

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, Wallasey Local Board / U.D.C. / County Borough.

Contributors

Wallasey (England). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1920

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xj366qr8>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

REPORT
ON THE
Health of the County Borough
of Wallasey,
AND ON THE WORK OF
School Medical Inspection

FOR THE YEAR 1920,

BY

T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW,

O.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,
Fellow R.San.Inst., Mem.Coun. Society of Medical Officers
of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,

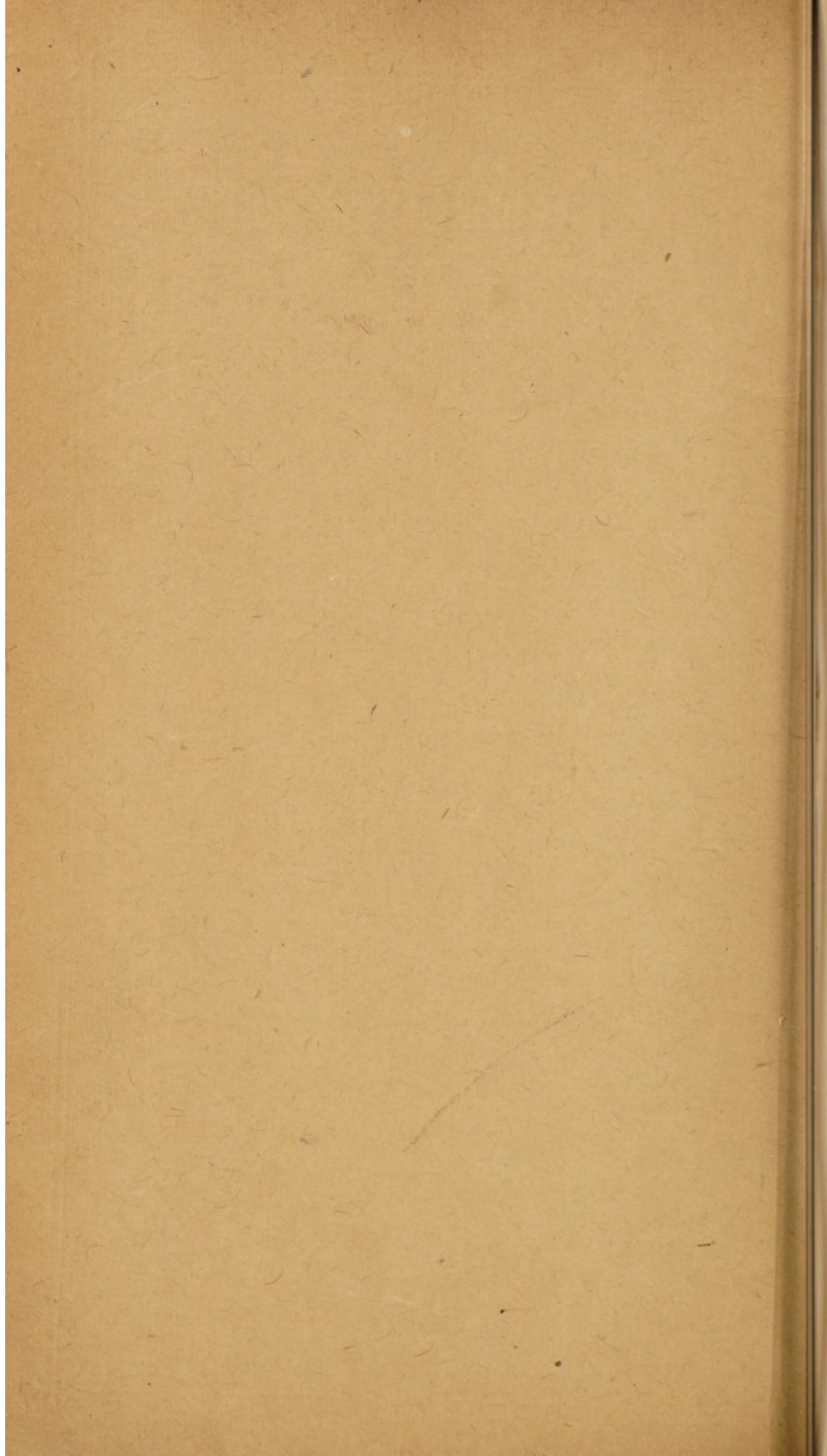
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

LIVERPOOL:

CHARLES BIRCHALL, LTD., PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ETC., 17, JAMES STREET
1921.



Health, Hospital and Cemetery Committee

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1920.

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR J. McMILLAN, M.B.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR J. URMSON

MR. ALDERMAN WALTER EASTWOOD, J.P.

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

Councillors:

MR. J. AIREY.

MR. G. A. BURROWS.

MR. D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

MR. H. L. COHEN.

MR. J. GOURLEY.

MR. A. QUINN.

MR. S. H. ROBERTS.

MR. J. SHAW.

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN E. G. PARKINSON, J.P.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1920.

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR JAMES URMSON.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

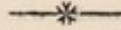
AND

MRS. BOWER.

MRS. DEAN.

MRS. J. PEACE.

CONTENTS.



	PAGE		PAGE
Adoptive and Local Acts, &c....	68	Meat Inspection.....	29
Ante-natal work.....	60	Mental Deficiency Acts.....	70
Ashpit abolition.....	15	Meteorological	56
Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis	42	Midwives Act.....	62
Bakehouses	32	Milk, Action re Tuberculous....	28
Births	7	Milk and Cream Regulations,	
Canal Boat Inspection.....	18	1912 and 1917.....	28
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	41	Milk (Mothers and Children)	
Chemical and Bacteriological		Order, 1918.....	29
Arrangements.....	69	Milk Supply.....	29
Child Welfare Centre.....	57	Natural and Social Conditions	
Common Lodging Houses.....	80	of the District.....	5
Contagious Diseases (Animals)		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	64
Acts and Orders.....	33	Plague	41
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-		Pneumonia	43
shops	33	Polio-myelitis, Acute.....	41
Deaths	8	Population	5
Diarrhoea, Epidemic.....	62	Rats and Mice Destruction ...	70
Disinfection and Isolation Ar-		Refuse Disposal.....	15
rangements	42	" Return " Cases, Scarlet Fever	37
Drain Reconstruction.....	15	Sanatorium, Treatment of cases	
Factory and Workshop Inspec-		in.....	46
tion	21	Sanitary Circumstances of the	
Feeding of Children.....	67	District.....	13
Food and Drugs Inspection ...	25	Sanitary Inspection.....	16
Gratuitous Medical Relief.....	13	School Inspection.....	20
Health, &c., Committee.....	1	Sewer Reconstruction.....	14
Heswall Hosp., Cases treated in	61	Shop Hours Acts.....	18
" Highfield," Mill Lane.....	62	Shops and Slaughter House	
Hospital Accommodation	68	Inspection.....	30
Hospitals for Wallasey Children	61	Smallpox.....	55
Houses, Inhabited.....	72	Staff of Department.....	68
Houses let in Lodgings.....	79	Statistical Summary.....	3
Housing.....	71	Stillbirths	62
Housing, Town Planning, &c.,		Sub-let Houses.....	79
Act	71	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	41
Infant Mortality.....	65	Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary).	49
Infectious Diseases, Prevalence		Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	47
of and control over.....	34	Unhealthy Areas.....	74
Insanitary Property.....	74	Unmarried Mother.....	62
Leasowe Sanatorium, Cases		Vaccination Returns	55
Treated in.....	61	Venereal Diseases.....	50
Maternity and Child Welfare		Wards	6
Committee	1	Water Supply.....	14
Maternity and Child Welfare...	57	Whooping Cough.....	41
Measles	40	Zymotic Diseases.....	9

