	183	267	364	190	100	111	96	107	66	116	105	114	132	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-entries (included in above figures):—																																	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Polio-myelitis

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.												ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.										INQUESTS.						
Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Residents	Non-Residents	Legitimate Children	Illegitimate Children	
Totals	9	9	5	7	7	6	17	15	16	17	108	Under 1 yr	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	Under 1 yr	10
												Over 1 "	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	Over 1 "	...
												Totals.....	1	2	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	11	Total	...	62	Under 1 yr	10
																								...	...	Over 1 "	...

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Totals	9	9	5	7	7	6	17	15	16	17	108

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Under 1 yr	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	7
Over 1 "	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Totals.....	1	2	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	11

INQUESTS.

Residents	Non-Residents	Total	Legitimate Children	Illegitimate Children
44	18	62	Under 1 yr 10	Under 1 year 1
...	...	...	Over 1 "	Over 1 "

* Not Tuberculous.



**Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during
the past 12 years.**

DISEASE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
TOTALS	... 105	60	90	105	57	70	76	62	36	22	65	20
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	27	13	15	5	19	7	17	7	2	10	10
Scarlet Fever ...	...	10	20	3	2	6	6	4	3	...	...	7
Diphtheria & Croup...	...	8	9	4	16	9	5	9	15	11	1	6
Whooping Cough ...	...	21	...	19	5	15	11	18	12	8	6	29
Fever (Typhoid) ...	...	4	2	5	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	35	16	44	75	5	38	27	22	12	4	12
<i>Rate per 1,000 of population</i>	1.40	0.77	1.13	1.33	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.68	0.43	0.26	0.86	0.20

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1919 and five previous Years.

14

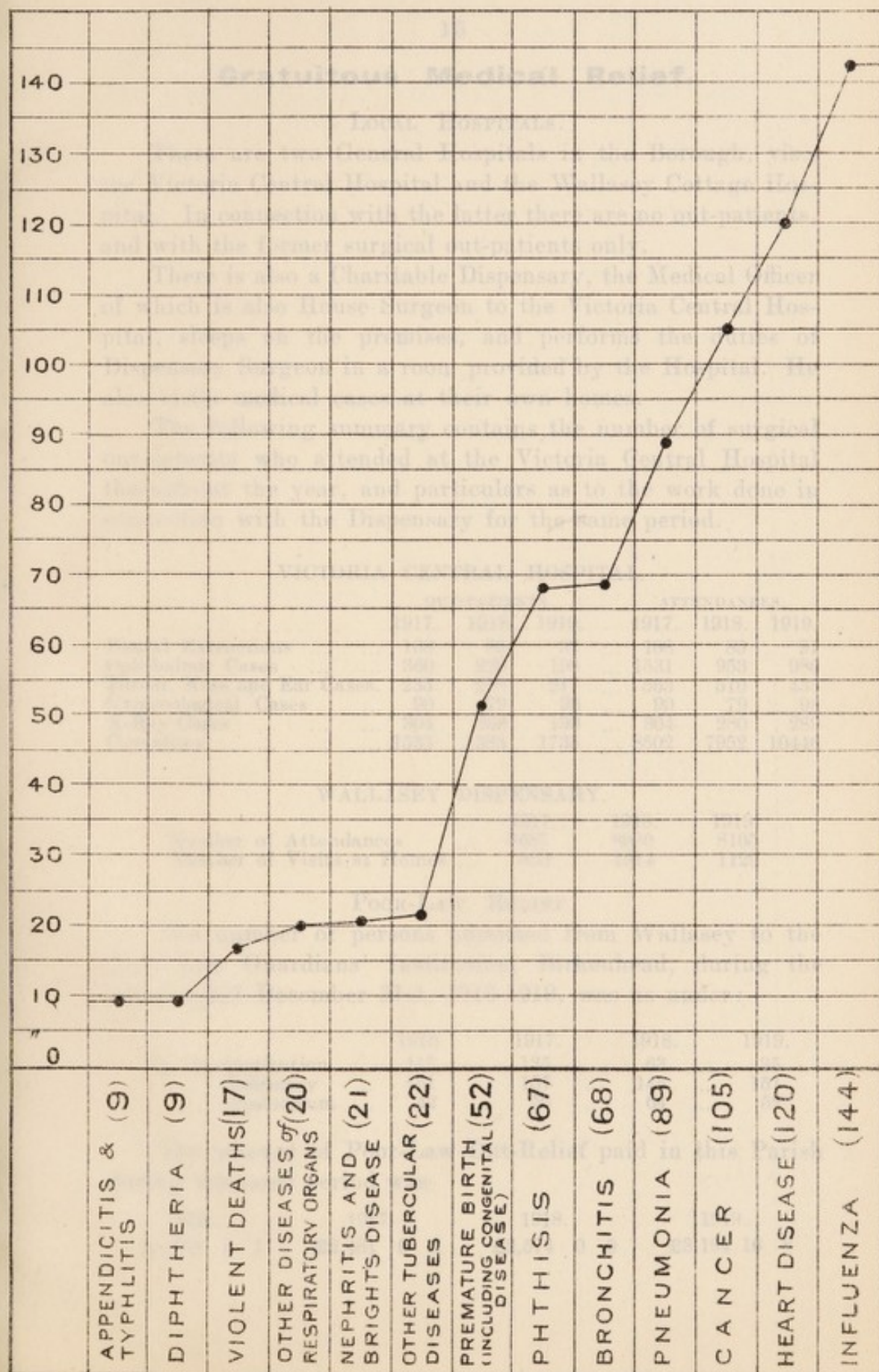
YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	.....	1,825	1,842	21·7	1,008	11·8	45	126	167	90	1,089	12·8
1915	Civil 85,000 Gross 90,000	1,754	1,774	20·8 19·7	1,010	11·8 11·2	50	149	143	80	1,109	13·0 12·3
1916	Civil 83,442 Gross 90,786	1,731	1,762	19·4	934	11·1	56	143	128	82	1,021	12·2
1917	(a) 84,209 (b) 93,869	1,405	1,448	15·4	923	10·9	48	167	98	67	1,042	12·3
1918	(a) 80,956 (b) 90,708	c 1,413	c 1,457	16·06	1,076	13·2	82	178	123	84	1,172	14·4
1919	(a) 95,424 (b) 99,403	d 1,387	d 1,422	14·3	984	10·3	51	147	108	75	1,080	11·3

(a) Registrar-General's Estimate for calculating Death rate.

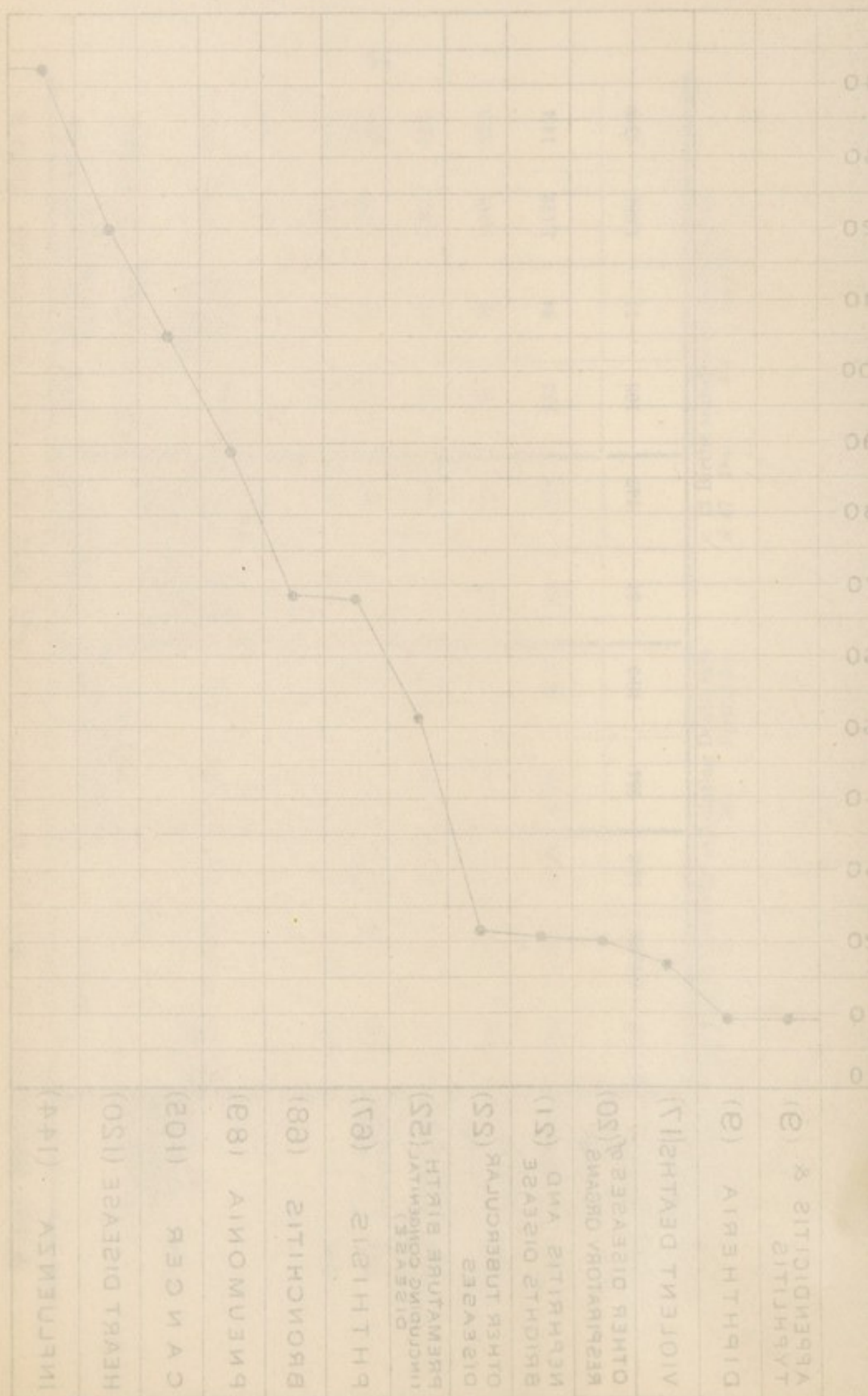
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(a) Registrar-General's Estimate for calculating Death rate.
 (b) Do, Do, Pirth rate.
 c 12 Births transferred outwards and
 d 47 Do. inwards.

COMPARATIVE VIEW
of THIRTEEN of the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of
DEATH in WALLASEY during 1919.



COMPARATIVE VIEW
of THIRTEEN of the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of
DEATH in WALLASEY during 1919.



Gratuitous Medical Relief.

LOCAL HOSPITALS.

There are two General Hospitals in the Borough, viz., the Victoria Central Hospital and the Wallasey Cottage Hospital. In connection with the latter there are no out-patients, and with the former surgical out-patients only.

There is also a Charitable Dispensary, the Medical Officer of which is also House Surgeon to the Victoria Central Hospital, sleeps on the premises, and performs the duties of Dispensary Surgeon in a room provided by the Hospital. He also visits medical cases at their own homes.

The following summary contains the number of surgical out-patients who attended at the Victoria Central Hospital throughout the year, and particulars as to the work done in connection with the Dispensary for the same period.

VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

	OUT-PATIENTS.			ATTENDANCES.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Dental Extractions	108	89	97	108	89	97
Ophthalmic Cases	360	228	198	1531	953	980
Throat, Nose and Ear Cases.	235	278	217	563	510	435
Gynæcological Cases	90	79	98	90	79	98
X-Ray Cases	304	250	190	304	280	289
Casualties	1535	1383	1735	8502	7952	10446

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number of Attendances ...	8687	8980	8105
Number of Visits at Homes ...	853	1914	1129

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

The number of persons admitted from Wallasey to the Poor Law Guardians' Institution, Birkenhead, during the years ended December 31st, 1916-1919, was as under:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
To the Institution ...	117	135	63	35
„ Infirmary ...	151	157	145	151
„ Sanatorium ...	42	50	64	52

The amount of Poor-Law Out-Relief paid in this Parish during the same period was

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
£2,829 5 7	£2,481 0 4	£2,574 0 0	£3,194 16 8

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

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 from Lake Vyrnwy, upland surface water. No filtration is necessary. The service is a constant one, and the supply ample and pure. No contamination from lead has been discovered during the year. The Corporation have an arrangement with the Liverpool Corporation under which the latter supply up to 1,600,000 gallons daily from Lake Vyrnwy.

The following information is supplied by the Gas and Water Engineer with regard to

WATER CONSUMPTION IN 1919.

Volume of Water supplied from January 1st, 1919, to 31st December, 1919, 1,052,123,304 gallons, made up as follows:—

From Wells at Liscard	467,620,000	Galls.
From Vyrnwy	583,874,000	„
In Stock	629,304	„
Average supplied per day	2,882,529	„
Average consumption per day per head	32.57	„
Divided as follows:—		
Supplied by Meter	6.07	Galls.
Supplied to Shipping ... ..	.36	„
Watering Streets and Road-making ... ..	.02	„
Flushing Sewers by hose and cart ... ..	.15	„
Domestic and other purposes, including		
Drinking Fountains	25.97	„

The quantity of water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 4,649,000 gallons.

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.

Under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor the following Sewers have either been reconstructed or repaired during the past year:—

Penkett Road.—62 lineal yards near Zigzag Road.

Victoria Road.—Brick Sewer between Albert Street and Virginia Road. Invert reformed with concrete, and brickwork pointed and repaired.

A considerable amount of storm water relief work has also been carried out.

The sewers and manholes have been regularly cleaned and flushed.

Particulars with regard to the work of drain flushing carried out by the Health Department will be found on page 23.

Under the supervision of the Health Department also the drainage systems of the following houses have been

ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED.

Nil.

PARTIALLY RECONSTRUCTED.

9, Prescott Street.

78, Victoria Road.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically every house in the Borough is provided with water-closet accommodation. In the outlying portions of the town, however, there are 10 cesspools, and these are emptied fortnightly. There is also 1 privy midden similarly situated, which is emptied fortnightly. There are 43 pails used as closets attached to summer camps, and these are emptied twice weekly from May to September.

SCAVENGING.

The work of Street Scavenging is carried out under the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There remain at present 341 single ashpits and 632 double ashpits. These are emptied on an average every five weeks by the employes of the Council. Their number is being steadily reduced. 1,988 ashpits have been abolished during the past 8 years and bins substituted. This work has been largely in abeyance during the war, very few ashpits having been abolished. Bins are now required in all new property. These are emptied once a week, and the total number of bins is now 20,388.

The whole of the refuse from the above is taken to the Destructor and there burnt, with the exception of the cesspool, privy and pail closet refuse, which is either utilized by local farmers as manure, or dumped into the sewers.

The total quantity of refuse delivered at the Destructor Works for the past four years ended 31st December was:—

1916	...	...	15,867 tons.	1918	...	...	16,491 tons.
1917	...	...	15,447 „	1919	...	...	20,099 „

REFUSE DESTROYER.

- 1.—A Manlove Alliott 12-cell natural draught Destructor, with Boulnois & Brodie's storage and charging trucks on tip, was installed in 1896. Capacity, 60 tons per day. Also a Jones' Fume Cremator of 4 cells; a 12 feet by 8 feet multitubular boiler, with chimney 160 feet high.
- 2.—A 3-cell forced draught Heenan & Froude Destructor, with chimney 120 feet high, and water tube boiler, was installed in 1910. Capacity, 40 tons per day.
Cost of 1 and 2.—Land, £1,500; building, £6,500; machinery, £12,000; total, £20,000.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS DURING 1919.

NUISANCES

Number of houses visited	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,444
„ apartments visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,387
„ houses found in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ apartments	„	„	...	...	...	...	85
„ „ „ in an overcrowded condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ „ „ with defective, insufficient or choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	766
„ „ „ with defective sash cords, windows, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
„ „ „ with defective boilers, flues, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	949
„ „ „ with defective yard or passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
„ „ „ with defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
„ „ „ with insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ with damp or defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ „ „ with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
„ „ „ without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1414
„ „ „ with dirty yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
„ „ „ with offensive accumulations requiring removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ cesspools inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ matters referred to other departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
„ matters referred from other departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
„ informations laid in respect of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Nuisances abated and cases withdrawn on payment of costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8/6

SMOKE NUISANCES.

STEPS TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of observations made	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Notices served in respect of black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with order	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards	...	...	...	...	...	2,306
" re-inspections	"	...	...	...	...	190
" Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	143
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	—
" notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	—
" notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	...	—

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances..	3069
" Statutory Notices issued	770
" re-inspections of nuisances	7,957

DRAIN TESTING.

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

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	—
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Cellars found occupied as dwellings	...	...	...	...	..	1
Notices served to vacate same	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
" apartments visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
" " found clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
" " found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	..	—

COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to courts and alleys	...	...	...	..	...	424
" W.C.'s found clean	...	...	...	...	...	1,023
" " found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	11

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	—
----------------------------------------------------------------------	---

UNFENCED EXCAVATIONS.

Number of quarries found in an unfenced condition	...	...	...	—
“ Notices served to provide proper fences	...	...	...	—

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,490
------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	1,414
“ offensive ashpits abolished	...	35

PRIVY CONVERSION.

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

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	...	...	...	...	7
“ inspections	...	...	...	...	22
“ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	...	...	...	...	—

PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Number of persons licensed to store Petrol, etc.	...	...	...	29
“ inspections	...	...	...	—
“ contraventions discovered (non-renewal of licenses)	...	...	...	—

(This work is now transferred to the Watch Committee).

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	...	...	...	504
“ “ military encampments, etc.	...	...	...	5

Other Inspections.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)...	...	...	103
“ “ Railway Stations	...	...	56
“ “ Schools	...	...	4
“ “ Hotels	...	...	1
“ “ Common Conveniences	...	...	1
“ “ Public Conveniences	...	...	98
“ “ Urinals	...	...	69

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1919 was 56.

Number of Boats on which infringements were found ...	4
Number of infringements	4

PARTICULARS AS TO INFRINGEMENTS.

Captain not being in possession of one of the Certificates of Registration... ..	2
Painting	1
Cabins not being weather-proof and dry	1
Notices sent in respect of infringements	4
Legal proceedings were not taken in any case.	

The Council is not a Registration Authority.

WALLASEY EARLY CLOSING ORDER.

Number of visits of inspection (by day) ...	389	Under the new Orders, shops have been closed earlier than the usual scheduled hours.
„ Reinspections	322	
„ „ (by night)	—	
„ instances in which provisions of the Act were found not to be complied with...	—	
„ persons warned for contravening Act ...	—	
„ informations laid	—	
Amount of fines and costs	—	

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Number of Inspections	73
„ contraventions	—
„ warnings	—

SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892-1912

Number of shops in which young persons are employed ...	} This work in abeyance.
„ visits of inspection to shops	
„ persons warned	
„ re-visits	

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903—1919.

Number of inspections	228
„ contraventions	99
„ persons warned	99
„ informations laid	—
„ convictions	—

Amount of fines and costs
(Under the new Order the Education Authority are responsible for this work)

Other Sanitary Work.

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 visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,554
" " houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,906
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,159
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,403
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,040
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,566

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
" " houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	113

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
" schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,252
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	469

BACK PASSAGES.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS	937
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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.)	263	10	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1042	25	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	37	1	...
Total	1342	36*	...

*Verbal Notices ... 44

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	27	27	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	21	21	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty	14	14	...	...
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)	19	19	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	82	82	...	...

Factories.

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

263 visits were, however, made to factories, these being chiefly in reference to sanitary accommodation.