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for 1920.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
Estimated Population, June, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	19,350
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£562,554
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	£2,205
Number of Persons per house at time of 1911 Census...	...	...	...	...	...	4.64
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	18.8
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	9.7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	68
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
Total Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " " " (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhoea) per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	0.79
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	...	...	...	...	...	1.4

Public Health Department,

March, 1921.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

The vital statistics for the year are eminently satisfactory. The birth rate shows a welcome rise from 14·3 to 18 per thousand; the death rate shows a fall from 11·3 to 9·7, while the infantile mortality has fallen to 68 per thousand births. The birth rate is the highest for the past four years. The death rate is much the lowest on record, and the infantile mortality rate is the second lowest, being one per thousand above the record of 1917.

With the exception of the infantile mortality rate, the figures are based on the population estimated by the Registrar-General, and it will be interesting to see how far his estimate approximates to the actual population as will be shown by the forthcoming census.

In these days of enforced economy, when the expenditure of local councils is being keenly scrutinised, especially that of all those Committees which are stigmatised as spending Committees, it may not be inappropriate to point out that, although the Health Committee does not contribute money towards the reduction of the rates, the money which it does expend has a much more lasting and useful effect, viz., the improvement of the health and, consequently, the happiness of the people of Wallasey. I am not going to suggest for one moment that any particular health measure has had any particular result, but the sum of all the measures taken for the improvement of the health of the community has undoubtedly had that effect, as a perusal of these pages conclusively proves, especially when comparison is made between present rates and those which prevailed 30 or 40 years ago. I do suggest, however, with great respect, that the money spent on all health matters has been well spent, and the seeds sown have borne good fruit.

I have again to thank the members of the Council in general, and particularly the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the support accorded to me, and I wish also to add my appreciation of the valuable work done by the staff, both outdoor and clerical.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies 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 population of the Borough at the middle of 1920 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 99,226. This is probably an under-estimate, and I have adopted 100,000 as the population for the purposes of calculations of rates in this Report.

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

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

AREA.

The area of the Borough is 3,408 acres.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Borough is particularly well supplied with parks and recreation grounds, a list of which is as under.

These open spaces, taken together with the fact that the River Mersey forms one boundary, and the sea another boundary, are a factor of some importance in improving and maintaining the good health of the community, especially the younger portion of the community ; but although the Borough is so comparatively well supplied there is still need for land on which the youth of the district can indulge in manly sports and pastimes.

	Acres.	Rds.	Perches.
Central Park	57	1	7
Vale Park	9	3	20 $\frac{1}{8}$
Marine Park	3	1	26
Harrison Park	50	2	9
Warren Park (Golf Links)	35	3	28
Victoria Gardens	1	3	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quarry Recreation Ground	1	3	23
Maddock Road Recreation Ground	0	3	9
North Seacombe Recreation Ground	2	2	23
Oakdale Recreation Ground	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gorsey Lane Recreation Ground	3	3	38 $\frac{1}{8}$
Withens Lane Recreation Ground	2	3	24
Belvidere Recreation Ground	8	3	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Wallacre	13	0	22 $\frac{7}{8}$
Captain's Pit Recreation Ground	2	0	3

	Acres.	Rds.	Perches.
Sandon Road Recreation Ground ...	0	1	15
South Seacombe Playground ...	0	2	38
Bridle Road Playground ...	0	2	24 $\frac{5}{8}$
Wallasey Road Playground ...	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Breck ...	2	0	26
Egremont Ferry Pleasure Grounds ...	0	1	35 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Hilary Gardens ...	0	2	39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flynn's Piece ...	2	0	3
Promenade Plantations ...	1	2	23
Allotment Gardens, Love Lane ...	4	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allotment Gardens, Gorsey Lane ...	4	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

WARDS.

Towards the latter part of the year the Council obtained powers to increase the number of wards from 10 to 14. The following lists show (A) the 10 wards which previously existed, and (B) the 14 new wards. As much of the data for the present report had already been prepared on the basis of 10 wards, it was deemed advisable to continue on this basis until December 31st. The rates in this Report are, therefore, calculated on the 10 wards basis.

(A)

LIST OF OLD 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.

(B)

LIST OF NEW 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—Somerville.
 „ 10—Poulton.
 „ 11—Marlowe.
 „ 12—St. Hilary.
 „ 13—Warren.
 „ 14—Wallasey.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The Births during the year, including 69 transferred to us, but deducting 18 transferred outwards, numbered 1,886 (977 males and 909 females), giving a birth-rate of 18·8 per 1,000 of population, calculated on an estimated population of 100,000. Of these 490 were notified by Doctors, 1,164 by Midwives, and 28 by parents, the remainder not being notified. The Births last year numbered 1,422, the rate being 14·3.

The illegitimate births were :—

49 registered in the Borough.

22 transferred to Wallasey.

—

71

less 5 transferred to other districts.

—

nett 66

The illegitimate birth-rate is 3·49 per cent. 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 ...	144	...	117	...	27	—
2—Upper „ ...	137	...	88	...	49	—
3—North Liscard ..	173	...	105	...	68	—
4—South „ ...	216	...	97	...	119	—
5—North Egremont	125	...	77	...	48	—
6—South „ ...	140	...	91	...	49	—
7—North Seacombe	223	...	86	...	137	—
8—South „ ...	219	...	86	...	133	—
9—Poulton	244	...	112	...	132	—
10—Wallasey	214	...	112	...	102	—
Registered elsewhere 69						
less outward transfers 18—	51	...	...	...	51	—
	1,886		971		915	—

The Births in the Wards do not include 69 children belonging to the district but registered elsewhere, 22 of whom were illegitimate.

Visits to the homes were paid in connection with 1,731 of the Births. The number of re-visits was 5,080 (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 7,118.

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
„	1916-1920	„	16.79

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of people belonging to Wallasey, whether these have occurred in the district or not, is 971 (481 males, 490 females), giving a death-rate of 9.7 per 1,000 of estimated population. The rate for last year was 11.3.