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

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	8	36
Confectioners	2	39
Boot Makers and Repairers	8	16
Laundries	17	135
Wheelwrights and Smiths	2	1
Joiners	3	2
Coffin Makers	1	—
Motor Engineers	3	1
Stonemasons	2	—
Printers	1	—
Artificial Manure Makers... ..	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers	1	5
Boat Builders	2	2
Firelighter Manufacturers	3	2
Timber Merchants	2	2
Flour Millers	3	3
Spring Makers	1	1
Provender Dealers	3	1
Brick Makers	3	2
Brewers	1	—
Engineers	4	2
Concrete Makers	—	—
Oil Storages	1	1
Creosoting Works	—	—
Ore Merchants	1	1
Treacle Works	1	1
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	1
Destructor Works	1	—
Tramway Depôt and Electricity Works	2	—
Gas and Water Works	1	—
Smokeless Fuel Works	—	—
Insulating Works	—	—
Cereal Mills	1	1
Builders' Merchants	1	2
Ice Maker	—	—
Lock Manufacturer	1	2
Biscuit "	1	—
Fruit Merchant	1	—
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	1
Varnish Makers	1	1
Chain Maker... ..	2	1
Corn Warehouses	1	1
TOTALS ...	90	263

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

Workshops.

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

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Appr'ximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	44	80	241
Confectioners	53	108	394
Laundries	18	31	79
Tailors	20	75	39
Dressmakers and Milliners...	65	130	208
Bootmakers and Repairers ...	53	75	54
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers...	11	11	5
Watchmakers and Repairers ...	7	9	6
Tinsmiths	1	2	2
Saddlers	3	3	1
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	6	2
Picture Framers	2	2	2
Printers... ..	4	7	5
Photographers	1	3	—
Coffin Makers	2	2	2
Tile Manufacturers	1	4	2
TOTALS ...	286	548	1042

Workplaces.

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

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Appr'ximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers ...	13	17	10
Wheelwrights and Smiths	10	20	10
Joiners	17	23	9
Wringing Machine Repairers ...	1	1	—
Motor Engineers and Repairers ...	3	5	—
Stonemasons	2	3	3
Stevedores	4	120	—
Coopers	1	2	1
Bottle Washers	1	1	1
Shippers	3	300	3
Coach Builders	1	2	—
TOTALS ...	56	494	37

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.				Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.												
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.									Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.				Con- tractors.	Work- men.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel Making, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number	Number
Bakers ...	44	Watchmakers & Repairers 7
Confectioners ...	53	Tinsmiths ... 1
Laundries ...	18	Saddlers ... 3
Tailors ...	20	Leadlight Manufacturers 1
Dressmakers ...	27	Picture Framers ... 2
Milliners ...	38	Printers ... 4
Bootmakers & Repairers 53		Photographers ... 1
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers 11		Coffin Makers ... 2
		Tile Manufacturers ... 1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	286.	

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) ...	...
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 ...	...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	...
Other ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	10
In use at the end of the year ...	9

OUTWORKERS.

49 visits were paid during the year to the homes of Outworkers. In no case, however, was it found necessary to serve notices.

Schools.

The Report with regard to the Medical Inspection of School Children will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

There are 14 Public Elementary Day Schools in the Borough; 9 are of modern construction, and are in every way excellent. The old schools do not touch the modern standard, but while they could be improved, both as regards means of ventilation and light, their condition cannot be described as other than satisfactory.

The water supply to the schools is in every case from the Council's main.

It was not found necessary during the year to close any schools owing to the incidence of infectious disease.

Cases of infectious disease occurring amongst the scholars are notified to me by the Director of Education. All these cases are visited, and a report on each case is sent to that official. Whenever there is a suspicion that diseases are being spread by means of the school the Medical Officer of Health visits the particular school in question, and examines and excludes those children he thinks necessary. Any suggestions he has made in this respect have always been carried out.

The following Tables show the number of cases of
**SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED BY
 THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES:—**

TABLE I.

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

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Totals.	Totals under "Other Diseases."									
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Sore Throat.	Rash.	German Measles.	Itch.	Phthisis.	Glands.	Various.
St. Paul's	3	1	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Joseph's .....	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riverside	6	2	...	15	23	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Somerville	4	45	3	12	64	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Poulton	2	24	...	38	64	...	14	6	3	7	4	1	1	2	...
Church Street	14	11	1	6	32	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	1	16	1	3	21	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
St. Alban's	11	24	...	3	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manor Road	12	22	2	27	63	8	7	2	...	3	6	...	...	...	1
Magazine Lane .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egerton Street	8	...	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.S. Peter & Paul .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaughan Road	10	3	...	9	22	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Wallasey	3	13	...	17	33	...	8	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	1
Totals ..	74	166	7	135	382	36	38	10	4	16	23	1	2	2	3

TOTALS IN WARDS.

Ward.	Cases.	Ward.	Cases.
1	23	7	31
2	34	8	26
3	32	9	92
4	56	10	35
5	32		
6	21		
		Total ..	382

TABLE II.
CASES VISITED.

	Total number visited.	Number found not suffering as reported.
Measles	74	2
Chicken-Pox	166	6
Whooping-Cough	7	...
Mumps	36	10
Other Diseases	99	9
TOTAL	382	27

Of the 166 Chicken-pox Cases visited, 0 were not vaccinated; 110 were well vaccinated, 4 marks; 31 had 2 marks; and 25 had 1 mark.

NUMBER OF SUSPECTED CASES REPORTED IN EACH MONTH.

	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under ' Other Diseases.'									
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Rash.	German Measles.	Itch.	Phthisis.	Glands.	Various.
January.....	8	25	...	7	40	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	3	1	1	6	11	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
March.....	5	9	1	18	33	3	8	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
April	8	7	1	8	24	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
May	15	16	1	17	49	1	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	1	...
June	15	9	1	17	42	...	9	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
July.....	7	5	...	3	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	2	3	...	9	14	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	1	26	...	12	39	5	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
November	5	31	1	15	52	2	7	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
December	5	34	1	21	61	10	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	74	166	7	135	382	36	38	10	4	16	23	1	2	2	3

SCHOOL NOTIFICATIONS IN WARDS.

Ward.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases "									
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Rash.	German Measles.	Itch.	Phthisis	Glands.	Various.
1	10	3	...	10	23	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2	8	5	...	21	34	2	3	2	2	1	6	...	2	2	1
3	9	22	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	9	17	1	29	56	9	5	2	1	9	2	...	...	...	1
5	11	16	1	4	32	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	7	1	6	21	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	5	5	...	21	31	14	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	9	...	13	26	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	69	3	14	92	...	10	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
10	5	13	...	17	35	...	8	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	74	166	7	135	382	36	38	10	4	16	23	1	2	2	3

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

While the conditions under which milk is sold in the majority of instances are excellent, there are many general shops which retail milk, and in which the conditions are far from satisfactory. These small shops are difficult to supervise, both from the point of view of adulteration and of cleanliness. Local Authorities at the moment have no power to refuse to register anyone who wishes to sell milk. It would be a very great advantage if Local Authorities possessed the power to refuse registration. The sale of milk would then be confined to fewer hands and to premises specially adapted for the purpose, and where only dairy produce is sold, thus considerably diminishing the risk of contamination.

The bulk of the wholesale trade in milk in Wallasey is in the hands of half-a-dozen dealers. The supplies come chiefly from the rural districts of Cheshire, Flintshire, Denbighshire and Shropshire. It is estimated that the total quantity of milk coming into Wallasey each day is 29,188 gallons.

As regards the wholesomeness of the milk, the Public Analyst reports that, "The average composition of the whole of the milks received during the year was, Fat 3.46 per cent., and Solids, not fat, 8.80 per cent. This includes the adulterated samples, and can only be regarded as excellent."

ACTION TAKEN RE TUBERCULOUS MILK.

12 samples of milk were taken during the year for the purpose of bacteriological examination, when it was found that three of them were tubercular. These three proved to be imported milk. The Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts were at once communicated with, and they took prompt steps to isolate the affected animals, the delivery of milk into Wallasey from the particular farms being in the meantime prohibited. The above samples included those taken from all the local cowkeepers.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

No samples of cream were taken during the year.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

The Committee decided in October to grant milk to mothers, and also to children up to the age of five years; and up to December 31st 311 pints of milk were given to five families. The wage standard of those entitled to free milk adopted by the Committee was the total disablement allowance of the Government to ex-soldiers.

1,401 lb. packets of dried milk were given free, during 1919, at a cost of £140 3s. 1d., as against 458 lb. packets, and a cost of £41 19s. 8d., during the period May 1st to December 31st, 1918.

610 free dinners were given to expectant and nursing mothers in 1919, at a cost of £12 14s. 2d., against 57 given in 1918 at a cost of £1 3s. 9d.

The average weekly distribution of dried milk from the Child Welfare Centre was 182 lb. packets.

It must be remembered, however, that the Dried Milk distributed at our Child Welfare Centre was sold at cost price, which means a considerable reduction on the prices charged by the retailers, and which, having regard to the dearness of milk, has proved an immense boon to a very large number of children and mothers.

Meat Inspection.

All Butchers' Shops in the Borough are regularly visited by the Meat Inspector, as are also the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages, in which the bulk of the meat sold in the district is killed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

There are two registered and two licensed Slaughter-houses in the Borough.

There is no Public Abbatoir.

There are no special inspection arrangements as to time of slaughter, but the Meat Inspector examines the carcasses of all the animals after slaughter, and the local butchers are

in the habit of ringing up to request a visit from that officer when they discover any sign of disease when slaughtering the animal. I think it may be said that no carcass leaves any of the slaughter-houses or lairages in the Borough without an inspection of the offal and the carcass by the Meat Inspector. The following tables give details with regard to inspection during the past year:—

SHOP AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of visits to shops and Private Slaughter-houses 2,213
Amount of Meat, etc., seized and destroyed as unfit for human food, 21,791 lbs.
consisting of:

Beef	...	...	8,093 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	2,031 "
Veal	...	...	1,427 "
Offal	...	...	7,253 "
Pork	...	...	578 "
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,409 "
Total	...	...	21,791 "

Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale	...	...	...	...	3,180
" " butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	4,827
" " fish and poultry shops	...	...	...	...	2,357
" " fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	816
" inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets	...	...	...	...	486

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year 3,632

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

Number of Piggeries in the Borough 30
" inspections paid 1,165

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Lairages	<i>Foreign</i>		<i>Coastwise</i>				
	Oxen	Sheep	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
*Wallasey ...	—	—	781	23	234,963	495	1,791
*Alfred... ..	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	791	23	234,963	495	1,791

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

TABLE SHOWING (A) AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

	Private Slaughter Houses		Lairages	
	CARCASES	QUARTERS	CARCASES	QUARTERS
BEEF... ..	9	6	17	17
MUTTON	—	—	1	—
PORK	1	4 pigs' heads	1	2 pigs' heads
VEAL	—	—	—	—

(B) AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter-houses		Lairages	
	CARCASES	QUARTERS	CARCASES	QUARTERS
BEEF... ..	3	4	37	16
MUTTON	7	11	776	9
PORK	2	1	4	4
LAMB ... ..	...	...	44	...
VEAL	10	...	105	...
GOATS ... ..	...	...	120	...
TOTAL ...	22	16	1,086	29

In addition to above, 440 carcasses of immature veal, and 30 carcasses of lamb.

Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as
unfit for human food 112,546 lbs.

TABLE showing the number of ANIMALS LANDED at WALLASEY and ALFRED LAIRAGES, and passed through ALIVE to various parts of the Kingdom.

Oxen	Calves	Lambs, Sheep and Goats	Pigs
78,683	860	121,396	28,468

INSPECTION OF LAIRAGES.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages
during the year 1,418

Other Foods.

UN SOUND FOOD AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The Sanitary Inspectors on their districts have instructions to keep a watch on Greengrocers' and other premises in which food of a perishable nature is sold, and in the event of any being found unsound to report the matter at once, so that steps may be taken to prevent the stuff being sold. No seizures were, however, necessary during the year.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, ETC.

Existing powers to deal with places where foods are manufactured or cooked are quite inadequate. There are no powers for dealing with such places, except in so far as the conditions would come under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act. In my opinion there should at least be the same powers given to Local Authorities with regard to the places where food is prepared as the Factory and Workshop Act gives with regard to bakehouses, e.g., the prohibition of underground sausage-making premises; and, in addition, the Local Authority should have powers to make Bye-Laws to enforce personal cleanliness in the workers, the cleanliness of utensils used, and at the same time prohibit persons suffering from advanced tuberculosis from being engaged in this occupation.

Bakehouses.

These additional powers should also obtain with regard to bakehouses. It is no uncommon thing when visiting an underground bakehouse or cookhouse to find the baking utensils covered with dirty old sacks, for the baker's boots and clothes to be placed on the tables, and for no provision to be made for the washing of the workers' hands. Beyond giving advice as to the necessity for cleanliness, and so on, which advice can be followed or not by the worker, at present

Administration of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1889.

There are 15 Cowsheds on the register, to which 360 visits were paid during the year. The number of cows in the registered sheds at December 31st was 56, and the number of Cowkeepers 7.

The following is a summary showing the work of inspection during the year in connection with

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	134
" shippens with Milkstores attached	...	...	...	...	...	6
" inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	701
" notices served for defects	...	...	...	...	...	—
" notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	...	...	...	...	...	9
" notices served requiring the removal of manure	...	...	...	...	...	—
" notices served requiring liming or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	54
" notices complied with...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and Orders.

The following is a summary of the work done during 1919 under the above:—

Number of Licences received from other Authorities with regard						
to the removal of swine	...	...	...	...	...	129
" swine referred to in such Licences	...	...	...	...	...	1,061
" visits in connection therewith	...	...	...	...	...	256
" Licences received from other Authorities with regard						
to the removal of sheep and lambs	...	...	...	...	...	3
" sheep and lambs referred to in such Licences	...	...	...	...	...	381
" visits in connection with such Licences	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Swine Movement Licences issued from this district	...	...	...	...	...	11
" swine referred to in such Licences	...	...	...	...	...	100
" cases of Parasitic Mange notified	...	...	...	...	...	2
" visits to same	...	...	...	...	...	48
" horses examined	...	...	...	...	...	18
" swine examined	...	...	...	...	...	350
" stables disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	4

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations of the Board of Agriculture a Veterinary Surgeon was appointed in 1913.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples obtained.	Total No. of Samples Analysed.	Total No. of Samples Certified as Adulterated
Milk (Local)	32	71	7
„ (Transit)	39		
Pepper	18	18	...
Coffee	24	24	1
Lard	21	21	...
Arrowroot	2	2	...
Ground Ginger	2	2	...
Self-raising Flour	2	2	...
Oatmeal	2	2	...
Cocoa	3	3	...
Barley	1	1	...
Rice	1	1	...
Camphorated Oil... ..	3	3	...
Olive Oil	1	1	...
Gregory Powder... ..	4	4	3
Epsom Salts	5	5	...
Glauber Salts	1	1	...
Boracic Acid	1	1	...
Carbonate of Potash	2	2	...
Cream of Tartar	3	3	1
Margarine	14	14	1
Butter	2	2	...
Borax	4	4	3
Vinegar	5	5	1
Potted Shrimps	6	6	3
Honey	2	2	...
Cornflour	2	2	...
Cheese	2	2	...
Fluid Magnesia	3	3	...
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	...
Seidlitz Powder	3	3	1
Glycerine	1	1	...
Tartaric Acid	2	2	...
Baking Powder	1	1	1
Totals	215	215	22

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

1. Milk, 20% deficient in fat. Fined £15.
2. „ 10% „ „ Fined £10.
3. „ 26% „ „ Dismissed.
4. „ 16% „ „ „
5. „ 3% „ „ „
6. Borax, 25 parts per million Arsenic. Fined £1 and £1 16s. costs.
7. Gregory Powder, 45% Magnesium Carbonate. Fined 2s. 6d. and £1 16s. costs.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 2 samples of Milk, 1 Baking Powder, 1 Seidlitz Powder, and 1 Cream of Tartar, the adulterations being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

1 sample of Coffee containing 3% Chicory, 1 sample of Vinegar 2.5 deficient of Acetic Acid, and 1 sample of Margarine containing 0.7% Boric Acid, were test samples. Subsequent samples purchased in a similar way were found to be genuine. No action was taken in respect of 3 samples of Potted Shrimps containing from 40 to 56 grains per lb. Boric Acid.

The remaining adulterated samples of Gregory Powder and Borax were test samples, and led up to the purchasing of official samples, for which the sellers were prosecuted, and convicted.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 19%.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following Tables show particulars of the notifications of Infectious Diseases in the Borough during 1919.

Cases of Infectious Disease in Wallasey notified during the Year 1919.
(Including Tuberculosis, Measles, &c.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.												65 & upwards
Small-pox	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malaria	24	...	...	6	16	2	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Dysentery	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Group)	71	...	20	34	9	8	...	10	7	4	5	2	12	5	3	12	11	34	...
Erysipelas	22	...	...	2	2	7	9	...	2	1	4	1	...	4	4	2	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	286	1	34	206	30	13	2	13	17	38	35	22	31	18	36	58	18	167	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza Pneumonia	130	1	14	25	24	38	18	18	6	5	10	11	9	22	17	15	17	9	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	118	...	1	20	23	50	23	1	8	4	11	12	7	13	15	18	12	103	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	49	1	10	25	5	4	3	1	1	4	3	11	...	1	11	4	3	...	...
Measles	98	3	42	155	23	18	1	...	50	28	14	21	13	23	11	9	24	49	1
German Measles	144	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	962	15	121	469	125	158	60	14	108	71	80	104	61	91	92	96	139	120	328

Isolation Hospitals: Mill Lane Hospital* (Poulton); Leasowe Road Small-pox Hospital† (Wallasey); Mill Lane Sanatorium (Poulton).
* Total available beds, 90. † Total available beds, 20. A new Phthisis Pavilion with 22 beds, completed early in 1916.

Tables showing the Notifications of Infectious Disease (A) in each Ward, (B) in each month, and (C) in each quarter:— (A) WARDS.

Ward	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Ery-sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Ty-phoid Fever	Puer-peral Fever	Cerebro-spinal	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Tuberculosis Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Ophth-almia Neon-a-torum	Malaria	Dysen-tery.	Tre-ch Fever.	Measles.	Infu-enzal Pneu-monia.	Race-phallitis.	Totals
1	2	10	1	13	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	4	...	...	50	18	...	108
2	...	7	2	17	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	28	6	...	71
3	1	4	1	38	...	...	...	...	11	3	2	1	...	...	14	5	...	80
4	...	5	4	35	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	2	...	...	21	10	...	104
5	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	13	11	...	61
6	...	12	...	31	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	23	9	...	91
7	...	5	4	18	...	...	...	...	18	11	...	2	...	...	11	22	...	92
8	...	3	4	36	...	...	...	...	14	12	1	...	...	...	9	17	...	96
9	...	12	2	58	...	...	...	...	17	5	1	5	...	...	24	15	...	139
10	...	11	3	18	...	...	...	...	12	3	1	5	...	...	49	17	...	120
Totals.	3	71	22	286	1	2	...	1	115	52	9	24	3	...	242	130	1	962

(B) MONTHS.

	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Ery-sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Ty-phoid Fever	Puer-peral Fever	Cerebro-spinal	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Tuberculosis Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Ophth-almia Neon-a-torum	Malaria	Dysen-tery.	Tre-ch Fever.	Measles.	Infu-enzal Pneu-monia.	Race-phallitis.	Totals
Jan.	...	3	1	44	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	56
Feb.	...	9	...	29	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	59
Mar.	...	5	3	29	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	...	...	25	80	...	143
April.	...	7	3	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	74	13	...	117
May	2	4	1	25	...	...	...	...	11	7	2	...	...	...	52	10	...	114
June	1	7	2	21	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	2	...	...	18	4	...	72
July	...	11	1	26	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	3	...	...	17	5	...	82
Aug.	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	7	10	2	2	...	...	13	...	...	47
Sep.	...	7	1	29	...	...	...	...	25	4	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	63
Oct.	...	6	2	35	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	11	7	...	72
Nov.	...	3	4	29	...	...	...	...	12	5	1	2	...	...	7	6	...	70
Dec.	...	8	4	13	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	9	...	...	8	5	...	67
Totals.	3	71	22	286	1	2	...	1	115	52	9	24	3	...	242	130	1	962

(C) QUARTERS.

	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Ery-sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Ty-phoid Fever	Puer-peral Fever	Cerebro-spinal	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Tuberculosis Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Ophth-almia Neon-a-torum	Malaria	Dysen-tery.	Tre-ch Fever.	Measles.	Infu-enzal Pneu-monia.	Race-phallitis.	Totals
1st Q.	...	17	4	93	...	2	...	...	13	7	1	1	...	...	40	80	...	258
2nd Q.	3	18	6	60	...	...	...	...	20	19	3	3	...	...	144	27	...	303
3rd Q.	...	19	2	56	1	...	...	...	47	16	3	8	...	...	32	5	...	192
4th Q.	...	17	10	77	...	...	...	...	35	10	2	12	...	...	26	18	...	209
Totals.	3	71	22	286	1	2	...	1	115	52	9	24	3	...	242	130	1	962

The following table shows the number of Notifications during the past twelve years:—

DISEASE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Small-pox	1	...	7	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup } ...	72	57	44	62	75	44	84	89	68	46	49	71
Erysipelas	32	32	32	42	28	21	47	34	21	20	12	22
Scarlet Fever	248	716	329	286	307	312	249	210	119	189	361	286
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	34	18	14	24	16	19	22	14	11	2	4	1
Puerperal Fever... ..	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	71	176	158	171	130	181	192	182	115
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	66	38	39	48	25	16	52
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Acute Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (from April 1st, 1914) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	17	12	9	9
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	751	533	98	...
" (German)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	164	65	144	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	391	825	430	498	606	621	630	528	1,962	1,403	1,236	962

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever in 1919 was 286, compared with 361 in 1918. The number of deaths in 1919 was 5, giving a rate per 1,000 persons living of 0.05.

The incidence of the disease was below normal during the year, the highest number of cases occurring in January. The usual Autumnal rise was conspicuous by its absence, the number of notifications in December being actually the third lowest in any month during the year. There was nothing to indicate spread by milk.

The number of cases admitted to Hospital was 167, of whom 3 died. With regard to the cases nursed at home:—

From 7 houses 2 cases were notified at the same time.

"	3	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	1	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"

In 1 instance a second case was notified 3 days after the previous case.

"	1	"	third	"	"	3	"	"	"
"	1	"	fourth	"	"	3	"	"	"
"	1	"	a fifth & sixth were	"	"	2	"	"	"
"	1	"	a second & third	"	"	7	"	"	"
"	5	"	a second case was	"	"	7/14	"	"	"
"	2	"	second	"	"	14/21	"	"	"
"	2	"	second	"	"	28/35	"	"	"
"	1	"	second	"	"	89	"	"	"

In houses where two or more cases occurred, the following were removed to hospital at the intervals named:—

In 7 instances 2 cases were removed at the same time.

"	3	instances a case	at an interval of 1 day after admission of previous case.
"	3	"	3
"	2	"	4
"	2	"	5
"	5	"	7/14
"	1	"	25
"	1	"	28/35
"	7	"	42/49
"	1	"	49/56
"	2	"	63/70

In 1 house 6 cases were notified, 4 being removed to hospital.

"Return" Cases.

There were 5 "return" cases during the year.

- Case No. 1. Admitted 5/1/19. Discharged 14/2/19.
Second infected case: onset 24/2/19.
First case quite well; no discharges.
Interval between first case and onset of second, 50 days.
- Case No. 2. Admitted 19/1/19. Discharged 22/2/19.
Second infected case: onset 5/3/19.
First case quite well; no discharges.
Interval between first case and onset of second, 45 days.
- Case No. 3. Admitted 10/2/19. Discharged 6/3/19.
Second infected case admitted 18/3/19.
First case quite well; no discharges.
Interval between first case and onset of second, 42 days.
- Case No. 4. Admitted 26/9/19. Discharged 4/11/19.
Second infected case: onset 11/11/19.
First case quite well; no discharges.
Interval between first case and onset of second, 46 days.

Case No. 5. Admitted 10/10/19. Discharged 12/11/19.
 Second infected case: onset 17/11/19.
 First case—no complications when in hospital.
 Said to have had a snuffling, but no nasal discharge, since
 return home.
 Interval between first case and onset of second. 38 days.

Except in the last of these "return" cases there was no evidence that the case going out of hospital had infected the second case, and the evidence in the latter case was exceedingly slight. The experience this year with regard to "return" cases confirms my previous experience that in more than 50 per cent. of the so-called "return" cases there is no evidence to show that the infection was conveyed by the first case, so far as our present knowledge and methods of examination go. The "return" case to my mind therefore, means nothing more than that the second case has occurred in the house within a month after the return to that house of a case of Scarlet Fever from hospital. It in no way implies that the second case was due to the first. It is the experience of everyone connected with fever hospitals that very frequently a second case from a house is admitted a day or two before the first case has been discharged. If the first case had been discharged a day or two before the second case was admitted the second would have been called a "return" case. Let me give an example that occurred this year.

The first case, admitted 8/1/19, discharged 15/2/19.—Before this case reached home another child in the same house developed a sore throat and was admitted to hospital the next day, followed by four others.

It is quite obvious that if the first child had been discharged two days earlier the onset of the sore throat in the second and subsequent children would have been ascribed to infection conveyed from the hospital; and as there were five other cases the first case would have been blamed for the lot. Before we can dogmatise on the subject of "return" cases we need more knowledge than we at present possess.

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.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per cent. of Cases.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed 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	12	10.3	0.35	17	14.6	2	11.8
1891...	33,500	89	2.6	7	7.8	0.21	18	20.2	1	5.5
	{ Census } { 33,229 }									
1892...	34,500	49	1.1	3	6.1	0.09	9	18.4	1	11.1
1893...	35,500	123	3.4	2	1.6	0.06	21	17.0	1	4.8
1894...	37,000	246	6.0	5	1.0	0.13	56	22.7	...	...
1895...	39,000	130	3.3	4	3.0	0.10	47	36.1	2	4.2
1896...	41,500	157	3.7	4	2.5	0.09	60	38.2	3	5.0
1897...	44,000	256	5.8	15	5.8	0.34	123	48.0	7	5.7
1898...	46,800	220	4.7	11	5.0	0.23	97	44.1	7	7.2
1899...	49,000	167	3.4	5	3.0	0.10	89	53.3	3	3.3
1900...	52,000	119	2.3	4	3.3	0.08	60	50.4	2	3.3
1901...	54,000	147	2.7	5	3.4	0.09	68	45.5	4	5.9
	{ Census } { 53,579 }									
1902...	55,000	293	5.3	5	1.7	0.09	199	67.9	4	2.0
1903...	56,000	440	7.8	18	4.1	0.32	309	70.2	11	3.5
1904...	57,000	270	4.7	8	3.0	0.14	170	62.9	7	4.1
1905...	58,500	348	5.9	6	1.7	0.10	227	62.0	3	1.3
1906...	62,000	266	4.3	6	2.2	0.09	178	66.9	6	3.3
1907...	67,000	255	3.8	6	2.3	0.08	188	73.7	6	3.2
1908...	71,000	248	3.5	10	4.0	0.14	174	70.1	9	5.1
1909...	73,000	716	9.8	20	2.7	0.27	507	70.8	14	2.7
1910...	75,000	329	4.3	3	0.5	0.04	229	69.6	2	0.8
1911...	79,000	286	3.6	2	0.7	0.02	189	66.1	1	0.5
	{ Census } { 78,504 }									
1912...	81,000	307	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	205	66.7	3	1.4
1913...	83,000	312	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	216	69.2	5	2.3
1914...	85,000	249	2.9	4	1.6	0.04	159	63.8	2	1.2
1915...	Gross 90,000 Civil 85,000	210	2.3	3	1.4	0.03	90	42.8	3	1.4
1916...	(a) 83,442 (b) 90,786	119	1.4	0	0	0	66	55.4	0	0
1917...	(a) 84,209 (b) 93,869	189	2.2	0	0	0	111	58.7	0	0
1918...	(a) 80,956 (b) 90,708	361	4.4	7	1.9	0.08	199	55.1	3	1.5
1919...	(a) 95,424 (b) 99,403	286	2.9	5	1.7	0.05	167	58.4	4	2.3

* 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.

(a) Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

(b) Ditto Birth Rate.

Diphtheria.

In 1919 the number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 71 (of which number 9 died), compared with 49 notifications in 1918. The percentage of deaths to cases was 12.6.

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

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

34 cases were admitted to hospital, 5 of whom died, 3 on day of admission, 1 the day after admission, and 1 eight days after admission: none had had anti-toxin before admission. Of the cases admitted as suffering from Diphtheria 1 was found not to be so suffering.

Four home cases were fatal. In one instance 2 cases of Diphtheria occurred in the same house, the onset of the second case occurring within six days of that of the first case—they were both home cases.

There were no “return” cases during the year. The throats of all children are examined bacteriologically before discharge from hospital. Swabs are not taken from contacts as a routine measure. This is done only in exceptional instances.

During the year 16 applications from medical men for anti-toxin have been received, and 204,000 units were so given.

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 Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup.	Fatality per cent. of Cases.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	Number of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital.
1890	34,000	...	...	3	...	0.09	...	...
1891	33,500	38	1.1	1	28.9	0.33	2	5.2
	{ Census } { 33,229 }							
1892	34,500	34	1.0	...	17.6	0.16	3	8.8
1893	35,500	39	0.9	9	23.0	0.20	4	10.2
1894	37,000	35	0.9	9	25.6	0.24	10	28.5
1895	39,000	25	0.6	9	36.0	0.23	10	40.0
1896	41,500	35	0.8	6	17.1	0.14	8	22.8
1897	44,000	12	0.2	3	25.0	0.08	4	33.4
1898	46,800	32	0.6	5	15.1	0.10	12	37.5
1899	49,000	39	0.8	10	25.6	0.20	21	53.8
1900	52,000	28	0.5	3	10.7	0.06	8	28.5
1901	54,000	55	1.0	12	21.8	0.22	22	40.0
	{ Census } { 53,579 }							
1902	55,000	40	0.7	5	12.5	0.09	20	50.0
1903	56,000	40	0.7	3	7.5	0.05	27	67.5
1904	57,000	55	0.9	12	21.8	0.21	33	54.5
1905	58,500	65	1.1	10	15.3	0.17	45	69.2
1906	62,000	58	0.9	12	20.7	0.19	30	51.7
1907	67,000	92	1.3	7	7.6	0.10	61	66.3
1908	71,000	72	1.0	8	11.0	0.11	50	69.4
1909	73,000	57	0.7	9	15.7	0.12	31	54.4
1910	75,000	44	0.58	4	9.0	0.05	25	56.8
1911	79,000	62	0.78	16	25.8	0.20	46	74.2
	{ Census } { 78,504 }							
1912	81,000	75	0.9	9	12.0	0.11	39	52.0
1913	83,000	44	0.5	5	11.3	0.06	28	63.6
1914	85,000	84	0.99	9	10.7	0.10	56	66.6
1915	Civil 85,000 Gr's 90,000	89	0.99	15	16.8	0.16	54	60.6
1916	(a) 83,442 (b) 90,786	68	0.08	11	16.1	0.13	43	63.2
1917	(a) 84,209 (b) 93,869	46	0.81	1	2.1	0.01	25	54.3
1918	(a) 80,956 (b) 90,708	49	0.65	6	12.2	0.07	31	65.3
1919	(a) 9,5424 (b) 99,403	71	0.74	9	12.6	0.09	25	35.2

(a) Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

(b) Ditto Birth Rate.

Typhoid.

The number of Wallasey cases of Typhoid notified during the year was 1, compared with 4 in 1918, which number was then the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The diminu-

tion in the number of cases of Typhoid in Wallasey is one of the most noticeable features in the records of this district.

There was no death during the year. Two cases were admitted to hospital on suspicion, but after observation were found not to be Typhoid. The source of infection in the genuine case could not be traced.

The Table below shows how remarkable has been the fall for several years past in the number of cases notified. It will be noted that there were 257 cases in 1901, in a population of 53,000, whereas there was but one case in 1919, with a population of 95,424.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID SINCE 1887, WITH RATES.

Year.	Deaths.	Wallasey Rate per 1,000 of Population.	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	47
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	193
1898	9	0.19	0.18	287
1899	11	0.23	0.20	32
1900	17	0.32	0.17	63
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	0.06	24
1912	3	0.03	0.04	16
1913	3	0.03	0.04	19
1914	1	0.01	0.04	23
1915	3	0.03	0.03	14
1916	3	0.03	0.03	11
1917	1	0.01	0.02	2
1918	1	0.01	0.02	4
1919	—	0.00	—	1

Measles.

The number of notified cases was 242 (98 Measles and 144 German Measles).

The cases of Measles notified during the four quarters were as follows:—

First Quarter	...	40	Third Quarter	...	32
Second Quarter	...	144	Fourth Quarter	...	26

Particulars with regard to suspected cases of Measles reported by the Education Authority will be found on page 29.

No deaths from Measles occurred during the year.

365 visits were paid to Measles cases during the year.

The following Table gives particulars as to the notifications:—

NOTIFIED BY	Measles		German Measles		TOTAL	
					Measles and German Measles	
	Civil	Military	Civil	Military	Civil	Military
Medical Practitioners	96	—	144	—	240	—
Parents, Guardians, or other authorities	2	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	98	—	144	—	242	—

The compulsory notification of Measles was withdrawn as and from December 31st, 1919.

The cases notified were of a mild type. Cases of Measles when they occur are visited by the Health Visitors, who leave a leaflet and instruct the mothers on points relating to the prevention and treatment of complications if and when they arrive.

In epidemic periods suitable cases from unsatisfactory homes are taken into our hospital. It was not, however, found necessary to do this in 1919.

Whooping-Cough.

No deaths occurred during the year, compared with 29 deaths and a death-rate of 0.37 in 1918.

The number of visits to cases of Whooping Cough in 1919 was 16, as against 219 in 1918.

Particulars with regard to suspected cases of Whooping Cough reported by the Education Authority will be found on page 29.

Erysipelas.

There were 22 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, two of which proved fatal. None were admitted to the Infectious Hospital.

Malaria.

By a General Order made on January 7th, 1919 (which came into force on March 1st), Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, were made notifiable. 24 cases of Malaria were notified during the year, all being soldiers or sailors. The disease in each instance was contracted outside England; 6 in Salonika, 4 in Mesopotamia, 4 in West Africa, 2 in India, 1 in German East Africa, 1 in South America, 1 in Palestine, 1 in Egypt. As far as can be made out none of the patients had their blood examined while here. In 12 of the cases there is no history of any blood examination whatever. In 6 the result was said to be positive.

Dysentery.

There were 3 cases of Dysentery notified during the year; two in returned soldiers, and one who had been a fireman in the Navy. Infection was supposed to have been contracted in one instance in Salonika, in the case of the naval man in South Africa, and the third in France. In the last-named case there was no bacteriological examination of the stools, and the patient died, but from enquiries made the diagnosis was not very definite. A second case showed no dysenteric amœbæ on bacteriological examination.

No anophele mosquitoes have been discovered in the district.

Trench Fever.

No case of Trench Fever occurred during the year.

Plague.

12 visits were paid to 5 contacts with Plague who were reported during the year ex vessels arriving from Plague-infected ports.

1 other person arriving by a vessel on which Rat Plague had occurred was reported and visited, but no symptoms developed in any of the cases while under observation.

Typhus.

1 contact with Typhus was reported during the year, five precautionary visits being paid.

Cholera.

2 visits were paid during the year to contacts with this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred in Wallasey during the past year, but one case was reported to me from Liverpool who is said to have lived in Wallasey; particulars concerning it are not, however, available.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

One case of Acute Polio-Myelitis occurred during the year, viz., in July, the patient being a boy aged six years. He recovered, but as he left the district, and the doctor declines to give any information concerning him, no particulars can be given as to his condition.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica occurred during the year, viz., in August, the patient being a male aged 23 years. He recovered, and there were no after effects beyond a slight blurring of vision. There was no permanent paralysis and there were no tremors.

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

Throat swabs are examined in the Laboratory in Mill Lane Hospital, as are also sputa for tuberculous bacilli: all other bacteriological work is sent to Prof. Beattie at Liverpool University.

Isolation and Disinfection Arrangements.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric and Tuberculosis are admitted to the Infectious Hospital as a matter of routine. Cases of Measles, Infantile Diarrhœa, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Encephalitis Lethargica when occasion demands.

Houses from which patients are taken are disinfected by spraying and the bedding disinfected by steam.

The following Tables show the work of disinfection carried out during the past year:—

DISINFECTION.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	326
" Rooms " fevers	...	...	...	...	718
" Houses " phthisis	...	...	...	...	86
" " " other diseases	...	...	...	...	24
" Rooms " vermin, etc.	...	...	...	...	14
" " " in Hospitals	...	...	...	...	—
" Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected	...	...	...	...	108
" Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	—
" Public Buildings disinfected	...	...	...	...	—

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	52
" Beds	...	...	...	...	...	561
" Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	1,004
" Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	874
" Quilts and Eiderdowns	...	...	...	...	...	533
" Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	443
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	888
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	268
" Articles of Military Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1,827
" Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	192
Total						6,642

LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Beds	...	...	...	...	...	16
" Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	10
" Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	4
						51

Lobar and Influenzal Pneumonia

Were made notifiable as and from the 1st of March, 1919, and from that date to the end of the year 130 notifications were received. The following Tables show

(a) the number in each month; (b) the sexes and ages of the persons notified.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS IN THE MONTHS:

January	—	July	5
February	—	August	—
March	80	September	—
April	13	October	7
May	10	November	6
June	4	December	5

(b) SEXES AND AGES:

Sexes	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals.
M.	1	11	17	16	24	9	5	83
F. ....	...	3	8	8	14	9	5	47
Totals ...	1	14	25	24	38	18	10	130

The epidemic of Influenza which was raging at the end of 1918 continued for the first three months of 1919, when it ceased somewhat abruptly. The monthly numbers in Wallasey during the whole of 1919 of deaths from Influenza and the chest complications which so often followed, are set out in the following table:—

Month.	Influenza.	Bronchit's.	Pneumonia.
January	13	7	13
February... ..	79	18	22
March	37	12	15
April	6	8	5
May	—	3	3
June	—	2	2
July	—	1	4
August	—	1	3
September ...	1	2	2
October	1	1	3
November ...	2	4	7
December ...	1	3	6
	140	62	85
Plus transfers ...	4	6	4
Totals	144	68	89

The rates per 1,000 of population are:—

Influenza	... ..	1.5
Bronchitis	... ..	0.7
Pneumonia	... ..	0.9

The deaths from Influenza equalled 10.3% of the total deaths.

„	„	Bronchitis	„	6.3%	„	„
„	„	Pneumonia	„	8.2%	„	„

9 of the deaths were of Infants under the age of one year, particulars of which are as follows:—

1.— 1 month.	(1) Influenza.	(2) Broncho Pneu.	(3) Convulsions.	Jan.
2.— 1 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	„
3.— 8 months.	(1) „	(2) Bronchitis.	—	„
4.— 9 „	(1) „	(2) Broncho Pneu.	—	Feb.
5.— 6 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	„
6.— 8 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	„
7.— 10 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	„
8.— 7 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	March.
9.— 7 „	(1) „	(2) „	—	„
(includes 1 transfer).				