The deaths from Influenza numbered 34 or 3.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths, compared with 144 and a rate of 13.3 in 1919.

The number of transferred deaths—that is, deaths of Wallasey people who have died outside the district—is 164. Of these, 72 occurred in the Tranmere Union Infirmary, 47 in hospitals in Liverpool and other towns, 25 in Chester and other asylums, and 20 in various other towns, but not in institutions. The transferred deaths numbered 17 more than in 1919.

62 Inquests were held, 51 of these being on residents and 11 on non-residents.

8 of the total deaths were those of illegitimate children, 7 of them being under 1 year of age; 1 of these died in the Union Infirmary, and 1 in Liverpool.

The ages and causes of the illegitimate deaths were :—

- 6 hours.—Convulsions.
- 23 days.—Premature birth; Convulsions.
- 3 months.—Prematurity.
- 3 months.—Enteritis.
- 4 months.—Convulsions.
- 4 months.—Congenital Heart Disease; Cardiac Failure.
- 1½ years.—Cerebral Meningitis; possibly Tubercular.
- 2 years.—Multiple Neuritis; Bronchitis and Syncope.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN WALLASEY DURING YEAR 1920.

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.										UNION INFIRMARY (but not Sanatoria)	72 outside Liverpool and other Hospitals	46	25	1	
	M.	F.	Total All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up wards.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																	
All causes { Certified Uncertified	480 1	490 ...	970 1	130 ...	22 ...	17 ...	32 ...	34 ...	149 ...	261 ...	325 1	102 ...	117 ...	88 ...	105 ...	97 ...	76 1	91 ...	86 ...	86 ...	112 ...	112 ...							
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	3	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	2	7	9	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5	2	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	19	15	34	...	...	1	1	7	7	12	6	1	3	...	7	1	4	1	7	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	46	33	79	...	...	...	2	8	46	21	2	14	10	9	6	9	5	8	9	5	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	2	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	6	9	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant Disease ...	47	57	104	...	...	...	...	1	14	48	41	6	8	7	12	12	10	16	10	6	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis* ...	6	6	12	3	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	45	60	105	...	...	...	1	1	11	41	51	2	19	12	15	11	7	7	4	10	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	13	31	44	3	...	...	...	1	2	5	33	1	5	8	2	3	6	7	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	49	34	83	22	6	1	2	3	14	19	16	4	7	6	3	7	8	12	6	12	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	12	9	21	1	...	2	1	...	2	5	10	5	4	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	6	4	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	5	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	17	15	32	...	...	...	2	2	6	8	14	2	6	1	7	4	3	2	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	37	19	56	54	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	7	7	1	4	7	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	16	8	24	2	...	...	2	3	4	9	4	8	5	...	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selficide ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	138	163	301	29	3	5	9	4	30	79	142	30	37	28	31	32	25	25	26	24	38	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	481	490	971	130	22	17	32	34	149	261	326	102	117	88	105	97	77	91	86	86	112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-entries (included in above figures):—																													
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	8	9	12	13	7	8	18	21	21	13	130	Under 1 yr	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	51	11	5	1
												Over 1 "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	62	...	1	1
												Totals.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	8				

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

MILL LANE HOSPITAL:—	22	1																											
Residents ...																													
Non-Residents ...																													
VICTORIA HOSPITAL:—																													
Residents ...																													
Non-Residents ...																													

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

NON-INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS:—

Outside Wallasey

20

Of Non-residents

43

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Totals	8	9	12	13	7	8	18	21	21	13	130

ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.

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

INQUESTS.

Residents ...	51	Legitimate Children		Illegitimate Children	
Non-Residents..	11				
Total ...	62	Under 1 yr	5	Under 1 year	1
		Over 1 "	1	Over 1 "	

* Not Tuberculous, but including Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (see sub-entries).

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE

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 148 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	25.4	12.4	80
96 Great Towns including London...	26.2	12.5	85
148 Smaller Towns	24.9	11.3	80
WALLASEY	18.8	9.7	68

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES DURING THE PAST
12 YEARS.

DISEASE.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
TOTALS	60	90	105	57	70	76	62	36	22	65	20	33
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	13	15	5	19	7	17	7	2	10	10	...	4
Scarlet Fever	20	3	2	6	6	4	3	...	...	7	5	...
Diphtheria & Croup... ..	9	4	16	9	5	9	15	11	1	6	9	7
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	19	5	15	11	18	12	8	6	29	...	9
Fever (Typhoid)	2	5	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	16	44	75	5	38	27	22	12	4	12	6	11
<i>Rate per 1,000 of population</i>	0.77	1.13	1.33	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.68	0.43	0.26	0.80	0.20	0.33

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents register'd in the District	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	1,413	1,457	16·06	1,076	13·2	82	178	123	84	1,172	14·4
1919	(a) 95,424 (b) 99,403	1,387	1,422	14·3	984	10·3	51	147	108	75	1,080	11·3
1920	100,000	1,835	1,886	18·8	850	8·5	43	164	130	68	971	9·7

(a) Registrar-General's Estimate for calculating Death rate.
(b) Do, Do, Birth rate.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

Particulars with regard to local Institutions were given on page 15 of 1919 Report.

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.
Dental Extractions	89	89
Ophthalmic Cases	375	1,026
Throat, Nose and Ear Cases	233	499
Gynæcological Cases	99	99
X-Ray Cases	285	315
Casualties	1,616	9,347
Venereal	156	848
Discharged Pensioners	228	3,529

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.

Number of Attendances	7,188
Number of Visits at Homes	829

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

The number of persons admitted from Wallasey to the Poor Law Guardians' Institution, Birkenhead, during the year ended December 31st, 1920, was as under:—

To the Institution	44
„ Infirmary	185
„ Sanatorium	69

The amount of Poor-Law Out-Relief paid in this Parish during the same period was £4,411 18s. 8d.

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 1,700,000 gallons daily from Lake Vyrnwy.

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

WATER CONSUMPTION IN 1920.

Volume of water supplied from January 1st to 31st December, 1920, 1,047,032,655 gallons, made up as follows:—

	Galls.
From Wells at Liscard	443,110,000
From Vyrnwy	605,102,600
	<hr/>
	1,048,212,600
Less in stock	1,179,945
	<hr/>
	1,047,032,655

Average consumption per day per head ... 30·31 Galls.

Divided as follows:—

Supplied by Meter	5·67	„
Supplied to Shipping	·34	„
Watering Streets and Road-making ...	·01	„
Flushing Sewers by hose and cart ...	·13	„
Domestic and other purposes, including Drinking Fountains	24·35	„

The quantity of water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 4,720,000 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 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:—

Passage rear of Nos. 92-100, Oakdale Road.

Victoria Road: Brick sewer between Virginia Road and Ferry Hotel. Invert re-formed with concrete and brickwork pointed and repaired.

Rowson Street: Brick sewer between Victoria Road and Albion Street. Invert re-formed with concrete, and brickwork pointed and repaired.