The following Table shows the SEXES AND AGE GROUPS of FATAL CASES during 1919 of

(a) INFLUENZA (including 4 inward transfers).

Sexes ...	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-65	Over 65	Totals
M. ...	6	10	6	3	1	5	6	7	6	16	5	71
F.	3	7	5	6	9	9	6	7	3	12	6	73
Totals...	9	17	11	9	10	14	12	14	9	28	11	144

(b) BRONCHITIS (including 6 inward transfers).

M. ...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	7	22	37
F. ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	22	31
Totals ...	3	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	11	44	68

(c) PNEUMONIA (including 4 inward transfers).

M. ...	8	8	3	...	3	2	2	2	4	15	10	57
... ..	5	7	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	5	7	32
a's...	13	15	6	...	4	3	4	3	4	20	17	89

It will be noticed (a) that the age groups particularly involved were those in which deaths do not usually occur, (b) that the mortality at those periods was greater amongst women.

The number of deaths of expectant mothers was 1.

In 124 cases one death only occurred in a house	=	124
„ 10 „ two deaths „ „ „	=	20
		<hr/>
		144

On enquiry at houses where the fatal cases occurred it was found that

In 63 instances no other cases existed	63
„ 38 „ one „ „	76
„ 28 „ two „ „	84
„ 9 „ three „ „	36
„ 1 „ four „ „	5
„ 1 „ five „ „	6
„ 4 „ no information was obtainable ...	4
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total incidence of cases in these	
144	houses = 274
<hr/>	<hr/>

In 7 of the above instances there was more or less overcrowding. Strange to say it was not always in the overcrowded houses that the greatest number of victims was found.

The infectivity varied greatly at different houses, as shown in the above Table. In a very considerable number no case occurred beyond the fatal one.

So far as one can judge the average incubation period was three to five days, whilst the average duration of illness of the fatal cases was 8 days. In 4 of the fatal cases it was ascertained that they had had a previous attack of Influenza, and in 1 two previous attacks.

Classifying the occupations of the cases as “Sedentary,” “Factory,” and “Otherwise,” the number of deaths in the

“Sedentary” group very greatly exceeded the others, as shown in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS.		
<i>SEDENTARY.</i>	<i>FACTORY.</i>	<i>OTHERWISE.</i>
Clerks, Shop	Packers	1 Labourers, etc.
Assistants, etc. 21	Laundry Assistants 3	Seamen
Wives and Widows... 30	Acetylene Welders... 1	Other outdoor
Children under five 26	Boilermakers	occupations 7
Scholars	Trucker	
Teachers	Belt Weaver	
Other indoor		
occupations 9		
No occupation		
23		
115	9	20

MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT THE EPIDEMIC.

Visits were promptly paid to all houses where cases were notified, and precautionary measures suggested where necessary. The assistance of the Nursing Staff was placed at the disposal of urgent cases. Public attention had already been drawn to the serious nature of the disease by articles in the local Press, communications to school authorities, proprietors of places of amusement, etc. The epidemic practically ceased at the end of March.

Tuberculosis.

The treatment of Tuberculous cases in the Borough is in the hands of Dr. W. A. Muir. The following are the details of the

SCHEME FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Institutions are provided as under:—

- 1.—A Dispensary.
- 2.—A Sanatorium for early cases (22 beds).
- 3.—A Sanatorium for advanced cases (20 beds).
- 4.—Eight beds at Leasowe Children's Hospital for surgical tuberculosis in children.
- 5.—Two beds at the Royal Liverpool Country Hospital for Children at Heswall for surgical tuberculosis in children.
- 6.—Two beds in the Wallasey Cottage Hospital for adult surgical tuberculosis cases.

This County Borough has joined with other county boroughs in Cheshire, the County Council of Cheshire, and the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, for the purpose of building a large sanatorium, for which plans are now being prepared, the site having already been secured. This, with our present accommodation, will give us all that will be required for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The great difficulty which has been experienced in this district is that of dealing with the cases after a stay in an institution. There is no Care Committee, and the most serious difficulty is that of finding suitable work for patients on their return home.

The attitude of the medical profession in the Borough towards tuberculosis may be said to be purely passive. The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are very infrequently sought by the other members of the profession.

The services of a whole-time Nurse are made use of at the Dispensary for the home visitation of notified cases, and for the searching out of contacts, with a view to medical examination by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary.

Patients, especially the early cases, are very willing to enter the sanatorium, but the vast bulk of the cases coming up for treatment for the first time are already in the second stage. Difficulty has been experienced in dealing with advanced cases; first, in the direction of persuading them to go into the sanatorium; second, in getting them to stay there when they are in. Many instances have occurred in which advanced cases have, without rhyme or reason, simply gone home.

It is very desirable to have powers to isolate an advanced case of tuberculosis living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions.

I have commented in previous reports on the fact that sometimes notifications of Phthisis are received only after the death of the patient, but no action has yet been taken to enforce the regulations and to secure proper notification. In seven instances during the year the appearance in the

weekly death returns of a death from phthisis was the first intimation received by me that the person named had suffered from phthisis.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of visits and re-visits paid to cases during the year was 1,909.

- 54 notifications were received from private practitioners.
- from military doctors.
- from military hospitals.
- 2 from the Union Infirmary.
- from Poor Law doctors.
- 14 from other hospitals and institutions.
- from the Schools Medical Officer.
- 48 from Mill Lane Dispensary.

These figures do not include a number of duplicate notifications, that is, of cases previously notified by practitioners.

The number of visits and re-visits paid to cases during the year was 1,909.

119 contacts who were seen on the occasion of these visits were sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1919, SHOWING AGE PERIODS AND SEXES.

Notifications on Form A.

Number of Primary Notifications. (114).

Age Periods	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Over 65.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A. (including duplicates)
Males	4	6	6	6	15	6	11	7	1	62	69
Females	1	4	6	4	6	13	13	4	1	...	52	56
Totals.....	...	1	8	12	10	12	28	19	15	8	1	114	125

Notifications on Form B.						Number of Primary Notifications on Form C. (4)			
Number of Primary Notifications (0) (and 0 duplicates).									
Age Periods...	Under 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
						Prim.	Du.	Prim.	Du.
Males	3	2
Females	1	3
Totals.....	4	5

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS IN MILL LANE SANATORIUM
DURING 1919.

Number of cases remaining on January 1st, 1919	29
Number of cases admitted during 1919: Males ...	52
Females ...	51
	103
	<u>132</u>

ADMISSIONS.

Insured Persons	63
Dependants	17
Corporation Employés	1
Non-insured Persons	22
Private Patients	—
	<u>103</u>

16 of the cases admitted were Liverpool patients, by arrangement between the Corporation and Liverpool Corporation.

Number of cases discharged during 1919	97
„ „ fatal in Sanatorium	*9
„ „ remaining on January 1st, 1920	26

* Includes one Liverpool case fatal.

The following Table shows the result of the treatment of the cases discharged during the year:—

Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Without improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatal in Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatal elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Went out against Doctor's orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Went out for domestic reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged for refusing to take food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
								—
								132
								<u>132</u>

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT FOR 1919.

Clinics are held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings, and on the evening of Wednesday in each week.

The number of Patients attending Clinics, and the number of attendances of such patients are:—

Insured Persons	...	...	322	Patients	1222	attendances
Dependants	...	...	302	„	1229	„
Non-insured Persons	...	25	„	54	„	„
Corporation Employés	...	7	„	42	„	„
Others	...	—	„	—	„	„
			656		2537	
			<u>656</u>		<u>2537</u>	

Number of Patients receiving tuberculin treatment
at Dispensary —

Number of Patients on Dispensary books, December
31st, 1919 1308

Number of domiciliary visits to Patients... .. 1909

The number of Phthisis cases admitted to Mill Lane Sanatorium during the year was 103, as will be seen by a reference to the Table on page 59.

40 of those cases were admitted to the Advanced Block, and 63 to the Block for early cases.

The unanimous opinion of all those who have had a large experience in the treatment of Phthisis is that only the very early cases can be permanently cured. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that the cases should be notified in the very early stages.

The experience in Wallasey is that many very early cases do not appear for treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

The deaths from Phthisis during the year numbered 67, equal to a death-rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of the gross population, compared with 79 deaths and a rate of 0.86 in 1918. 4 of the deaths occurred in the Union Infirmary. These were mostly people who had been in the institution for a large number of years. 2 occurred amongst the patients in Chester and other asylums who had been admitted there from Wallasey, and 3 were deaths transferred from other towns.

It may be mentioned that of the above deaths 2 occurred amongst people who had been resident in Wallasey twelve months or less, and 2 additional deaths amongst those who had been resident in the district less than two years. Moreover, of the 118 notifications received during the year 2 referred to persons who had come to reside in the Borough within the previous twelve months.

The following Tables give particulars with regard to the

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS

(including those occurring elsewhere and transferred to Wallasey).

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
1919...	36	31	—	—	—	2 | 10	31 | 19	3 | 2

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS DURING 1919.

Ward No.	Phthisis Notifications.	Phthisis Deaths.	Non- Pulmonary Notifications	Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	8	5	1	...
2	4	8	4	2
3	11	4	3	5
4	12	9	11	3
5	7	3	...	1
6	13	9	1	1
7	18	6	11	2
8	15	4	11	3
9	18	14	4	2
10	12	5	3	3
Totals ...	118	67	49	22

The following is a summary of

VISITS RE TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of first visits re Phthisis notifications	...	...	...	118
„ re-visits	„	„	„	1,739
„ visits re Phthisis deaths...	...	...	...	55
„ first visits re non-Pulmonary Tuberculous notifications	...	...	...	49
„ re-visits re non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis notifications	...	...	...	87
„ visits	„	„	„ deaths	10
„ „ to Mill Lane Dispensary	...	...	...	272

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES DURING THE
YEARS 1883 TO 1917 (QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS), AND 1918
AND 1919.

YEARS.	AVERAGE POPULATION.	AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS.				NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS IN EVERY 100 FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		All Cause.	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.			Phthisis	Other Tuber- culosis.	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
1913—1917...	85,130	1,050	76	27	103	8.1	2.2	10.3
1918... ..	80,956	1,172	70	16	86	5.9	1.3	7.2
1919... ..	95,424	1,080	67	22	89	6.2	2.0	8.2

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 Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phthisis.	Percentage of Phthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous 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—13	701	2	0.28	59	8.42	104	4	3.84	8	7.69	114	37	32.45	2	1.75	1133	162	14.29	15	1.32	872	9	1.03	..	..	872	9	1.03	..	..
1914—16	643	4	0.62	37	5.75	123	6	4.51	17	12.79	114	31	27.18	9	7.89	1267	173	13.65	7	0.55	102	8	0.75	..	..	102	8	0.75	..	..
1917—19	548	3	0.54	26	4.74	122	2	1.64	11	9.01	178	38	21.35	7	3.93	1379	181	13.42	10	0.72	1067	9	0.84	..	..	1067	9	0.84	..	..

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

49 notifications of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis have been received during the year, as compared with 16 in 1918.

The number of deaths was 22, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 0.23.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Non-Pulmonary	Notifications on Form A												
	Number of Primary Noti cations, 52 and 2 duplicates.												
Age Periods	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Over 65	Total Pri- mary Noti- fications	Total Noti- fications on Form A. (including duplicates)
Males .....	...	6	8	4	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	23	24
Females	1	4	7	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	26	27
Totals.....	1	10	15	9	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	49	51

Notifications on Form B						Number of Notifications on Form C. (including 3 Duplicates)	
Number of Primary Notifications						Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
Age Periods	Under 5 years	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form B. (including duplicates)		
Males
Females.....
Totals.....

The following Table classifies the notifications and shows the parts of the body affected with non-pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

PARTS AFFECTED.	NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS.
Abdomen and Peritoneum	11
Glandular—Cervical	16
Joints—Ankle	1
Knee	2
Femur	1
Hip	4
Wrist	1
Shoulder	1
Tibia	1
Osseous	3
Meninges of Brain	8
	<hr/>
	49

The beds available at the end of 1919 outside the Borough for the treatment of non-pulmonary cases were:—

8 at Leasowe Sanatorium for Crippled Children.

2 at Liverpool Country Hospital for Children, Heswall.

There is always a waiting list of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis, although the list is not a very formidable one. Six additional beds would probably meet all our requirements.

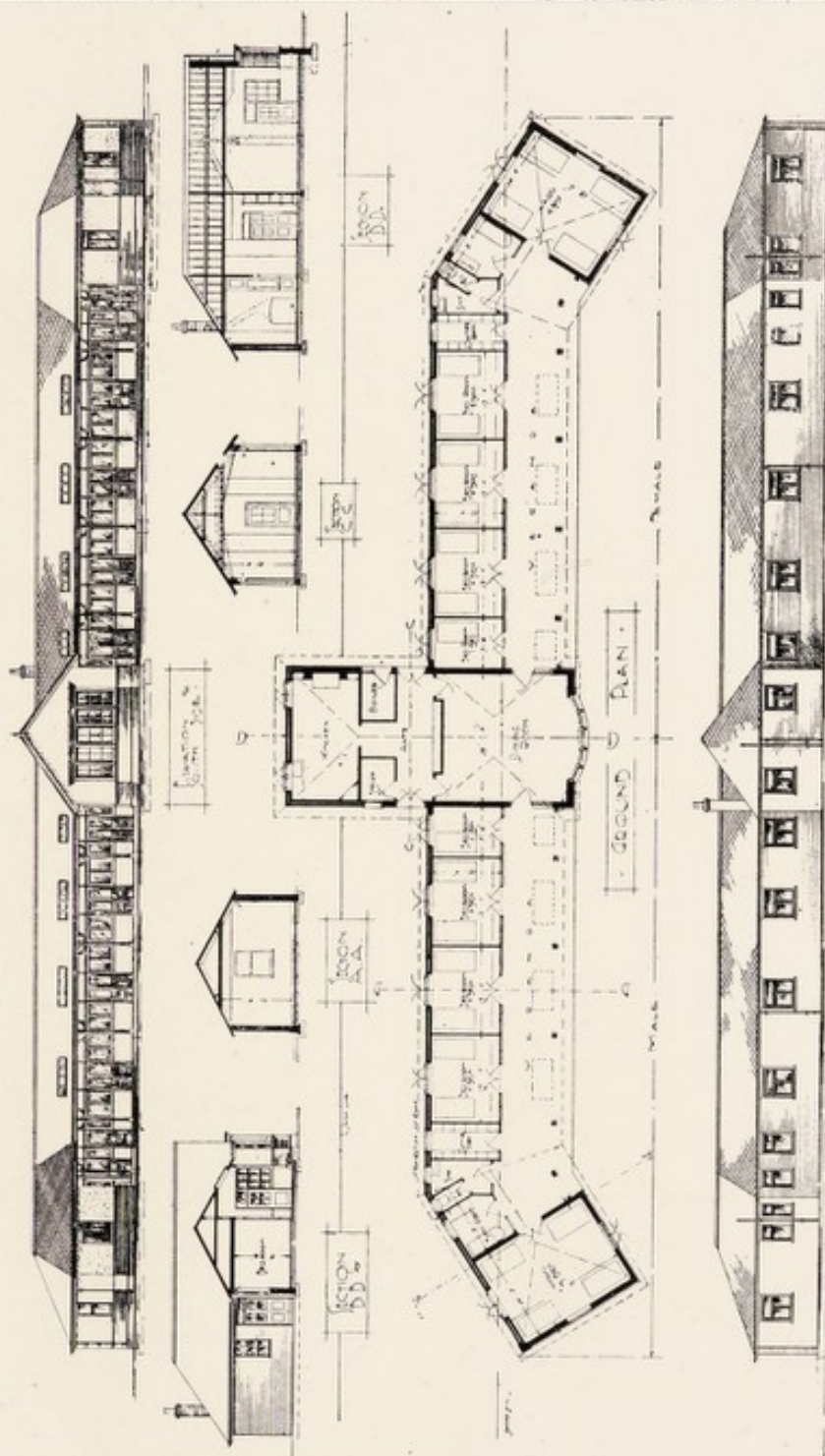
There is at present no special accommodation for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. It may be possible to make arrangements for this class of case in a Sanatorium block at Mill Lane after the removal of the early cases therefrom to the Joint Sanatorium.

New Phthisis Pavilion.

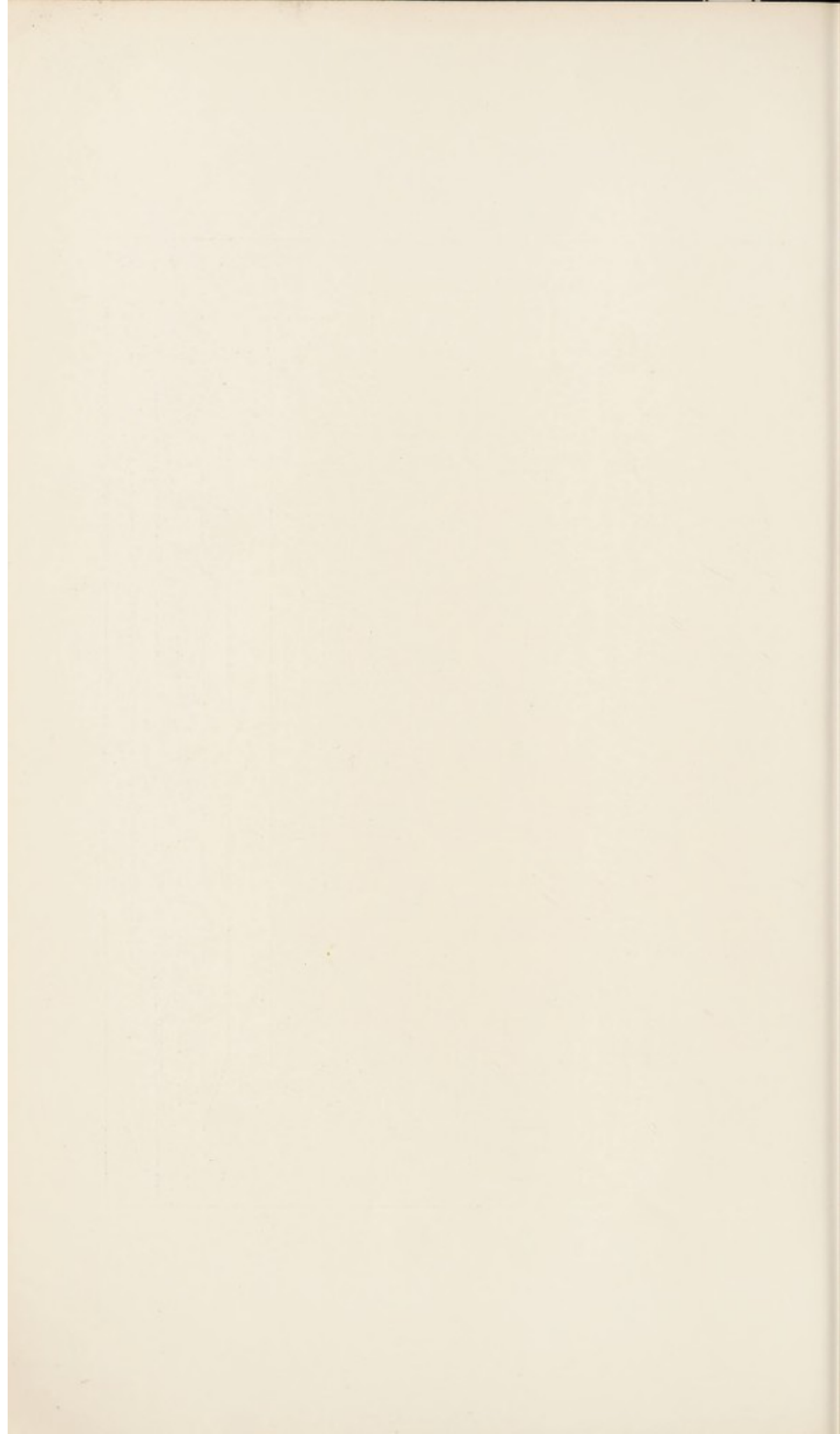
The accompanying illustrations of the new Phthisis Pavilion at Mill Lane Hospital (which was opened on January 22nd, 1916) were intended for publication in the Annual Report for 1916. Owing to the request of the Local Government Board that Annual Reports should during the war be limited as far as possible to statistics, the illustrations and description of the building were held over until the form of

Drawing No. 1.