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 19.

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

ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED.

36, Poole Road ;
93, Victoria Road.

PARTIALLY RECONSTRUCTED.

9, Egerton Street ;
47, Meadow Street.

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 63 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 direction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There remain at present 336 single ashpits and 621 double ashpits. These are emptied on an average every five weeks by the employes of the Council. Their number is being steadily reduced. 2,004 ashpits have been abolished during the past 9 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 20,555.

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 year ended 31st December was 21,472 tons.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.

For particulars re this, see page 18 of 1919 Report.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS DURING 1920.

NUISANCES.

Number of houses visited	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,726
" apartments visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,214
" houses found in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" apartments	"	"	...	...	...	...	47
" " " in an overcrowded condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " " with defective, insufficient or choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
" " " with defective sash cords, windows, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
" " " without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
" " " with defective boilers, flues, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
" " " with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
" " " with defective yard or passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
" " " with defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" " " with insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" " " with damp or defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
" " " with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
" " " without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,604
" " " with dirty yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
" " " with offensive accumulations requiring removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" cesspools inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" matters referred to other departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
" matters referred from other departments (bins, etc).	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" informations laid in respect of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Magistrates' Orders obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" Notices served in respect of black smoke (verbal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 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	...	...	...	...	1,860
" re-inspections	"	...	...	...	77
" Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	46
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	...	...	...	...	2
" notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	2
" notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	—

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances	..	2,836
" Statutory Notices issued	...	859
" re-inspections of nuisances	...	11,867

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	6
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

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	16
---	-----	-----	----

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

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

COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION

Number of visits to courts and alleys	...	...	...	...	188
" W.C.'s found clean	...	...	...	...	405
" " found dirty	...	...	...	...	12
" " re-inspected	...	...	...	...	12
" " cleansed	...	...	...	...	12

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	...	5
--	-----	---

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	...	1,954
--	-----	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	1,604
" offensive ashpits abolished	...	16

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	...	...	...	...	7
„ inspections	...	...	...	...	75
„ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	...	...	...	...	—

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	...	...	...	37
„ tents, vans, and sheds inspected	...	...	...	975

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)	...	...	...	2
„ „ Railway Stations (Do. )	...	...	...	192
„ „ Schools	...	...	...	7
„ „ Hotels	...	...	...	1
„ „ Common Conveniences	...	...	...	5
„ „ Public Conveniences	...	...	...	65
„ „ Urinals	...	...	...	326

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1920 was 149.

Number of Boats on which infringements were found	...	5
Number of infringements	...	7

PARTICULARS AS TO INFRINGEMENTS.

Captain not being in possession of one of the Certificates of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabins not being weather-proof and dry	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective decks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices sent in respect of infringements	...	...	...	...	...	5
Legal proceedings were not taken in any case.						

The Council is not a Registration Authority.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ warnings	...	...	...	...	...	—

* SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892-1912

Number of shops in which young persons are employed (now no record)	—
„ visits of inspection to shops	11
„ persons warned	—
„ re-visits	—

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,914
" " houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,603
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,716
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,794
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,011
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,354

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
" " houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	866
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	132

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
" schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,024
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	398

BACK PASSAGES.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS IN HOT WEATHER	62
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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 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 unsatisfactory.

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 any particular school, visits are paid to it, and children excluded where necessary. The following cases were enquired into during the year :

	Number.	Not as Reported.
Measles	475	10
Chicken Pox	116	5
Whooping-cough	198	8
Mumps	55	12
Other Diseases	47	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	891	48

Of the 116 chicken-pox cases visited, 1 was not vaccinated.

31 had 1 mark.

21 had two marks.

63 were well vaccinated,
4 marks.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	142	5	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	547	16	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	82	...	...
Total	771	21*	...

*Verbal Notices : 33.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	34	34	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	3	3	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty ...	1	1	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act —</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under- ground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Re- quirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	21	21	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Totals	61	61	...	...

FACTORIES.

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

142 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	41
Confectioners	4	3
Boot Makers and Repairers	15	17
Laundries	21	38
Wheelwrights and Smiths	1	1
Joiners	4	1
Coffin Makers	1	—
Motor Engineers	5	5
Stonemasons	1	—
Printers	2	1
Artificial Manure Makers... ..	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers	1	2
Boat Builders	1	—
Firelighter Manufacturers	3	2
Timber Merchants	2	2
Flour Millers	3	—
Spring Makers	1	—
Provender Dealers	3	1
Brick Makers	3	1
Brewers	1	—
Engineers	3	12
Concrete Makers	—	—
Oil Storages	1	—
Creosoting Works	—	—
Ore Merchants	1	—
Treacle Works	1	—
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	—
Destructor Works	1	—
Tramway Depôt and Electricity Works	2	—
Gas and Water Works	1	—
Smokeless Fuel Works	—	—
Insulating Works	—	—
Cereal Mills	2	1
Builders' Merchants	1	1
Ice Maker	—	—
Lock Manufacturer	1	9
Biscuit "	1	—
Fruit Merchant	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	1
Varnish Makers	1	—
Chain Maker... ..	1	1
Corn Warehouses	1	—
Waterproof Manufacturers	1	2
TOTALS ...	103	142

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	45	80	189
Confectioners	45	100	87
Laundries	15	29	29
Tailors	20	70	39
Dressmakers and Milliners...	63	128	126
Bootmakers and Repairers ...	45	53	45
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers...	13	18	15
Watchmakers and Repairers ...	6	9	3
Tinsmiths	1	2	2
Saddlers	3	3	—
Leadlight Manufacturers	2	5	3
Picture Framers	2	2	2
Printers... ..	2	3	3
Photographers	2	5	—
Coffin Makers	2	3	1
Tile Manufacturers	1	4	1
Chocolate Makers	2	15	2
TOTALS ...	269	529	547

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 ...	10	15	11
Wheelwrights and Smiths	9	13	35
Joiners	14	18	12
Wringing Machine Repairers ...	—	—	—
Motor Engineers and Repairers ...	8	16	8
Stonemasons	2	2	10
Stevedores	—	—	—
Coopers... ..	—	—	—
Bottle Washers	1	2	6
Shippers	3	300	—
Coach Builders	1	2	—
TOTALS ...	48	368	82

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.					OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Sending twice in the year.					Occupiers as to keep or sending lists.					Instances.			Orders made (s. 110.)		
	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel Making, &c. ...	5	—	28	6	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number	Number
Bakers ...	45	Watchmakers & Repairers 6
Confectioners ...	45	Tinsmiths ... 1
Laundries ...	15	Saddlers ... 3
Tailors ...	20	Leadlight Manufacturers 2
Dressmakers ...	24	Picture Framers ... 2
Milliners... ..	39	Printers ... 2
Bootmakers & Repairers 45		Photographers ... 2
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers 13		Coffin Makers ... 2
		Tile Manufacturers ... 1
		Chocolate Makers ... 2
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	269.	

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	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	7
In use at the end of the year	7

OUTWORKERS.

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

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 Certified as Adulterated
Milk	...	...	...	...	116	6
Butter	...	...	...	...	36	5
Coffee	...	...	...	...	30	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	23	—
Pepper	...	...	...	...	18	—
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	...	16	—
Oatmeal...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Margarine	...	...	...	...	8	—
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	8	—
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	4	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	3	—
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	2	—
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	2	—
Tartaric Acid	...	...	...	...	2	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	2	—
Barley Meal	...	...	...	...	2	—
Fluid Magnesia	...	...	...	...	2	—
Gregory Powder	...	...	...	...	2	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	2	—
Glauber Salts	...	...	...	...	2	—
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	2	—
Desiccated Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	2	—
Crushed Linseed	...	...	...	...	2	—
Rice	...	...	...	...	2	—
Sago	...	...	...	...	2	—
Flour	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	...	1	—
Wheatmeal	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lemonade	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream Soda	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals					318	16

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

- (1) Milk ; 4 per cent. deficient in fat. Dismissed on payment of 19s. 6d. costs.
- (2) Milk ; 6 per cent. added water. Fined £1 and 15s. costs.
- (3) Milk ; 6 per cent. added water. Fined £1 and 15s. costs.
- (4) Milk ; 5 per cent. added water. Fined £1 and 15s. costs.

Prosecutions were not instituted in connection with the remaining two samples of milk. The vendors were cautioned. The same course was followed with regard to the samples of Tartaric Acid and Gregory Powder.

The two samples of Oatmeal certified as containing 75 per cent. and 100 per cent. Barley Meal ; and one of Cheese, certified as being made from milk deficient in fat, were test samples. Subsequent samples purchased in a similar way were found to be genuine.

It will be noticed that five samples of Butter were adulterated and that no prosecutions took place. The reason for this is that they were unofficial samples which were followed up. Particulars of adulteration are as follows :—25, 20, 16, 30 and 10 per cent. margarine. These purchases extended over a period of twelve months. The first two samples were handed to us by the consumer when butter was controlled, and he refused to assist us, thinking his supply would be stopped. We adopted other methods, but unsuccessfully, and after November the adulteration ceased, and several samples taken after that date were found to be genuine.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

The Borough Analyst reports :—

“ During the past year, I received the following samples for analysis :—

<i>Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts</i>	...	301
<i>Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food)</i>		
<i>Act</i>	... ..	17
		<hr/>
		318
		<hr/>

The number of each variety, together with the number of adulterated samples, is shown in the following table :—

			Total.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	116	6	5·2
Butter	...	...	36	5	13·9
Cheese	...	...	6	1	16·6
Sugar	...	...	3	Nil	—
Margarine	...	...	8	Nil	—
Lard	...	...	23	Nil	—
Flour	...	...	1	Nil	—
Tea	...	...	4	Nil	—
Coffee	...	...	30	Nil	—
Pepper	...	...	18	Nil	—
Spirits	...	...	1	Nil	—
Drugs	...	...	14	2	14·3
Miscellaneous Articles	...	...	41	2	4·8
Total	...	...	301	16	5·3

Of the 17 samples received for analysis under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 3 samples (or 17·6 per cent.) failed to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917.

I should like particularly to call attention to the very low percentage adulteration during the year (5·7 per cent.) This is, in my opinion, entirely due to the method of carrying out the work; constant regular sampling, followed by adequate administration whenever any sample is found to be adulterated. As long as this method is followed, the same result will undoubtedly be obtained. I think that you will find that your adulteration is below the average for Boroughs of similar population (very much below some Boroughs). The average composition of the samples of milk received during the year was: Fat 3·65 per cent., and Solids-not-fat 9·13 per cent. This includes the 6 samples reported as adulterated, and can only be regarded as excellent, your methods having put fear into the hearts of vendors.

T. A. HODGSON,

M.A. (Cantab and Dublin), F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Borough Analyst.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year we obtained powers from Parliament whereby the Local Authority is now able to refuse registration for the sale of milk in unsuitable premises, and to withdraw registration for the sale of milk in those premises in which the conditions have been allowed to become unsatisfactory. For a long time the lack of such powers has been felt, and the obtaining of them cannot help but be of assistance in improving the conditions under which the sale of milk is carried on.

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 some 30,000 gallons.

ACTION TAKEN RE TUBERCULOUS MILK.

11 samples of milk were taken during the year for the purpose of bacteriological examination, when it was found that 3 of them were tubercular. These proved to be imported milk. The Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts were at once communicated with, and I was informed by them that suitable steps had been taken to prevent the sale of milk from the infected animals. In addition, the wholesalers refused to accept milk from the affected farms until assured the infected animals had been removed.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Milk.	Cream.
Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative	116	1
Number in which a preservative was reported to be present... ..	—	1
Nature of preservative : Boric Acid.		
Action taken under the Regulations : Caution.		

CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.:						
Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	...	16
Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						17
						==

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :

Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	17
Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	17

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed :

1 sample no declaratory label.

1 sample contained an excess of boric acid (0.44 per cent. ; no action taken.

Percentage stated on statutory label, 0.4 per cent.

Percentage of preservative found in each samples :

0.24%, 0.22%, 0.19%, 0.17%, 0.27%, 0.20%,
0.16%, 0.22%, 0.19%, 0.37%, 0.44%, 0.21%,
0.22%, 0.22%, 0.22%, 0.21%, 0.22%.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

1,277½ quarts of cow's milk were given during the year to 29 families, at a cost of £56 14s. 1½d. The wages standard of those entitled to free milk adopted by the Committee was the total disablement allowance of the Government to ex-soldiers.

2,197 packets of Dried Milk were given during the year to 61 families, at a cost of £239 16s. 10d.

14,763 packets of Dried Milk were sold during the year, realising £1,704 3s. 2d.

The average weekly distribution of Dried Milk during the year was 326 packets.

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.

			In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered	...	...	4	2	2
Licensed	...	...	2	2	2
Total	...	...	6	4	4

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 ... 2,170
Amount of Meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human food consisting of:

Beef	...	...	11,932 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	1,380 "
Veal	...	...	1,595 "
Offal	...	...	7,642 "
Pork	...	...	888 "

Total ... 23,437 "

Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale ... 2,159
" " butchers' shops ... 4,937
" " fish and poultry shops ... 2,394
" " fried fish shops ... 820
" inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets ... 622

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year ... 4,188

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

Number of Piggeries in the Borough ... 28
" inspections paid ... 1,067

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Lairages	Foreign		Coastwise		
	Oxen	Sheep	Oxen and Calves	Sheep, Lambs, Goats	Pigs
*Wallasey ...	—	—	561	161,697	452
*Alfred... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	561	161,697	452

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

TABLE SHOWING (A) AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

	Private Slaughter Houses		Lairages	
	CARCASSES	QUARTERS	CARCASSES	QUARTERS
BEEF... ..	9	1	15	5
MUTTON	2	—	—	—
PORK	—	—	1	—
VEAL	—	—	2	—

(B) AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter-houses		Lairages	
	CARCASSES	QUARTERS	CARCASSES	QUARTERS
BEEF... ..	2	11	34	23
MUTTON	17	2	323	8
PORK	2	1	8	5
LAMB	2	...	3	...
VEAL	19	1	68	...
GOATS ... ..	...	...	74	...
TOTAL ...	42	15	510	36

Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as unfit for human food 85,724 lbs.