COUNTY BOO & WALLACE
PROPOSED PRINCIPAL BUILDING
MILL LANE LISCADD

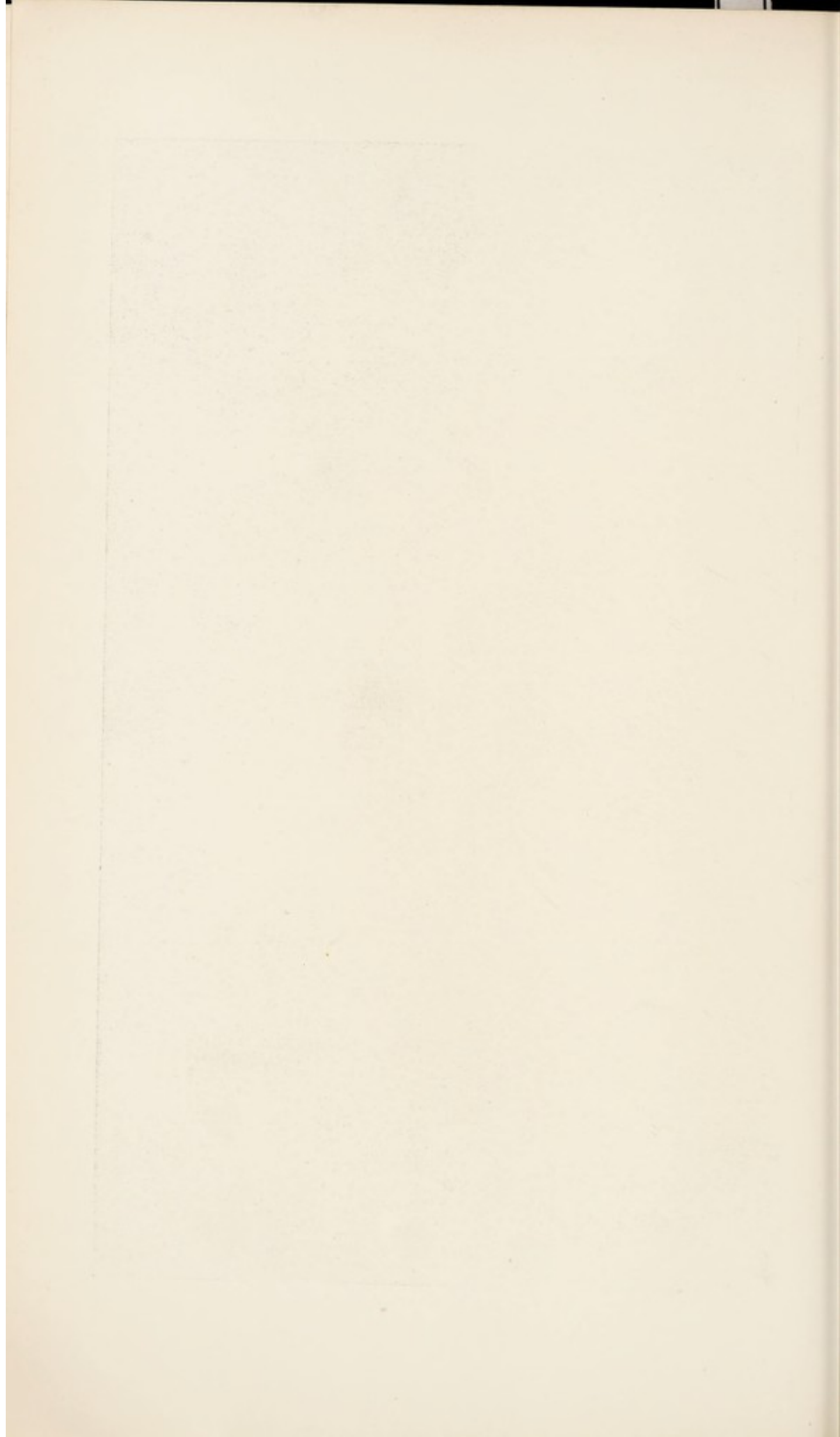


W. H. TAYLOR & SONS
ARCHITECTS
WALLACE, LISCADD





PHTHYSIS PAVILION · WALLASEY ·



reports should revert to pre-war style. Now that the Ministry of Health desire fuller reports it is considered advisable to embody the illustrations in the present Report.

The following are particulars with regard to the construction of the building, accommodation provided, etc., etc.

The new Pavilion has been erected within the grounds of Mill Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital. It has a south aspect, with about three acres of open ground in front of it. It is one storey in height, with the following accommodation:—

Two four-bedded wards.

Six two-bedded wards.

Two single-bedded wards.

11 of these are for males; 11 for females.

The dining-room, 20×19 feet, is in the centre of the block, the kitchen being at the rear; bathroom, etc., with hot water, lavatories, etc., at either end. The bathrooms and lavatories are lined half-way up with tiles.

The front walls of the ward are framed in timber above dado height and fitted with a pair of doors, with windows on either side opening to the full extent of the frame. The space above the doors and windows is completely and permanently open. The centre of the rear wall of each ward is provided with two large casement windows, each opening to the full width of the frame, with a hinged glass opening to the full width of the window above (see gable on photograph). There is a broad verandah with roof lights along the front of the building on each side of the dining-room.

The floors are of 6-inch concrete, with granolithic finish; the external walls of 9-inch brickwork, with 2-inch cavity, and galvanized iron wall ties.

The walls under the verandah are of 4½-inch brickwork, and the internal division walls are concrete slabs with brick on edge three inches thick.

The roof is of red asbestos slates.

The dining-room and two single-bedded wards are heated with hot water, which is supplied by a low pressure boiler, which also supplies the hot water for the baths and hand-basins.

The amount of the building contract was £1,806, and the cost of furnishing £400. The cost of the building, exclusive of furniture, is equivalent to £82 per bed.

The Pavilion was erected by Messrs. Duthie & Sons, of Liverpool, from plans drawn by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. W. H. Travers). The general principles and provisions to be made were settled by the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. T. W. N. Barlow), with the approval of the Local Government Board.

The block differs from the suggested plans of the Local Government Board in that (1) the wings are placed at an angle from the central dining-room, and (2) by the provision of single-bedded wards at either end. These modifications were necessitated by lack of available space, i.e., length.

Deaths from "Other Tuberculous Diseases"

(INCLUDING TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS)

(and those occurring elsewhere and transferred to Wallasey).

YEAR.	M F	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
1919...	12 | 10	1	9	6	2	4	—

Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital was opened on July 1st, 1917. Consultations are held at the Treatment Centre there as under:—

For Males.— Every Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Every Saturday at 7-15 p.m.

For Females.—Every Wednesday at 3-30 p.m.

Every Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

The following Statistical Report shows the work carried out in connection with the Centre for the year ended December 31st:—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT
THE VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Condi- tions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. *Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment for	11	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	7
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :										
Syphilis only	57	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	18
Soft chancre only	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gonorrhœa only	—	—	—	—	76	2	—	—	76	2
*Syphilis and soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
*Gonorrhœa and soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	9	54	9
TOTAL—Item 2	60	18	2	—	79	2	54	9	195	29
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2 ...	71	25	2	—	80	2	54	9	207	36
3. *Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for										
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	40	14	—	—	39	—	—	—	79	14
4. *Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	11	5	1	—	17	1	—	—	29	6
5. *Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. *Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	8	53	8
... ..	20	6	1	—	24	1	1	1	46	8
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6...	71	25	2	—	80	2	54	9	207	36
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from ...	540	162	3	—	516	16	98	13	1157	191
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					For detection of					
					Spiro- chetes.	Gono- cocci.	Other Organ- isms.	For Wasser- mann Reaction		
9. Examinations of Pathological material :										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre					—	—	—	—		
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory					10	46	—	109		

* Persons suffering from two or more venereal diseases are entered under the heading of each disease in the vertical columns.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREAT-
MENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Wallasey	Liverpool	Birken- head	St. Helens	Southport	Shotton	Total
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out- patient Clinic <u>for the first time</u> and found to be suffering from:							
*Syphilis	72	1	5	...	...	...	78
*Soft chancre	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
*Gonorrhœa	73	4	2	1	1	...	81
Conditions other than venereal.	55	7	...	...	...	1	63
Total	201	12	8	1	1	1	224
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area ...	1250	39	38	13	5	3	1318
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the Out- patient Clinic to patients residing in each area	567	7	17	...	...	...	591

E. The names of Salvarsan sub-
stitutes used in the treatment of
syphilis and the usual initial and
final doses are :
Neo-kharsivan }
Novoarsenobillon } 3·6 or 9 2 Injections
of '6 a week
1 of '9.

F. The number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a
full course of treatment is 12

G. The proportion of cases, approximately, in which Salvarsan sub-
stitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis is 100%

H. The nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients is:

SYPHILIS.—A Wassermann test is taken one month after completion of
course of treatment. If negative they are told to return in three months'
time, and again in a year. We have had a few that have had the negative
reaction at the end of the year.

GONORRHŒA.—Freedom from all discharge for some weeks with and
without massage. No negative reaction after injection of large doses of
vaccine.

*If a person has been treated for both syphilis and gonorrhœa, he is included
under both diseases, and similarly for other combinations of venereal
diseases.

No patients have been admitted from outside areas.

It will be observed that only 224 new patients attended the Clinic last year, and of these 63 were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease. Of the 161 genuine cases 78 were due to Gonorrhœa and 3 to Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

An unsatisfactory feature of the report is that 38 per cent. of the cases who came up for treatment ceased to attend before the completion of their treatment, and 52 per cent. before it was finally determined that they were cured.

There are no facilities at the moment for the treatment of Gonorrhœa other than when the Clinic is opened. It is, of course, difficult to gauge whether they would be made use of even if provided. Moreover, if it were thought advisable to provide these facilities how many should be provided, and where could they be placed? I am of opinion that no place should be set apart specially for the provision of these facilities, because such place would become known and therefore would not be used. The only places where they could be set up without attracting notice are in connection with the public urinals. Before even discussing the location of these premises one should be convinced of their need, and on that point I have no information whatever. It may be that that information may be forthcoming as the result of a more intimate association with the work resulting from the running of the Clinic entirely by the Corporation.

Eight doctors are qualified to receive free salvarsan substitutes. Apart from the Clinical Officer one application only was made during the year for free salvarsan substitutes.

Of the 218 specimens sent for bacteriological examination during the year 45 were from private practitioners.

No action was necessary under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, during the year.

Propaganda work in the Borough during the year has taken the direction of public meetings, the exhibition of a Cinema film, and talks to workpeople.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory during the year ending on the 31st December, 1919, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Wallasey:—

Nature of Test.		Quarter	No. of Tests	Fee per Test		Cost.
				s.	d.	£ s. d.
For detection of Spirochetes	For Treatment Centre	1	3			
		2	4			
		3	1	3	6	1 18 6
		4	3			
	For Practitioners	1	...			
		2	1			
		3	1	3	6	0 7 0
		4	...			
For detection of Gonococci	For Treatment Centre	1	5			
		2	4			
		3	27	3	6	8 11 6
		4	13			
	For Practitioners	1	...			
		2	...			
		3	3	3	6	1 4 6
		4	4			
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	1	30			
		2	25			
		3	28	5	0	28 5 0
		4	30			
	For Practitioners	1	5			
		2	6			
		3	13	5	0	9 0 0
		4	12			
TOTALS		218			£49 6 6	

Leaflets, pamphlets, etc., have been distributed at these lectures calling attention to the grave dangers associated with Venereal Diseases.

Notices have also been displayed in the various public lavatories and urinals with a similar object in view, urging the importance of early treatment, and pointing out how free treatment can be obtained, and where.

Small-pox.

There were 3 cases of Small-pox notified during the year, 2 being notified at one house on May 27th, both females (aunt and niece), aged 41 years and 17 years. They were at the beginning of the pustular stage when notified. Despite diligent inquiry no source of infection could be discovered. They were both in the same stage and evidently were infected at the same time. One of these patients was said never to have left the house on the days when she must have been infected. Neither patient had been vaccinated since infancy. The contacts were vaccinated immediately the case was notified, but having regard to the length of time they were vaccinated after the first exposure to infection it was a source of congratulation that no further cases occurred in the house.

The third case, which had no connection with the previous cases, was notified on the 27th June. The onset of the disease dated from the 19th. The source of infection could not be ascertained in this case. Again it must be considered fortunate that no second case arose, having regard to the length of time susceptible people were exposed to the infection. This patient (an adult aged 54) had been vaccinated in infancy, but never re-vaccinated. The primary vaccination showed two very faint scars.

All the three cases were well marked and quite typical.

The elder of the two showed two very faint vaccination scars, the younger patient had two well defined but small scars dating from infancy.

184 contacts were visited during the year, mostly members of crews of vessels arriving in Liverpool from ports where Small-pox was prevalent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Particulars with regard to vaccination of infants by the Public Vaccinators for the past few years will be found appended. These figures are supplied by the Vaccination Officer.

Vaccination Returns for Wallasey for the last five years.

(Supplied by the Vaccination Officer).

		July 1st to June 30th			
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Successfully Vaccinated ...	1,305	1,371	1,197	989	828
Died before Vaccination ...	112	96	83	81	85
Insusceptible ...	15	7	13	8	11
Conscientious Objections ...	211	199	191	170	130
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	43	23	32	45	101
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers notified ...	10	19	22	29	35
Not found, or removed to places unknown ...	33	24	29	26	30
Not Vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for ...	92	5	17	15	24
Total Number of Births Registered ...	1,821	1,744	1,584	1,363	1,244

Anthrax.

No case of Anthrax was reported in the Borough during the year.

Rabies.

No case of Rabies occurred in the year.

Meteorological Data for 1919.

(SUPPLIED BY MR. PLUMMER)

From observations made at the Bidston Observatory:—

				TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
1919.		Mean Barometer.		Difference from			Difference from
Month		in.	Mean. °	Average. °		Amount. in.	Average. in.
January	... ..	29.700	38.6	—0.7		2.480	+0.365
February	... ..	29.788	35.6	—5.6		1.056	—0.642
March	... ..	29.816	38.2	—4.1		4.912	+3.041
April	... ..	29.965	44.9	—2.4		1.085	—0.540
May	... ..	30.042	56.6	+4.8		0.955	—0.976
June	... ..	30.105	56.4	—1.0		1.402	—0.663
July	... ..	30.054	56.9	—3.9		1.756	—0.885
August	... ..	29.975	59.1	—1.4		3.744	+0.706
September	... ..	29.974	55.5	—0.7		2.897	+0.126
October	... ..	30.175	47.3	—2.3		2.675	—0.736
November	... ..	29.783	39.3	—3.9		1.317	—1.201
December	... ..	29.709	42.7	+2.8		4.841	+2.087
Year	... ..	29.924	Av. 47.6	—1.5		29.120	+0.683

Meteorological Data for 1919, 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.	Total Depth of Rainfall* for month.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No of Days without 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 d'ys S'shine	Inches						Date	Inches
JANUARY ...	15th	52.2	29th	29.4	39.1	26th	7	15 d'ys	No S'shine	1.71	3.063	14th	.31	5	.098	25	31st	2
FEBRUARY ..	23rd	50.6	10th	22.4	36.2	28th	8½	13 "	do.	1.85	1.253	19th	.31	16	.044	12	...	6
MARCH	10th	55.1	30th	29.0	38.8	14th	10½	7 "	do.	3.58	5.630	11th	1.46	12	.181	17	4 11 23 28to30	5
APRIL.....	10th	60.0	2nd	32.0	44.9	2nd	11¼	6 "	do.	5.12	1.120	26th	.17	11	.0373	17	27th	...
MAY	29th	76.6	8th	39.5	56.6	13th	13¾	4th	½	7.4	1.127	1st	.43	22	.036	8	...	...
JUNE	7th	82.9	22nd	48.8	57.1	9th	14¼	3 d'ys	No S'shine	7.2	1.396	30th	.22	17	.046	12	...	...
JULY	18th	69.1	1st	48.2	53.8	15th	14½	1 "	do.	5.6	1.690	1 & 21	.30	18	.044	10	...	...
AUGUST	15th	79.0	30 & 31	51.6	59.6	16th	12½	3 "	do.	5.7	3.630	25th	.62	13	.117	13	...	...
SEPTEMBER..	11th	73.2	28th	46.1	55.62	11th	11¼	4 "	do.	5.7	2.511	1st	.62	15	.083	12	...	...
OCTOBER ...	5th	61.6	31st	41.0	48.6	5th	8¾	5 "	do.	4.36	2.765	23rd	1.01	20	.089	10	...	...
NOVEMBER..	22nd	58.2	13th	27.5	39.3	13th	6¾	11 "	do.	1.84	1.601	17th	.41	13	.050	12	12 13 & 15	7
DECEMBER...	2nd	52.6	10th	34.3	42.6	7th	2¾	18 "	do.	.50	5.370	22nd	1.15	6	.170	25	...	...

* Total Rainfall for year: 31.156 ins. † It must be remembered that the recorded temperatures were not taken on the ground level.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

NEW STREET CENTRE.

Work has been carried on in the new permanent premises New Street, Seacombe, since January, 1919. It has been distinctly successful.

The Centre is now open two afternoons a week for Child Welfare work, and one afternoon for Sewing Classes. The latter are run entirely by voluntary effort, while the Lady Health Visitors assist on those days when the babies attend. The Medical Officer of Health attends one afternoon a week.

In spite of all efforts to equally apportion the work between the two days it has been found impossible to do this. By far the greater number persist in attending on the afternoon when the doctor is present, with the result that the rooms then become uncomfortably congested. The average attendance on those afternoons works out at about 90. This number is too large to cope with efficiently. The only way to prevent overcrowding is for the doctor to be in attendance two or three afternoons per week. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to obtain extra assistance.

It is also desirable to open a Centre at another portion of the district, since it is very inconvenient (and in many instances impossible) for mothers to bring their children two or three miles to the Centre, although the trams are convenient.

The value of the work cannot be over-estimated. The largely increased attendances show how much it is appreciated by the mothers themselves. It should be thoroughly understood that the Child Welfare Centre is not run in any sense as a hospital out-patient department. It is first and foremost, and all the time, an Educative Centre where mothers are taught the extreme value of breast feeding, regularity in everything, the need for fresh air, cleanliness, and suitable clothing. In a word they are taught how to keep a healthy baby healthy. It may be said that beyond simple aperients the bottle of medicine is conspicuous by its absence, and drugs are practically never prescribed. I look upon this as one of the most important points to be watched in all Welfare Centres, the usefulness of which will be very materi-

ally diminished, if not altogether destroyed, if they are allowed to become merely medicine-providing institutions. The work essentially is and must remain preventive.