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

Oxen and Calves	Lambs, Sheep and Goats	Pigs
106,646	176,759	30,313

INSPECTION OF LAIRAGES.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year 1,195

OTHER FOODS.

FOOD (OTHER THAN BUTCHERS' MEAT) SEIZED DURING 1920.

Bacon... ..	28 lbs.
Tinned Meat (Corned beef and tongue)	24 „
Jam	64 „
Tinned fruit	142 „
Fruit	340 „
Vegetables (potatoes, peas, etc.)	137 „
Fish (salmon, hake, pilchards, etc.)	336 „
Miscellaneous	96 „

Total 1,167 lbs.

Also 57 tins milk, 1 bottle "Derby" sauce, 56 rabbits, and 151 eggs.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 102 Bakehouses in occupation (of which 7 were underground), many of which are only used occasionally.

The number of underground Bakehouses is gradually decreasing. There are now only 7 on the register, and most of these are used in the summer only for seasonal trade at New Brighton. It is not necessary for me to reiterate year by year the objections to underground Bakehouses. Every opportunity has been, and will be taken to close them, and on no account, after being temporarily closed will they be allowed to be re-opened.

The following is a summary of the work of inspection during the year in connection with Bakehouses :—

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	53
„ of visits made ...	...	...	...	...	...	230
„ re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings) ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ notices issued for limewashing... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ notices issued for defective drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ walls and floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to cleanse tables, utensils, &c. .	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to clean areas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ references to Factory Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1

CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	49
„ of visits made ...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ notices issued for limewashing... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ bakehouses limed without notice ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ for various defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ references to Factory Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—

ADMINISTRATION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS OF 1885 AND 1889.

There are 13 Cowsheds on the register, to which 127 visits were paid during the year. The number of cows in the registered sheds at December 31st was 56, and the number of Cowkeepers 5.

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	116
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	5
„ inspections made	449
„ notices served for defects	—
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	—
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing... ..	59
„ notices complied with	59

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS AND ORDERS.

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

Number of Licences received from other Authorities with regard to the removal of swine	142
„ swine referred to in such Licences	1,227
„ visits in connection therewith	307
„ Licences received from other Authorities with regard to the removal of sheep and lambs... ..	22
„ sheep and lambs referred to in such Licences... ..	1,162
„ visits in connection with such Licences	24
„ Swine Movement Licences issued from this district	8
„ swine referred to in such Licences	58
„ cases of Parasitic Mange notified	3
„ visits to same	62
„ horses examined... ..	231
„ swine examined	14
„ stables disinfected	8

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

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables show particulars of the notifications of Infectious Diseases in the Borough during 1920 :—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN WALLASEY NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920. (Including Tuberculosis, &c.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At Ages—Years.																		
	At all ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	...	21	10	8	9	9	12	7	6	15	6	53
Malaria	15	...	...	...	...	13	15	2	3	2	1	1	2	8	3	5	6	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	16	7	14	9	10	19	15	19	14	22	83
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	103	1	17	59	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	31	...	32	86	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	145	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza Pneumonia	75	2	9	10	13	21	14	6	1	4	6	7	3	5	15	8	11	15	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	142	...	3	20	27	66	23	3	8	8	5	16	12	13	18	28	24	10	126
Other forms of Tuberculosis	26	...	5	15	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	7	4	8	1	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Admissions	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Totals	59	14	66	192	88	132	56	11	52	34	38	46	40	60	71	75	82	61	277

Isolation Hospitals: Mill Lane Hospital* (Poulton); Leasowe Road Small-pox Hospital† (Wallasey); Mill Lane Sanatorium (Poulton).
* Total available beds, 90. † 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.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro Spinal	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Tuberculosis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Trench Fever.	Plague	Influenza Pneumonia.	Rhino-pharyngitis.	Totals
1	...	21	3	16	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	52
2	...	10	2	7	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	34
3	...	8	1	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	38
4	...	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	16	1	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	46
5	...	9	2	10	...	...	...	1	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	40
6	...	12	8	19	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	60
7	...	7	3	15	1	1	...	...	18	7	2	2	...	...	...	15	...	71
8	...	6	5	19	...	2	...	...	28	4	1	2	...	...	...	8	...	75
9	...	15	6	14	...	1	...	...	24	8	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	82
10	...	6	...	22	5	1	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	61
Totals.	...	103	31	145	6	5	...	1	142	26	10	15	...	...	...	75	...	559

(B) MONTHS.

Jan.	...	12	2	12	...	1	...	...	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	53
Feb.	...	10	2	24	1	2	...	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	77
Mar.	...	13	2	8	3	...	...	...	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	51
April.	...	6	4	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	34
May	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	25
June	...	11	5	12	...	1	...	...	22	7	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	65
July	...	6	1	9	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	35
Aug.	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15
Sep.	...	5	2	15	...	...	...	1	19	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	48
Oct.	...	10	1	16	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	50
Nov.	...	17	4	15	2	...	...	...	14	4	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	66
Dec.	...	9	4	13	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	40
Totals.	...	103	31	145	6	5	...	1	142	26	10	15	...	...	...	75	...	559

(C) QUARTERS.

1st Q.	...	35	6	44	4	3	...	...	40	6	1	2	...	...	...	40	...	181
2nd Q.	...	20	12	28	...	1	...	...	29	8	5	8	...	...	...	13	...	124
3rd Q.	...	12	4	29	...	...	...	1	36	4	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	98
4th Q.	—	36	9	44	2	1	...	...	37	8	2	1	...	...	...	16	...	156
Totals.	...	103	31	145	6	5	...	1	142	26	10	15	...	...	...	75	...	559

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

DISEASE.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Small-pox ... ..	...	7	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	57	44	62	75	44	84	89	68	46	49	71	103
Erysipelas	32	32	42	28	21	47	34	21	20	12	22	31
Scarlet Fever	716	329	286	307	312	249	210	119	189	361	286	145
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	18	14	24	16	19	22	14	11	2	4	1	6
Puerperal Fever...	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	5
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	71	176	158	171	130	181	192	182	115	142
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	66	38	39	48	25	16	52	26
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (from April 1st, 1914)	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	17	12	9	9	10
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	751	533	98	...	...
„ (German)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	164	65	144	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	75
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS	825	430	498	606	621	630	528	1,962	1,403	1,236	962	559

SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was very much below normal, there being only 145 cases notified, compared with 286 in the previous year. With the exception of 1916 this is the smallest number notified in any year for the past 19 years.

There were no deaths for the third year in the last five.

The number of cases admitted to Hospital was 83. With regard to the cases nursed at home :—

From 1 house 2 cases were notified at the same time.

„ 1 „ 3 „ „ „
In 1 instance a 2nd case was notified 2 days after the previous case.

„ 1 „ 2nd „ „ 6 „ „ „
„ 1 „ 2nd & 3rd „ 11 „ „ „
„ 2 „ 2nd „ „ 16 „ „ „

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

In 1 instance 2 cases were removed at the same time, and in 3 instances 3 cases were removed at the same time.

In 3 instances at an interval of 1 day after admission of previous case.

" 1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"
" 1	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"
" 1	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"
" 1	"	"	"	7/14	"	"	"	"
" 1	"	"	"	42/49	"	"	"	"

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

" RETURN " CASES.

There was only one " return " case in the year.

The second case occurred 12 days after the discharge of the first case. The first case had no complications while in hospital, and none supervened after its return home, and there was nothing to indicate that the first child was the cause of the second case occurring. The interval between the onset of the first and the onset of the second was eight weeks and one day.

It will be noted from the above table that while the first case was in the hospital a second case was removed to the hospital six weeks after the onset of the first case, but while the first case was still in. If, by any chance, the first case had been discharged one or two days prior to the admission of the second, the second would have been called a " return " case. In previous reports I have pointed out that the so-called " return " case, to my mind, means nothing more than that a second case has occurred in a house within a month of a case returning from the hospital, and in no way implies that the second case was due to the first.

The following table gives some very interesting information with regard to Scarlet Fever cases in this district since the year 1901 :—

STATISTICS RE SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1901.

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.
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	58,000	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	*83,442 †90,786	119	1.4	0	0	0	66	55.4	0	0
1917	*84,209 †93,869	189	2.2	0	0	0	111	58.7	0	0
1918	*80,956 †90,708	361	4.4	7	1.9	0.08	199	55.1	3	1.5
1919	*95,424 †99,403	286	2.9	5	1.7	0.05	167	58.4	4	2.3
1920	100,000	145	1.4	0	0	0	83	57.1	0	0

*Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

† Ditto Birth Rate.

DIPHThERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 103 (of which number 7 died), giving a death-rate per 1,000 of population of .07, compared with 71 notifications in 1919. The percentage of deaths to cases was 6.8.

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

No. 1 Ward ...	21 cases.	No. 6 Ward ...	12 cases.
„ 2 „ ...	10 „	„ 7 „ ...	7 „
„ 3 „ ...	8 „	„ 8 „ ...	6 „
„ 4 „ ...	9 „	„ 9 „ ...	15 „
„ 5 „ ...	9 „	„ 10 „ ...	6 „

33 cases were admitted to hospital, 3 of whom died, 1 on day of admission, 1 the day after admission and 1 eight days after admission; none had had anti-toxin before admission.

Four home cases were fatal. In 11 instances 2 cases of Diphtheria occurred in the same house, 2 on the same day, 3 one day later, 3 seven days, 1 eleven days, 1 fifteen days, 1 eight months. In seven of these the first case was removed to Hospital, and in 4 they remained at home.

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 23 applications from medical men for anti-toxin have been received, and 435,000 units were so given.

The following table gives some very useful information with respect to Diphtheria and Croup in this district since 1901:—

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.
1901	54,000 { Census } { 53,579 }	55	1.0	12	21.8	0.22	22	40.0
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 { Census } { 78,504 }	62	0.78	16	25.8	0.20	46	74.2
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	*83,442 †90,786	68	0.08	11	16.1	0.13	43	63.2
1917	*84,209 †93,869	46	0.81	1	2.1	0.01	25	54.3
1918	*80,956 †90,708	49	0.65	6	12.2	0.07	31	65.3
1919	*9,5424 †99,403	71	0.74	9	12.6	0.09	25	35.2
1920	100,000	103	1.03	7	6.8	0.07	33	32.0

* Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

† Ditto Birth Rate.

TYPHOID.

There were six cases of Typhoid notified during the year, compared with one in 1919. In two of these six cases the diagnosis was subsequently modified, the Widal test being negative to Para-Typhoid (a) and Para-Typhoid (b).

There were two deaths during the year, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of population of .02. The source of infection in the genuine cases 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 were but six cases in 1920, with a population of 100,000.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID SINCE 1901, WITH RATES.

Year.	Deaths.	Wallasey Rate per 1,000 of Population.	English Rate.	Notified Cases.
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
1920	2	0.02	—	6

MEASLES.

Measles is not notifiable in the Borough, compulsory notification having ceased at the end of 1919. All the cases occurring in the Schools, however, are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Education Authority, and the homes from which they come 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 occur. The number of visits paid in this connection was 562. The disease was particularly prevalent in the first four months of the year, some 400 cases being reported in those months. The disease,

however, was of a mild type, only four deaths occurring. In the event of a severe epidemic, cases occurring in unsatisfactory homes are taken into the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment. Two such cases were admitted during the year.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

This disease was very prevalent in the first three months of the year. There were nine deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 0·09. This disease is notified from the Schools, and in this connection 273 visits were paid to houses where it was existent.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 31 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, 3 of which proved fatal, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 0·03. One case was admitted to the Infectious Hospital.

MALARIA.

There were 15 notifications during the year, compared with 24 in 1919 (from March 1st).

DYSENTERY.

There were no cases of Dysentery notified during the year.

TRENCH FEVER.

No case of Trench Fever occurred during the year.

PLAGUE.

No notification of Plague was received, but 15 visits were paid to contacts who were reported during the year ex vessels arriving from Plague-infected ports.

TYPHUS.

No case occurred during the year.

CHOLERA.

No case occurred during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis occurred in Wallasey during the year, but one case (fatal) in Liverpool—a child of 22 months old—was transferred to us.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

One case of Acute Polio-Myelitis occurred during the year, viz., in September, the patient being a child 11 months old. He recovered and there was no paralysis left.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AIDS TO DIAGNOSIS.

Throat swabs are examined in the Laboratory in Mill Lane Hospital, as are also sputa for tubercle 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 Diarrhoea, 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	...	...	...	...	232
" Houses	"	phthisis	...	...	81
" "	"	other diseases	...	...	24
" Rooms	"	fevers and phthisis	...	...	539
" Rooms	"	vermin, etc.	...	...	...
" "	"	in Hospitals	...	...	...
" Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected	...	...	...	...	83
" Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...
" Public Buildings disinfected	...	...	...	...	...