On the first floor of the New Street Centre there are eight beds for ailing children (4 for babies and 4 for children between the ages of 6 months and 12 months), but owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary furniture during 1919 (especially the cots) this portion of the work was not commenced until September, the first case being admitted on September 15th. As a matter of fact the four cots, which were on order from August, had not been delivered by the end of the year. The primary idea underlying the provision of those cots was to give a good start to those children who were ailing, and whose home conditions were bad, and where the mother was careless or ignorant or both. It was soon found, however, that it was not possible to limit the occupation of the beds entirely to such children, so the scope of the work has been extended. For example, experience showed that mothers suffering from Phthisis, and who had very young babies, were prevented from entering the Sanatorium by reason of having to attend these babies. In a few instances such babies have been taken into the Centre. Similarly in the case of a mother suffering from advanced tuberculosis, she was admitted into the Advanced Block at Mill Lane, and her baby was taken care of in the Centre. Again, a mother died from Pneumonia, leaving five young children, the youngest being but a few days old. The baby was taken in until the father could make suitable arrangements.

The babies remained in variable times according to circumstances. This provision for children has been found to be exceedingly useful, and already in the small number of cases dealt with it can be said with perfect truth that at least the lives of two children have been saved.

The Staff of the Centre consists of a Sister in charge, a trained Nurse and three Probationers, with, of course, the usual domestic help.

Voluntary workers also attend on all occasions when the Centre is open, and assist in weighing babies, keeping books, etc.

The following figures show details with regard to the

CASES ADMITTED TO NEW STREET CENTRE IN 1919.

First case admitted September 15th, 1919.

Number of cases admitted *for first time* to December 31st:—

(a) at ages under six months	4
(b) at ages six months to twelve months	6
(c) at ages twelve months to two years	1
	—
Total	11

Number of cases *re-admitted* during 1919:—

(a) at ages under six months	—
(b) at ages six months to twelve months	1
	—
Total	1

Total admissions and re-admissions 12

Number of cases discharged during 1919 7

Number fatal 0

Number remaining in at December 31st 5

Total 12

Number of days each patient remained in:—

Case No. 1	53 days.	Case No. 7	— days.
2	68 „	8	— „
3	22 „	9	14 „
4	67 „	10	— „
5	60 „	11	— „
6	13 „	12	— „

(Cases 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 still in at December 31st.)

Average number of days each discharged case remained in the
Centre = $42\frac{1}{2}$.

All did extremely well. Mothers are encouraged to visit their children, and are shown how to mix the food, how the

baby should be fed, and they receive instruction on all those matters on which they were found to be ignorant when the child was at home.

The following figures show the work that has been done during 1919 in connection with Infants and Mothers attending the New Street Centre:—

INFANTS.

Number of Infants on the books at January 1st, 1919	798
„ new cases dealt with during the year	468
„ attendances of infants at the Centre during the year	6,501
„ visits to the homes of infants who attend the Centre	1,582
„ infants on the books at January 1st, 1920 ...	1,260

Note.—The actual number of visits and re-visits paid to ALL infants (whether attending the Centre or not) was 4,489.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Number of expectant mothers on the books at January 1st, 1919	18
„ new cases dealt with during the year ...	84
„ attendances of expectant mothers at the Centre during the year	451
„ first visits to the homes of expectant mothers	74
„ re-visits „ „ „	153
„ expectant mothers on the books at January 1st, 1920	27

CHILDREN'S BEDS IN INSTITUTIONS.

By arrangement with the hospital authorities two beds are available for cases of Rickets at the Leasowe Hospital Babies' Annexe. The Corporation have also acquired six beds at West Kirby Convalescent Home for children between the ages of 3 to 15 years (girls), and 3 to 12 years (boys).

The following is a list of the cases sent to institutions where the Corporation have beds for Wallasey children:—

LIST OF WALLASEY CASES TREATED IN LEASOWE SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN.
(NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.)

Patient's Initials.	Age.	Nature of Disease.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	No. of days.	Result of treatment.	Remarks.
H.M.	15	Tuberculosis, arm, leg and face.	Aug. 17, 1914	Feb. 26, 1916	588	Much improved	
L.P.	8	Hip	Aug. 17, 1914	Feb. 26, 1916	588	Much improved	
D.R.	11	Knee.	Feb. 29, 1916	Jan. 8, 1917	313	No improvement	
N.McE.	5	Spine	Feb. 29, 1916	Feb. 19, 1919	1060	Much improved	
C.P.	7	Hip	Jan. 10, 1917	—	—	Much improved	Still in at Dec. 31
M.T.	7	Spine	Apr. 15, 1918	Jan. 15, 1919	285	Improved.	
E.P.	7	Hip	May 13, 1918	Sept. 26, 1919	501	Much improved	Still in at Dec. 31
M.C.	5	Spine	May 15, 1918	—	—		
A.H.	10	T.B. Elbow & Kidney	June 6, 1918	Feb. 18, 1919	257	Died.	
D.B.	7½	Hip joint	July 11, 1918	May 7, 1919	300	Improved	
M.D.	2	T.B. Peritonitis	Dec. 12, 1918	Nov. 25, 1919	346	Slightly improved	
M.S.	2	Spine	Jan. 21, 1919	Feb. 25, 1919	35	Sent out with Scarlet Fever	Transferred to Mill Lane
T.L.	14	T.B. Hip	Feb. 25, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	213	Much improved	
E.O.	12	Hip	Feb. 25, 1919	—	—		
B.E.	6	T.B. Peritonitis	May 7, 1919	Aug. 11, 1919	167	Improved	
B.P.	7	T.B. Peritonitis	Aug. 11, 1919	—	—		Still in at Dec. 31
A.F.	5	T.B. Peritonitis	Sept. 26, 1919	—	—		Still in at Dec. 31
K.G.	10	T.B. Peritonitis	Sept. 26, 1919	—	—		Still in at Dec. 31
W.A.	5	T.B. Mesenteric Glands	Nov. 25, 1919	—	—		Still in at Dec. 31

LIST OF WALLASEY INFANTS TREATED IN LEASOWE SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN.—BABIES' ANNEXE.

Patient's Initials.	Age.	Nature of Disease.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	No. of days.	Result of treatment.	Remarks.
M.C.	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Marasmus	Feb. 15, 1917	July 28, 1917	163	Slight improvement	Convulsions
H.F.	1 $\frac{6}{12}$	Rickets	Feb. 15, 1917	Mar. 4, 1917	17	Died	
P.W.	1 $\frac{6}{12}$	Wasting	Mar. 5, 1917	Aug. 29, 1917	167	Died	
W.C.	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	Rickets	Sept. 6, 1917	Nov. 28, 1917	83	Fair improvement	
I.W.	4	Rickets	Sept. 11, 1917	Oct. 24, 1917	43	Improved	
N.E.	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	Wasting	Oct. 22, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	175	Improved	
—G.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wasting	Oct. 27, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	170	Slight improvement	
G.J.	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	Malnutrition	Apr. 16, 1918	Nov. 12, 1918	210	Improved	
I.J.	4	Rickets	Apr. 16, 1918	Oct. 31, 1918	198	Not improved	
B.W.	5	Rickets	Oct. 31, 1918	Jan. 8, 1919	69	Slight improvement	
G.H.	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	Rickets	Nov. 12, 1918	Oct. 14, 1919	332	Very much improved	Infantile Atrophy
P.H.	2 $\frac{4}{12}$	Rickets	Jan. 8, 1919	Aug. 5, 1919	209	Improved	
E.J.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	Marasmus	Aug. 5, 1919	Sept. 3, 1919	29	Died	
B.B.	1 $\frac{5}{12}$	Marasmus	Sept. 15, 1919	Nov. 15, 1919	61	Not improved	
G.L.	2	Marasmus	Oct. 14, 1919		—		
D.C.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	Marasmus	Nov. 21, 1919	Dec. 2, 1919	11	Died	
J.H.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	Marasmus	Dec. 8, 1919		—		

LIST OF WALLASEY CASES TREATED IN ROYAL LIVERPOOL COUNTRY HOSPITAL FOR

CHILDREN, HESWALL.

(NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.)

Patient's Initials.	Age.	Nature of Disease.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	No. of days.	Result of treatment.	Remarks.
J.M.	4	Fingers and Lupus in face	May 7, 1915	Apr. 3, 1916	338	No improvement	
J.H.	5	Hip	Sept. 9, 1915	June 22, 1917	651	Much improved	
D.R.	6	Knee	Feb. 29, 1916	Jan. 8, 1917	313	No improvement	
T.T.	3	Spine	Feb. 29, 1916	Oct., 1916	—	Improved	
J.F.	7	Lupus of leg	Apr. 6, 1916	Nov. 22, 1917	230	Very much improved	Now left district
M.W.	15	Hip	1916	1917	—	Slight improvement	
B.R.	10	Hip	Nov., 1916	June, 1917	—	Much improved	
W.K.	3	Ankle	June 22, 1917	June 11, 1918	354	Much improved	
B.J.	2	Spine	Nov., 1916	June 13, 1919	—	Much improved	
R.B.	7	Spine	July, 1918		—	Slight improvement	
D.M.		T.B. Peritonitis	May, 1919		—	Sent by Liverpool	Still in at Dec. 31
N.J.	9	Knee joint	June 13, 1919	Dec. 4, 1919	174	Much improved	Still in at Dec. 31
R.T.	5	Infantile paralysis	Dec. 4, 1919	Dec. 11, 1919	7		Not a suitable case.
G.E.	8	T.B. hip	Dec. 11, 1919	Dec. 20, 1919	9		Brought out by parents against doctor's wishes

LIST OF WALLASEY CASES TREATED IN
WEST KIRBY CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

Patient's Initials.	Age.	Nature of Disease.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	No. of days.
W.G.	4	After measles	Aug. 8, 1916	Aug. 29, 1916	21
H.H.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tabes mesenterica	Aug. 29, 1916	Oct. 9, 1916	41
A.R.	7	After eye operation	Oct. 9, 1916	Nov. 13, 1916	34
D.W.	2	After Pneumonia	Nov. 20, 1916	Dec. 4, 1916	14
A.B.	7	Debility	Dec. 11, 1916	Feb. 19, 1917	70
W.F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Debility	Feb. 19, 1917	Mar. 4, 1917	13
M.C.	7	Debility	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 25, 1917	21
R.J.	5	Debility	Mar. 25, 1917	June 14, 1917	81
M.G.	8	Debility	June 14, 1917	July 16, 1917	32
J.B.	9	Debility	July 16, 1917	Aug. 10, 1917	25
W.G.	5	Debility	Aug. 10, 1917	Aug. 27, 1917	17
J.M.	7	Debility	Aug. 27, 1917	Sept. 17, 1917	21
B.W.	5	Rickets	Sept. 17, 1917	Oct. 8, 1917	21
J.McC.	7	Debility	Oct. 8, 1917	Oct. 29, 1917	21
W.D.	11	Debility	Oct. 29, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917	21
W.Y.	5	Infantile paralysis	Nov. 19, 1917	Dec. 20, 1917	31
H.S.	6	Debility	Jan. 21, 1918	Apl. 2, 1918	91
R.B.	9	T.B. Spine	Apl. 2, 1918	Apl. 22, 1918	20
F.F.	3	Bronchitis	Apl. 22, 1918	May 13, 1918	21
B.W.	6	Rickets	June 10, 1918	July 13, 1918	33
D.W.	4	Whooping cough	July 13, 1918	July 22, 1918	9
G.B.	4	After eye operation	July 22, 1918	Aug. 12, 1918	21
J.W.	9	Asthma	Aug. 12, 1918	Aug. 19, 1918	7
L.F.	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	Pyoemia	Aug. 19, 1918	Sept. 15, 1918	27
D.P.	3	Rickets	Sept. 16, 1918	Oct. 14, 1918	29
D.R.	11	T.B. Hip	Oct. 14, 1918	Nov. 8, 1918	25
B.B.	6	Pneumonia	Nov. 12, 1918	Nov. 29, 1918	17
A.W.	7	Debility	Nov. 29, 1918	Dec. 30, 1918	32
—H.	6	T.B. Peritonitis	Jan. 20, 1919	Feb. 1, 1919 (Died)	12
M.W.	8	Pneumonia	May 5, 1919	Still in	—

LIST OF WALLASEY CASES TREATED IN
WEST KIRBY CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

Patient's Initials.	Age.	Nature of Disease.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	No. of days.
M.H.	11	Glands	May 5, 1919	May 19, 1919	14
L.H.	6	Debility	May 5, 1919	July 28, 1919	84
M.D.	7	Debility	May 5, 1919	May 16, 1919	11
M.L.	6	Debility	May 5, 1919	June 9, 1919	35
W.E.	4½	Debility	May 5, 1919	July 28, 1919	84
N.C.	8	Debility	May 16, 1919	July 28, 1919	73
W.J.	6	Glands	May 23, 1919	Still in	—
M.D.	8	Debility	June 16, 1919	July 28, 1919	42
R.D.	11	Knee joint	June 14, 1919	July 5, 1919	22
T.A.		Rickets	July 14, 1919	Sept. 1, 1919	49
N.F.	5	Debility	July 28, 1919	Aug. 25, 1919	28
A.F.	6	Pneumonia	July 28, 1919	Still in	—
N.S.	7	Debility	July 28, 1919	Sept. 15, 1919	49
R.K.	4	Debility	July 28, 1919	Oct. 20, 1919	79
F.S.	11	Debility	Aug. 25, 1919	Sept. 15, 1919	21
G.M.	4	Debility	Sept. 15, 1919	Oct. 20, 1919	35
W.J.	14	Debility	Sept. 1, 1919	Sept. 22, 1919	21
G.L.	12	Debility	Sept. 15, 1919	Oct. 20, 1919	35
J.M.	7	Debility	Sept. 23, 1919	Oct. 13, 1919	20
S.R.	10	Debility	Oct. 13, 1919	Nov. 24, 1919	42
C.K.	6	Debility	Oct. 20, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	21
W.B.	11	Debility	Oct. 20, 1919	Still in	—
F.O'H.	9	Debility	Oct. 20, 1919	Nov. 15, 1919	26
H.S.	11	Cough	Nov. 10, 1919	Still in	—
M.B.	7	Neck gland	Nov. 24, 1919	Still in	—
E.K.	12	Neck gland	Nov. 24, 1919	Still in	—

During the year cases have been referred to institutions,
as under:—

CHILDREN.

- 35 to the Victoria Central Hospital (8 in-patients and 27 out-patients).
- 11 to the Southern Hospital, Liverpool.
- 14 to the Children's Infirmary, Liverpool.
- 2 to the St. Paul's Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool.
- 3 to the Convalescent Home in Southport.
- 28 to West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home.
- 4 to Heswall Country Hospital.
- 8 (non-pulmonary) to Leasowe Sanatorium.
- 6 to the Leasowe Baby Annexe.
- 5 to the Dental Hospital, Liverpool.
- 18 to Mill Lane Hospital (Diarrhœa, Tuberculosis, etc.).

MOTHERS.

- 13 to the Shaw Street Hospital, Liverpool.
- 10 to the Dental Hospital, Liverpool.
- 26 to Mill Lane Hospital, Wallasey.
- 17 to the Victoria Central Hospital, Wallasey.

The following Table gives a summary of

VISITS RE CHILD WELFARE.

No. of first visits re registered births	...	...	...	...	1,318
„ re-visits	„	„	„	...	2,907
„ visits re stillbirths	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ ophthalmia cases	...	...	...	...	172
„ „ puerperal cases	...	...	...	...	4
„ visits to Maternity Centre	...	...	...	...	306
„ first visits to homes re expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	85
„ re-visits	„	„	„	...	144
„ first visits to homes re infants	} <i>Included in figures above re Registered Births.</i>				208
„ attending the Centre					
„ re-visits to homes re infants					1,374
„ attending the Centre					
„ visits re infant deaths	...	...	...	...	26

No. of visits re cases of Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	10
„ visits re Measles	...	...	...	365	<i>Total visits re minor Infectious Diseases.</i> 711
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	16		
„ „ Mumps	...	...	52		
„ „ Chicken Pox	...	...	180		
„ „ other minor Inf. Dis.	...	98			
„ references to Education Authority	...	...	...	588	
„ enquiry visits	...	...	...	618	
„ references to Guardians	...	...	...	12	
„ „ N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	13	

CO-ORDINATION WITH SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

All the information on the birth cards and the results of the domiciliary visits of the Health Visitors, up to the age of 5 years, will be condensed and passed on to the School Medical Officer for his information, and to be incorporated on the child's school card.

STILLBIRTHS.

The Cemetery Registrar notifies me of all bodies of still-born children which are taken to him for interment. Enquiries are then made, principally at present with the view of finding out whether the stillbirth was due to natural causes or to the use of abortifacients; in other words, whether the mother was or was not in any way a party to producing the stillbirth. Arrangements have been made whereby in the future as many as possible of the stillbirths will be sent to Liverpool University for pathological examination.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

No institutional provision has yet been made for dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, but negotiations are on foot whereby accommodation for Wallasey cases can be provided in a home established for that purpose in Birkenhead. No institutional provision obtains at the moment for mothers suffering from Venereal Disease. It does not appear to me that the method of dealing with unmarried

mothers and illegitimate children in institutions is the best method for all cases. I would suggest that many cases could best be dealt with by boarding them out in suitable homes. The opportunity for comparing notes which these unfortunate girls have in institutions is by no means a good thing for them. I think it would be found much cheaper and better in every way for a proportion of these cases to be boarded out in carefully selected homes, and for the mother to be kept with the child at the expense of the rates so long as she breast-feeds it. In the event of her not being able to do so she could work, and partly bear the expense of maintenance of the child, returning home at night to tend her baby. I do not think there would be any difficulty in finding suitable homes if the Corporation guaranteed the expense. The mother could be surrounded with every influence for good and be kept under the supervision of the Health Visitors. I recognise that for certain classes of cases there is nothing but institutional treatment. The need for provision of some kind or other is urgently required. The death rate amongst illegitimate children is more than twice that of legitimate children, and the sickness rate amongst them correspondingly high. The unfortunate children themselves never get a fair chance, but it is difficult to get the sanction of committees to spend money out of the rates on these cases, either in the way of providing institutions for them or in any other manner.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

With regard to Epidemic Diarrhœa very few cases have come to my notice for several years past. The general measures adopted for the prevention of it include the substitution of bins for ashpits, the flushing and cleansing of back passages during the hot weather, the emptying of midden-steads once a week during hot weather, and, generally, the teaching of individuals by the Health Visitors on the necessity for keeping food covered, etc., etc.

"HIGHFIELD," MILL LANE.

During the year the premises known as "Highfield," Mill Lane, have been acquired by the Corporation as a

Maternity Home. It is hoped that during the current year eight or ten beds will be available for maternity cases.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Very little is done at the moment in connection with ante-natal work. The Inspector of Midwives visits Midwives regularly and attempts to get into touch with expectant mothers, but all Midwives are not willing to give information regarding their future engagements. When the Inspector is able to get in touch with expectant mothers she gives advice with regard to their pregnancy, examines the urine, and, where the birth promises to be abnormal, makes arrangements as far as possible for the confinement. This work, however, requires development, but it cannot be developed until extra assistance is obtained. When the beds at "Highfield" are ready it will be absolutely necessary to obtain the services of a whole-time doctor for this and other branches of Child Welfare Work, and also to have a call on the services of an expert gynæcologist.

Midwives Act.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT, DURING 1919.

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of Bags, Case books, etc.	117
Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-born Children	7
Other Enquiries	60
	—
Total Visits paid under the Midwives Act	184
	==

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>)	76
Notifications of Still-births	—
„ „ Laying out Dead	—

Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives ...	—
Cases of other Infectious Disease notified by Midwives ...	—
Cases of Ophthalmia notified by Midwives... ..	2

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 76 cases mentioned above:—

Feebleness of Infant	6
Protracted labour	21
Retained Placenta	7
Instrumental Aid	6
Prematurity	4
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Laceration of Perineum	5
Placenta Prævia	1
Inflamed Eyelids	4
Abnormal Presentation	8
Rise of Temperature	6
Abortions	2
Various other cases	4
	—
	<u>76</u>

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 in 1919:

Change of name	—
Change of address	—
Death of Midwife	—
Notice of intention to cease practice ...	—
Removed from District	—

There are 28 Midwives on the Roll, 24 of whom are trained, and 4 untrained. None are illiterate. Their registers (which are on the whole well kept) and their bags are regularly inspected by a lady Health Visitor, who possesses the C.M.B. qualification.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives was 625.

In 3 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 Local Supervising Authority; but it is open to question whether even this slight disciplinary work was not *ultra vires*.

The offences were:—

Non-notification of Ophthalmia	1
„ „ Rise of Temperature —	
Failure to keep Register entered up ...	1
Not remaining with patient until child-birth (child born shortly after her leaving)	1

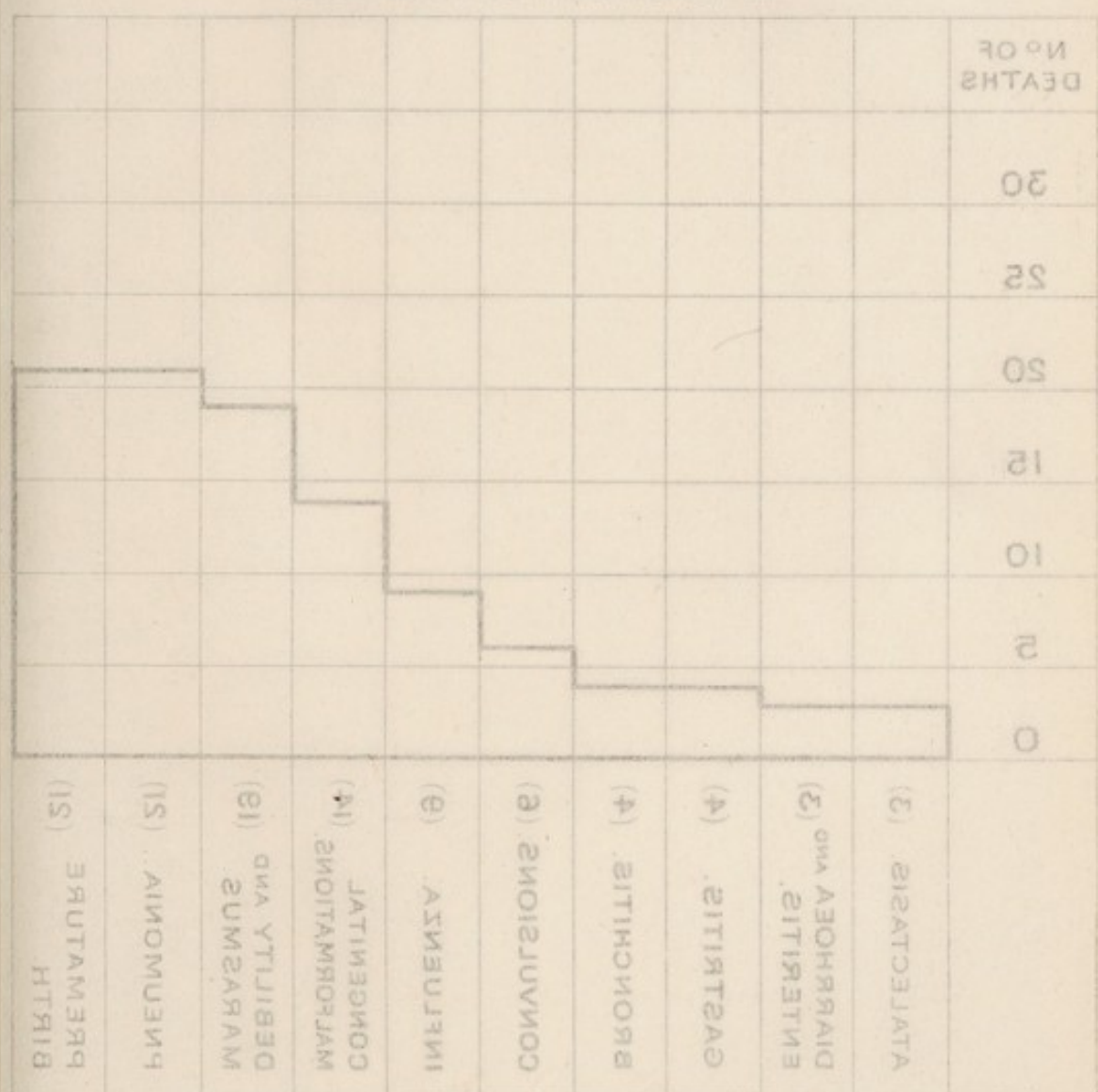
No death of a Midwife on the Roll has occurred during the year.

Puerperal Fever.

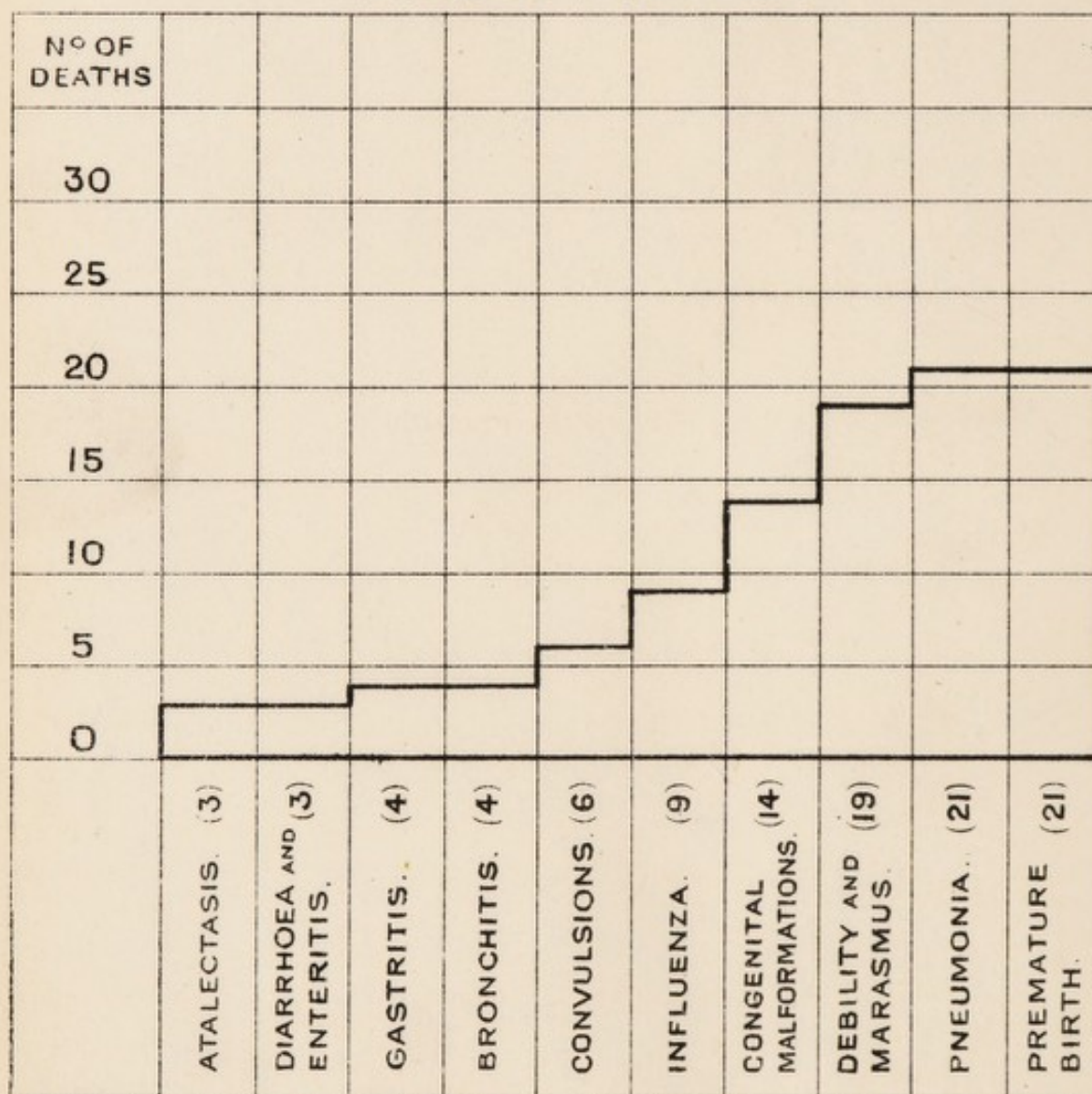
Two cases were notified during the year, both cases proving fatal. One was in the practice of a Midwife, the other was attended by a Doctor and a Midwife.

The only institutional treatment provided for cases of Puerperal Fever is in the Poor Law Infirmary.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF 10 OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES
OF INFANT MORTALITY (UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)
IN WALLASEY DURING 1919.



COMPARATIVE VIEW OF 10 OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES
OF INFANT MORTALITY (UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)
IN WALLASEY, DURING 1919.



Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

9 Notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been received during the year, namely, 7 from medical practitioners and 2 from midwives. All the cases recovered.

The number of visits by the Lady Inspectors was 172. Practically all these were for douching purposes.

Two of the Lady Health Visitors have received special instruction at St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool, in the douching of eyes of children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. All the cases notified were treated by them under the superintendence of the doctor. All the cases recovered without injury to the eyes. Two of the severe cases were referred to St. Paul's Eye Hospital, one being treated as an in-patient.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1919 the deaths of 108 children were recorded who had not at the time of their death reached the age of one year. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 75 per 1,000 births, as against 84 in 1918.

The table below shows at a glance the number of births and infant deaths and the infant mortality rates per 1,000 births in the Wards during 1919.

WARDS.

WARD NO.	No. of Births in 1919.	No. of Infant Deaths in 1919.	Infant Mortality Rates per 1000 Births in 1919.
1.....	94	9	95.7
2.....	96	9	93.7
3.....	108	5	46.3
4.....	114	7	61.4
5.....	105	7	66.6
6.....	126	6	47.6
7.....	162	17	104.9
8.....	215	15	69.7
9.....	222	16	72.0
10.....	145	17	117.1
	*35		

* Plus registered elsewhere

Infant Mortality in Wallasey during the year 1919.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.										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	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months
Small-pox	29	13	8	3	53	15	18	8	13
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	2	...	2
Convulsions	1	2	3	...	6
Laryngitis	1	1	2	1
Bronchitis	6	5	3	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	...	21
Diarrhoea
Enteritis	2	1	2	...	3
Gastritis	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	1	...	...
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	8	3	1	...	12	...	1	1	3
Premature Birth	11	6	3	1	21	...	...	...	14
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	7	1	2	...	10	3	3	1	21
Other causes	1	1	2	1	...	1	19
TOTALS	...	29	13	8	3	53	15	19	8	108

Let us examine the foregoing Table relating to infant mortality and compare it with similar Tables of the previous three years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919
1—Common Infectious Diseases caused	4	6	18	1
2—Diarrhoeal Diseases caused	8	3	6	3
3—Wasting Diseases (including Premature Birth, Atrophy and Marasmus) caused	60	42	35	54
4—Tuberculosis Diseases caused*	1	1	4	1
5—And other causes, including Respiratory Diseases, Convulsions and Overlying, caused	*55	*51	*60	*48
*Including Bronchitis and Pneumonia	(26)	(25)	(29)	(25)

It will be noticed that out of the 108 deaths of infants 53 occurred under one month from birth, the majority of these doubtless died from causes which in the present state of our knowledge could not have been prevented, but on the other hand at least 10 of them (or 20%) represents the possible reduction in the mortality of this age period.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

A summary of the enquiries made into the feeding of children who have died under the age of one year during the last twelve years is of interest.

The births registered in those years numbered 18,656.

In 1908 67 per cent. of the births were visited.

In 1919 92 per cent. of the births were visited.

A very interesting fact emerges with regard to the breast-feeding of children, namely, that while

In 1908 75 per cent. of those visited were breast-fed,

In 1919 91 per cent. of those visited were breast-fed.

The increase in the percentage of breast-feeding has been progressive during the twelve years, and the percentage of bottle-fed babies has progressively decreased, these being 14 in 1908, and only 2 in 1919.

Enquiries into the deaths of infants under one year showed that

Of those breast-fed 314 died,

Of those bottle-fed 658 died,

Of those breast and bottle-fed 181 died;

which means that although the number of breast-fed children is considerably greater than those artificially fed the deaths of children artificially* fed are actually more than twice as many as those fed on the breast.

The deaths of children under one year in the four quarters were as follows:—

First Quarter	...	46	Third Quarter	...	14
Second Quarter	...	18	Fourth Quarter	...	30

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.
1915	143	12·8	80	203
1916	128	12·5	72	186
1917	98	9·4	67	166
1918	123	10·5	84	214
1919	108	10·0	75	168

Details of deaths under one year for the last 12 years, from those diseases most fatal to infants are given below:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Diarrhœa ...	12	5	10	46	0	15	14	4	2	1	2	—
Convulsions ...	10	14	10	10	10	12	10	7	4	2	9	5
Bronchitis and Pneu- monia ...	21	27	30	20	22	31	30	31	26	25	29	25
Enteritis ...	11	9	18	13	3	15	8	9	6	2	4	3
Premature Birth ...	39	27	19	38	29	18	30	19	34	26	19	21
Atrophy & Debility	25	20	3	16	24	23	19	17	16	14	11	19
Totals ...	118	102	90	143	88	114	111	88	88	70	74	73

Infant and Child Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births, at age periods in Wallasey during 1913-1919, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey, as shown in Table 1, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board 1912-1913 (p. 393).

	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.	0 to 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Under 1 week	Under 1 month (0-1 month)	Under 3 months (0-3 mths)	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Number of Births.
1907-10 ...	108 (in 1911)	92.0	55.4	18.1	32.3	48.4	17.4	26.2	7,063
1913-15 ...	83	83.9	41.1	15.6	29.0	44.8	15.6	23.1	5,479
1916-18 ...	74.3	74.3	47.2	20.7	33.6	45.2	7.7	21.9	4,667
1919.....	75	75	42.9	20.4	37.2	47.7	12.6	14.7	1,422

Death Rates of Infants under One year of age in Wallasey during 1913-1919 per 1,000 Births, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey, as shown in Table 2, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board, 1912-1913 (p. 395).

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast Milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis & Pneumonia.	All Other Causes.
1907-10	2.1	4.1	11.3	17.1	4.8	0.1	0.6	10.4	6.0	6.9	15.3	13.3
1913-15	1.0	4.1	15.1	12.1	4.0	0.9	0	10.7	2.5	5.2	16.7	14.2
1916-18	1.1	5.0	3.5	16.7	3.4	1.5	0	8.7	2.4	3.2	16.9	11.6
1919.....	0	0	2.1	14.7	9.8	0	0	13.3	0.7	3.5	17.5	13.3

The following is a list of
**Acts, Orders and Regulations under which the Department
 works:—**

HEALTH AND SANITARY.

- Public Health Act, 1875.
 " (Amendment) Acts, 1879, 1890, 1896.
 (1890 Act adopted December 4th, 1890.)
 Local Government Acts, 1888, 1894.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Sections 85 and 86; and
 Part 6 adopted 1914.
 Wallasey Local Board Act, 1890.
 Wallasey Improvement Acts, 1901, 1906.
 Ministry of Health Act, 1919.
 Town's Improvement Clauses Act, 1847 (Sanitary Sections).
 Canal Boats Acts, 1877, 1884.
 Quarry Fencing Act, 1887.
 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop Orders, 1885, 1914.
 Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances, 1886.
 " " " Houses let in lodging.
 " " " Common Lodging Houses, 7.10, 1886.
 " " " Offensive Trades.
 " " " Tents, Vans, and Sheds, 1908.
 " " " New Streets and Buildings.
 " " " Slaughter-houses, 7.10, 1886.

HOUSING.

- Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III. (adopted 21.4.98).
 " " " " 1903.
 Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act., 1909.
 " " " Regulations under Section 17, 2.9.10.
 " " " Act, 1919.
 Housing Acts, L.G.B. Regulations re. 11.1.1910.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

- Factories and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and Home Office Orders
 under same.
 Factories and Workshops Act (Laundry Supervision), 1907.
 Sanitary accommodation in Factories and Workshops Order, etc., 4.2.03.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS).

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878, 1886, 1894, 1903.
 Tuberculosis (Animals) Act, 13-2-1913.
 Do. 23.6.1914.
 Orders and Regulations of the Board of Agriculture re Parasitic Mange.
 Anthrax Order, 1910.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

- Rats Order, 1918.
 Rats Order (Amending Order), 26.3.19.
 Prevention of Epidemic Diseases: Regulations as to Plague: Rat
 Destruction, 10.11.19.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- Epidemic and other Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1883.
 Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 (Adopted 24.10.89).
 " " (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, 1901.
 Vaccination Act, 1898.
 Provisional Order re Vaccination, 1917.
 Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 19.1.18.
 Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 12.2.17.
 Prevention of Epidemic Diseases: Regulations as to Plague (Rat
 Destruction), 10.11.19.
 Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio
 Encephalitis) Regulations, 17.12.18 and 31.12.19.
 Notification and Treatment of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Polio-
 myelitis, 15.8.12.
 Notification of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Acute Polio-myelitis,
 1915.
 Public Health (Cerebro-spinal Fever) Regulations, 1918.
 " " " " " " 16.6.19.
 Order re Prevention, etc., of Cerebro-spinal Fever: Provision of Serum,
 1.4.18.
 Prevention and Treatment of Disease Act, 1913.
 Diphtheria (Anti-toxin) Order, 15.8.10.
 Notification of Ophthalmia Order, 5.2.14.
 " Measles and German Measles, 27.11.09 (rescinded as
 from 31.12.19).
 Venereal Diseases Acts, 1916 and 1917.
 Venereal Diseases Regulations, 1916.
 Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever)
 Regulations, 1918 and 7.1.19.
 Influenzal Pneumonia, etc., General Order re, 7.1.19.

TUBERCULOSIS.

- Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1916.
 National Insurance Act, 1911 (Provisions re Tuberculosis).
 Tuberculosis (Domiciliary Treatment) Order, 19.9.16.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts, 1902, 1918.
 Rules of the Central Midwives' Board.
 Notification of Births Act, 1907 (adopted 1911).
 Children Act, 1908.
 Regulations re Child Welfare Grants, 23.9.16.
 Milk supply for expectant mothers and infants, 1917.
 Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 22.12.19.
 Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Employment of Children Act, 1903, and Wallasey Bye-laws under same (1912).

SHOPS.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.
 Wallasey Early Closing Orders, 1909, 1914.
 Shops Acts, 1892, 1912, 1913.
 Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899.
 Wallasey Half Holiday Orders, 1912, 1914.
 Do. (Extension), 1912, 1913.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Foods and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879, 1899, 1907.
 Margarine Act, 1887.
 Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.
 Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.
 Do. (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.
 Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
 Milk and Dairies Act, 1914.
 Sale of Horseflesh Act, 1889.
 Local Authorities (Food Control) Orders, 1918, 1919.
 Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 16.2.1915.
 Milk and Cream Regulations Amending Order, 8.2.1917.
 Public Health (Foreign Meat) Regulations, 1908.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1919.
 Do. Regulations, 1907.
 Sale of Bread Act, 1836.
 The Mills Act, 1796.
 The Hop Trade Acts, 1800, 1866.
 Licensing Act, 1872.
 The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

} The Sections re
Weights and Measures.

BLIND.

Regulations of the Ministry of Health re the Blind, 7.8.19.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulation, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

The Public Libraries Acts were adopted on March 3rd, 1898, and
The Baths and Wash-houses Acts on February 7th, 1895.

Sanitary Administration.**STAFF.**

A list of the Staff of the Department will be found at the commencement of this Report.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Details of the work performed by the District Inspectors will be found under "Sanitary Inspection of the District."

Hospital Accommodation.

The following is the accommodation available at

MILL LANE HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever	60 beds.
Diphtheria	7 „
Typhoid	7 „
Phthisis	40 „
<hr/>	
Total ...	114 „

LEASOWE ROAD SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

Small-pox 20 beds.

The Table appended shows the number of cases treated in both these Hospitals, the average residence in days, etc.:

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1918.	Admitted during 1919.	Discharged during 1919.	Died during 1919.	Remaining at end of 1919.	Average Residence in Days.
SMALL-POX (Leasowe Rd. Hosp.)	...	3	3	...	...	63.3
SCARLET FEVER	27	164	164	4	23	40.1
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Scarlet Fever or doubtful	3	...	...	3	38.6
DIPHTHERIA	33	24	4	5	27.7
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Diphtheria or doubtful	1	1	...	...	17.0
ENTERIC FEVER	1	1	...	...	66.0
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Enteric Fever or doubtful
ERYSIPELAS
PHTHISIS	29	103	97	*9	26	75.3
ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS
MEASLES	1	...	...	1	8.0
INFLUENZA	9	9	...	...	12.9
OTHER ADMISSIONS	10	10	...	...	23.5
TOTALS	56	328	309	17	58	—

* 1 Liverpool case.

Particulars with regard to hospital accommodation outside the Borough for Wallasey cases will be found under the headings "Maternity and Child Welfare" and "Tuberculosis."

Chemical and Bacteriological.

The arrangements for the carrying out of chemical and bacteriological work in the Borough are:—

- 1.—Simple throat swabs in connection with Diphtheria cases, and specimens of sputum in connection with Phthisis cases, are examined in our own laboratory at Mill Lane Hospital.
- 2.—Samples of milk taken for purposes of bacteriological examination are forwarded to Liverpool University.
- 3.—Arrangements have also been made whereby blood specimens, etc., in connection with cases of Venereal Disease are also sent to Liverpool University for examination.
- 4.—The Borough Analyst examines all samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. Particulars with regard to the administration of those Acts will be found under the heading "Food and Drugs Acts," together with the Analyst's report thereon.

Mental Deficiency Act.

268 visits were paid during the year to persons mentally defective.

7 cases were referred to various institutions during the year.

Housing.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Number of houses.—According to information supplied by the Borough Treasurer from his rate books the number of

houses in the Borough at the end of 1919 was 19,289, an increase of 43 as compared with 1918. The difference would appear to be made up, for the greater part, of flats which have been formed from existing houses. The actual number of new houses certified during the year was only 3, as will be seen from the following Table supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

WEEKLY RENTALS.	New Brighton.	Upper Brighton.	North Liscard.	South Liscard.	North Egremont.	South Egremont.	North Seacombe.	South Seacombe.	Poulton.	Wallasey.	Total.
5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION
1st JANUARY, 1920.

5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 9s.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	*69	71

*NOTE.—34 of these were in course of erection when war broke out, and they are still unfinished.

HOUSES CERTIFIED FOR HABITATION SINCE 1904.

The following Table shows the number of new houses certified for habitation since 1904:—

1904	259	1912	417
1905	432	1913	410
1906	614	1914	424
1907	706	1915	254
1908	604	1916	76
1909	630	1917	12
1910	739	1918	3
1911	600	1919	3

INHABITED HOUSES SINCE 1907.

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the Borough at the end of each year since 1907 (from figures supplied by the Borough Engineer):—

Year.	TOTALS.	Increase on Previous Year.
1907	14,626	810
1908	15,224	598
1909	15,683	459
1910	16,242	559
1911	16,957	715
1912	17,522	565
1913	17,936	414
1914	18,476	540
1915	18,918	442
1916	18,950	32
1917	19,186	136
1918	19,246	60
1919	19,289	*43

* See Note under "General Housing Conditions."

POPULATION.

Particulars with regard to population will be found in the early portion of this Report under "Natural and Social Conditions of the District."

Housing Survey.

In response to a request from the Housing Commissioner in respect of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, a survey was made of the district in October. The number of inhabited houses which were not fit, and which could not be made fit for human habitation, was returned as 44. The number of houses seriously defective, but which could be made habitable, was 154.

RENTS.

At the same time enquiries were made as to the prevailing rents of the various types of working-class houses in the district. The following is a summary of those enquiries:—

TYPE OF HOUSE.	WEEKLY RENT.	No.
(A) Living room, scullery and two bedrooms	From 3/6 to 9/- (majority 6/6 and under)	2087
(B) Living room, scullery and three bedrooms	From 5/- to 9/- (majority 6/6 and under)	133
(C) Parlour, living room, scullery and two bedrooms	From 4/6 to 9/- (majority 8/- and under)	2034
(D) Parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms	From 5/- to 13/- (majority 7/6 and over)	5446
(E) Parlour, living room, scullery and four bedrooms	From 6/6 to 14/- (majority over 10/-)	805
(F) Tenements in block dwellings	None ... ..	...
(G) Other working-class dwellings (specifying)	Old houses with larger accommodation at rents from 7/- to 11/-	16
	Two-roomed houses at rents from 2/6 to 6/-	28
	Three-roomed houses at rents from 3 - to 5/-	5
	Miscellaneous	6
	Total	10,560

ESTIMATE OF HOUSING NEEDS.

It was estimated that the number of working-class houses required during the next three years to

- 1.—(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.) 680
- (b) Re-house persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas 68
- (c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit 45
- (d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited) and not included under heading (c) which should be demolished none

- (e) Replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard ... 230
- (f) Meet anticipated deficiencies (e.g.) arising from new industrial development —

Total 1,023

- 2.—(a) Deduct working-class houses, which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population —

- (b) Working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the Local Authority 23

Total 23

Net estimate of number of houses required 1,000

MEASURES CONTEMPLATED TO MEET SHORTAGE.

The schemes of the Corporation for the provision of new houses include the following:—

HOUSING SCHEMES I. AND II.

SCHEME I.

(Alderley Rd.)

SCHEME II.

(Mill Lane and Love Lane).

No. of Houses.	Accommodation.	No. of Houses.
11	Living room, scullery, and 3 bedrooms	10
...	" " 3 "	12
4	" " 2 "	4
4	Parlour, living room, scullery, and 3 bedrooms ...	48
...	" " " 3 "	14
4	" " " 3 " ... ..	...
10	" " " 3 "	44
...	" " " 3 "	18
...	" " " 3 "	12
...	Living room, scullery, and 2 bedrooms } Flats ...	4
...	" " 1 " }	4
33	Total	170

EXTENT OF OVERCROWDING.

There is undoubtedly a very large amount of overcrowding in the district. The extent of this may be gauged, in some degree at least, from a census made during the year by the School Attendance Staff, when as a result of their enquiries it was ascertained that 773 houses were occupied by members of more than one family. The main cause of overcrowding is, of course, lack of houses. Whereas there used to be built in Wallasey an average (based on the five years preceding the war) of 560 houses per annum, there has practically been no building during the war. One cause of overcrowding is that people come here for the summer months, and then decide to remain permanently, persuading the landlord of the house in which they have been staying to allow them to remain. This the landlord is very often only too willing to do owing to the high cost of food. Except for very gross cases it has been found impossible to take action. 25 Notices were served during the year for overcrowding, but generally speaking this work has been in abeyance, simply because of the uselessness of trying to obtain a conviction in the face of the abnormal shortage of houses, and the inability of people to find other accommodation.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

General Standard.—The general standard of housing in Wallasey is good. There are no back-to-back houses, no courts, and very few tenement houses. Generally speaking, the worst houses are the four-roomed houses with a fifteen feet yard, and water closet outside. The vast majority of the houses in the district, however, contain at least six rooms.

Unfit Houses.—The unfit houses existing in the Borough are very old houses which were built when the district was purely rural, the defects of which are deficient ventilation, low ceilings, defective light, insufficient window space, and general dilapidations.

No action has been taken under the Housing Acts during the year.

There is great difficulty in getting ordinary repairs done; first of all, owing to the lack of labour; second, to the high cost of materials and labour; third, because owing to the Restriction of Rents Act landlords have no money for repairs. As Medical Officer of Health one feels diffident in taking action for the cleansing of houses and the effecting of necessary repairs when one knows that a landlord, whose only income is from the rents of a certain number of houses, finds it exceedingly difficult to live himself, much less spend money on repairs. Instances have come to my notice where, owing to the high wages and cost of materials, even the abatement of an urgent nuisance has meant depriving the owner of any return whatever from his property.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No action was taken during the year under I. and II. of Housing Act, 1890, in regard to unhealthy areas, but records have been made of various houses throughout the Borough which require dealing with when the position with regard to housing will permit.

No complaints were received as to any unhealthy area during the year.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V. OF THE HOUSING (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS, 1910, IN REGARD TO THE INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES UNDER SECTION 17 (1) OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909, AND SECTION 28 OF THE 1919 ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

No. of dwelling-houses inspected during the year and
for the purposes of the Sub-Section 4,523

No. of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, namely, Laburnum Cottage, Kelvin Road	1
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders, namely, Laburnum Cottage, Kelvin Road	1
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority, namely, Laburnum Cottage, Kelvin Road	1
No. of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	—
No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation ...	—

Further details with regard to the inspection of houses will be found under "Sanitary Inspection of the District."

BYE-LAWS RE HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

SUB-LET HOUSES.

There were approximately 60 houses on our Sub-let House Register at the end of the year. This number, however, by no means represents the total amount of sub-letting in the district due to the shortage of houses, but merely the number of houses in those portions of the district in which sub-letting ordinarily existed prior to the War. Visits of inspection and supervision are paid, more especially to those requiring careful attention. In no case, however, was it found

necessary to take action other than that of written or verbal notice. The following is a summary of the work done during the past year:—

Number of houses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ day inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ infringements of Sub-let Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ preliminary intimations given to comply	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ failures to comply with notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ informations laid in respect of infringements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of Fines and Costs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both being situated at the southern end of the district, not far from the docks and mills. Frequent visits of inspection were paid during the year, the conditions generally being found to be satisfactory. The following is a summary of the work done during the past year:—

Number registered under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of day inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ infringements of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ failures to cleanse walls, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ cases where rooms were overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ informations in respect of infringements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

APPENDIX.

**REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING 1919.**

County Borough of Wallasey
Education Committee.



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
WORKING OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, &c.
IN THE
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1919.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

WALLASEY,

April 30th, 1920.

*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the medical inspection of school children for the year 1919.

This work has followed on the lines of the preceding years. The work needs extending, especially on the treatment side. It is satisfactory to note, however, that a School Dentist has been appointed, who commenced duty on January 1st of the present year (1920). Arrangements have also been made for the treatment of Adenoids and Tonsils, but owing to the fact that the rooms set apart for this treatment are occupied for War Pensions cases it has not been possible up to time of writing to commence the work.

Eye work is also in arrears. There are at the moment approximately fifty cases referred to the Doctor by the School Nurses still outstanding, while there has practically been no re-testing done for the past eighteen months.

Having regard to this and to the increased work to be done under the new Education Act, together with the anaesthetic work which will be required when the treatment of tonsils is begun, the need for a whole-time Schools Medical Officer is pressing, and in my view such an appointment ought not to be delayed.

The work done at the Clinic has been satisfactory, but one's experience has proved the absolute necessity for co-ordinating this work with the work of the Medical Officer of Health, which indeed, has been the settled policy of the Board of Education for some years. The same children re-appear time after time, the minor ailments from which they suffer being in a great measure due to unsatisfactory home conditions.

I look forward with confidence to the benefits to the health of the children which are bound to follow the dental treatment now begun, although it is obvious that these benefits will not be at once apparent; indeed the full benefits will not be experienced for several years

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Schools Medical Officer.

Number of Children on Lists for Inspection.

			Admissions Group.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers Group.	Totals
BOYS.						
First Term	...	...	279	190	148	
Second Term	...	...	201	239	241	
Third Term	...	...	350	202	204	
			—	—	—	2054
GIRLS.						
First Term	...	...	263	179	154	
Second Term	...	...	221	256	254	
Third Term	...	...	323	202	248	
			—	—	—	2100
TOTALS.						
First Term	...	...	542	369	302	
Second Term	...	...	422	495	495	
Third Term	...	...	673	404	452	
			—	—	—	4154

Number of Children Examined.

			Admissions Group.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers Group.	Totals.
BOYS.						
First Term	...	...	228	176	128	
Second Term	...	...	169	236	238	
Third Term	...	...	83	182	188	
			—	—	—	1628
GIRLS.						
First Term	...	...	180	175	131	
Second Term	...	...	189	248	246	
Third Term	...	...	70	187	232	
			—	—	—	1658
TOTALS.						
First Term	...	...	408	351	259	
Second Term	...	...	358	484	484	
Third Term	...	...	153	369	420	
			—	—	—	3286

The number of Children examined is considerably less than last year, owing to the Third Term Admissions not being completed by end of year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

			1919		1918		
No. on Lists	..	..	4154	..	4356	—decrease of	202
No. Examined	..	..	3286	..	3728	—	442
No. of Absentees	..	..	402	..	628	—	226

Parents Present at Routine Examinations.

1919.	No. of Scholars Examined.	No. of Parents Present.
BOYS ...	1628	1127
GIRLS ...	1658	1193
TOTALS ...	3286	2320
Totals for 1918	3728	2754

TABLE I.—A.

Ages of Children Examined in 1918.

AGE.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.
IV.	111	—	—	79	—	—
V.	256	—	—	246	—	—
VI.	83	—	—	85	—	—
VII.	25	—	—	27	—	—
VIII.	5	571	—	2	583	—
IX.	—	20	—	—	24	—
X.	—	1	—	—	—	—
XI.	—	2	—	—	3	—
XII.	—	—	543	—	—	382
XIII.	—	—	11	—	—	27
XIV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	480	594	554	439	610	609

1628

1658

Grand Total 3286

Details of Eye Work, 1919.

Cases of Defective Vision found at Routine Inspections are referred to the Eye Rota Committee, before whom parents are summoned if considered necessary. Parents failing to appear on the first summons are re-summoned with a warning to the next meeting.

The following table shows the cases dealt with during the year :—

(1) Cases referred to Specialist :—

Parents to pay for Spectacles and Specialist	...	2	
Committee do. do. do.	...	15	
Parents to pay for Spectacles and Committee			
paying for Specialist	... ..	5	
		—	22

(2) Cases referred to Optician :—

Parents to pay for Spectacles	... ..	18	
Committee do. do.	... ..	38	
		—	56

(3) Cases referred to S.M.O. and Optician :—

Parents to pay for Spectacles	... ..	133	
Committee do.	... ..	136	
Guardians do.	... ..	1	
		—	270

(4) Number of Cases referred for Private Treatment 29

(5) Number of Cases referred for Treatment to Special
Hospital 2

(6) Number of Cases taken into Court... ..

(7) Number of Cases deferred for a period... .. 2

Total number of Cases 381

Total Cost of Spectacles supplied amounted to £78 8 0

Of this amount Parents promised to pay 35 10 3

The average cost of Spectacles a pair was 0 5 11

Details of Eye Inspections, 1918.

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Compound do. do.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Advanced Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Odd Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Emmetropic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

 192

Present Glasses suitable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Glasses not prescribed at present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

 Total 200

No. of cases of Internal Squint included in the above total...	...	61
Do. do. External Squint	...	4
Do. do. Tinted Glasses	...	2

ABBREVIATED FORM OF TABLE II.

Return of Defects found in the Course of
Medical Inspection.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		CODE GROUPS.	
		Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
MALNUTRITION		—	27
UNCLEANLINESS—Head .. .		253	—
Body .. .		107	—
SKIN	Ringworm—Head .. .	6	—
	Body .. .	4	—
	Scabies .. .	6	—
	Impetigo .. .	15	—
	Other Diseases .. .	2	—
EYE	Defective Vision & Squint. .. .	154	282
	External Eye Disease .. .	37	5
EAR	Defective Hearing .. .	3	6
	Ear Disease .. .	17	13
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils .. .	72	326
	Adenoids .. .	8	33
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .. .	18	69
DEFECTIVE SPEECH .. .		11	—
HEART & CIRCULATION	Heart Disease—Organic .. .	6	9
	Functional .. .	—	3
	Anaemia .. .	13	1
LUNGS	Pulmonary Tuberculosis—		
	Definite .. .	—	—
	Suspected .. .	—	—
	Chronic Bronchitis .. .	5	1
	Other Diseases .. .	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy .. .	—	3
	Chorea .. .	—	—
	Other Diseases .. .	1	1
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—			
	Glands .. .	—	2
	Bones and Joints .. .	—	1
	Other Forms .. .	—	2
RICKETS .. .		—	2
DEFORMITIES .. .		16	2
OTHER DEFECTS OR DISEASES .. .		11	5

Treatment of Defects of Children, 1919.

Condition.	No. of defects for which treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.			No. of defects not treated.	Per-centage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.	Total.		Remedied.	Im-proved.	Un-changed.		
Clothing ...	—	*88	88	88	—	—	—	—	—
Footgear ...	—	*101	101	101	—	—	—	—	—
Cleanliness of head ...	—	253	253	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Cleanliness of body ...	—	107	107	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nutrition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat ...	*116	80	196	11	—	3	—	177	4.0
External Eye Disease ...	6	5	11	—	—	7	—	—	100.0
Ear Disease ...	15	7	22	1	—	18	—	—	95.4
Teeth ...	—	No scheme of treatment in operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation ...	12	5	17	—	—	8	9	—	100.0
†Lungs ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	100.0
Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	100.0
†Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Speech ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Condition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vision and Squint ...	120	137	257	25	—	—	—	99	51.7
Hearing ...	2	1	3	—	133	1	2	—	100.0
Miscellaneous ...	5	4	9	—	3	2	4	—	100.0

†All these cases were sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for definite diagnosis and treatment.

*No scheme in operation.

Number of Special Cases Examined and Re-examinations
during 1919 :—

469 Specials.

761 Re-examinations.

The Work of the School Nurses.

During the past year the two School Nurses have been as energetic, efficient and painstaking as formerly.

59 visits have been paid to various Schools ; 16,915 children were examined for cleanliness, etc., an average of 286 per visit.

951 visits were also paid to children at their homes. The majority of these children were suffering from skin diseases.

In addition to the foregoing work, the Nurses also paid many visits to Schools for the following-up of treatment or direct vision testing, and for neglect in cases of pediculosis. A nurse was present at all the School Inspections, at all Eye Rota Committees, and at the examinations for vision defects by Dr. Brown.

Fifteen cases of neglect were reported to the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

No. of Dressings done at the School Clinic	
during 1919	9915
No. of New Cases	1120

198 cases not accounted for—Parents occasionally take their children to a Private Doctor or Hospital after attendance at the Clinic.

The cases treated were :—

Scabies... ..	102
Otitis	—
Conjunctivitis	30
Catarrhal Conjunctivitis	33
Scalds and Burns	10
Furunculosis	23
Impetigo	103
Ringworm	91
Corneal Ulcer	7
Otorrhoea	105
Eczema	40
Septic Sores	130
Septic Toes, Fingers and Knees	138
Pediculosis	25
Blepharitis	43
Stye	14
Psoriasis	1
T. B. Glands	2
Phlyctenular Ulcer	10
Miscellaneous	15
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	922