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	71
" Beds	...	...	...	...	...	533
" Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	992
" Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	917
" Quilts and Eiderdowns	...	...	...	...	...	436
" Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	480
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	1,318
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	458
" Articles of Military Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	76

Total

5,281

LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Beds	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...

LOBAR AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

75 notifications were received during the year, compared with 130 in 1919 (from March 1st). 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	...	...	9	July	...	...	1
February	...	...	20	August	...	...	2
March...	...	...	11	September	...	...	3
April ...	...	...	7	October	...	...	3
May ...	...	...	4	November	...	...	8
June ...	...	...	2	December	...	...	5

(b) SEXES AND AGES :

Sexes	...0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Totals.
M.	1	5	5	9	10	11	3	44
F.	1	4	5	4	11	3	3	31
Totals ...	2	9	10	13	21	14	6	75

The monthly numbers of deaths from Influenza belonging to Wallasey during the whole of 1920 and the chest complications which so often followed, are set out in the following table :—

Month.	Influenza.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.
January ...	2	3	10
February...	15	2	7
March ...	4	4	7
April ...	8	3	9
May ...	3	2	8
June ...	—	4	4
July ...	—	—	—
August ...	—	1	1
September	—	2	4
October ...	—	3	5
November	1	6	5
December	—	6	12
	33	36	72
Plus transfers ...	1	8	11
Totals ...	34	44	83

The rates per 1,000 of population are :—

Influenza ...	...	0.34
Bronchitis	...	0.44
Pneumonia	...	0.83

The deaths from Influenza equalled 3.5% of the total deaths.

“	“	Bronchitis	4.5%	“	“
“	“	Pneumonia	8.5%	“	“

There were no deaths of infants under the age of one year ascribed to Influenza. Three were due to Bronchitis and 22 to Pneumonia.

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

(a) INFLUENZA (including 1 inward transfer).

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.	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	9	2	19
F.	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	3	4	15
Totals	1	1	4	3	3	...	2	2	12	6	34

(b) BRONCHITIS (including 8 inward transfers).

M. ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	13
F. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	26	31
Totals ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	33	44

(c) PNEUMONIA (including 11 inward transfers).

M. ...	15	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	11	8	49
F. ...	7	2	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	8	8	34
Totals...	22	7	2	1	2	7	3	2	2	19	16	83

The result of investigations into cases of Influenza confirm what has been noted in previous reports.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of Tuberculosis 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 (adjoining Mill Lane Hospital).
- 2.—A Sanatorium for early cases (22 beds).
- 3.—A Hospital 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 cases.
- 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. Light work, carrying with it a living wage is practically non-existent.

The services of the Tuberculosis Officer have been more frequently sought than in the previous year, but he might still be called in more frequently for consultation in doubtful or suspected cases.

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 or third stage. Advanced cases are admitted to Hospital only if (1) they cannot be satisfactorily isolated at home; (2) if there is some possibility of their being rendered fit for work.

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 13 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.

79 notifications were received from private practitioners.

2 from the Union Infirmary.

— from Poor Law doctors.

4 from other hospitals and institutions.

— from the Schools Medical Officer.

57 from Mill Lane Dispensary.

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

The increased number of notifications is partly accounted for by several cases discovered by the Ministry of Pensions and also by the Tuberculosis Officer in his regular examination of contacts.

The number of visits and re-visits paid to Phthisis cases during the year was 2,274.

95 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 1920 SHOWING AGE PERIODS AND SEXES.

<div> <div>Notifications on Form A.</div> <div>Number of Primary Notifications. (139).</div> </div>													
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 Notifi- cations.	Total Notifi- cations on Form A. (including duplicates)
Males	2	5	6	4	6	13	12	16	2	2	68	67
Females	1	5	4	3	14	20	18	3	1	2	71	76
Totals.....	...	3	10	10	7	20	33	30	19	3	4	139	143

Notifications on Form B. Number of Primary Notifications (0) (and 0 duplicates).						Number of Primary Notifications on Form C. (3)			
Age Periods...	Under 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	Total Pri- mary Notifi- cations.	Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.		Sana- toria.	
						Prim.	Du.	Prim.	Du.
Males	2	5
Females	1	...
Totals.....	3	5

The following table shows the result of the treatment of
SANATORIUM CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Much improved	...	...	...	...	53
Improved	...	...	...	...	24
No improvement	...	...	...	...	3
Sent out for contravening rules	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					81
					—

HOSPITAL CASES.

Much improved	...	...	...	...	5
Improved	...	...	...	...	13
No improvement	...	...	...	...	8
Cardiac case	...	...	...	...	1
Fatal	...	...	...	...	15
					—
					42
					—

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT FOR 1920.

Clinics are held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings at 11-0, and on the evening of Wednesday in each week at 7-30.

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

Insured Persons	...	...	398	Patients	1623	attendances.
Dependants	...	...	380	„	1710	„
Non-insured Persons	...	...	30	„	45	„
Corporation Employes	...	...	15	„	22	„
Others	...	...	—	„	...	„
			<u>823</u>		<u>3400</u>	

Number of Patients receiving tuberculin treatment at Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Patients on Dispensary books, December, 31st, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	1600
Number of domiciliary visits to Patients	...	...	...	...	...	2274

No attempt is made to obtain large numbers of attendances at the Dispensary, as there is no desire to convert it into a large Out-patient Department. It should be used as a Consulting Centre for the diagnosis of early and doubtful cases of tuberculosis, for advising as to treatment in each individual case and as an educational centre for imparting knowledge concerning means which should be adopted for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

The number of Phthisis cases admitted to Mill Lane Sanatorium during the year was 126, as will be seen by a reference to the Table on page 69.

52 of those cases were admitted to the Advanced Block, and 74 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 79, equal to a death-rate of 0·79 per 1,000 of the gross population, compared with 67 deaths and a rate of 0·70 in 1919. 3 of the deaths occurred in the Union Infirmary. These were mostly people

who had been in the institution for a large number of years. 4 occurred amongst the patients in Chester and other asylums who had been admitted there from Wallasey, and 4 were deaths transferred from other towns.

It may be mentioned that of the above deaths 3 occurred amongst people who had been resident in Wallasey twelve months or less. Moreover, of the 142 notifications received during the year 1 referred to a person 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
1920...	46	33	—	—	2 | 0	5 | 3	37 | 30	2 | 0

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS DURING 1920.

Ward No.	Phthisis Notifications.	Phthisis Deaths.	Non- Pulmonary Notifications	Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	8	10	1	2
2	8	9	2	1
3	5	6	...	1
4	16	9	1	2
5	12	5	1	...
6	13	8	1	...
7	18	9	7	1
8	28	5	4	3
9	24	10	8	1
10	10	8	3	3
Totals	142	79	28	14

The following is a summary of

VISITS RE TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of first visits re Phthisis notifications	...	...	142
„ re-visits „ „ „	...	...	2,088
„ visits re Phthisis deaths ... ..	...	...	44
„ first visits re non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications	...	...	26
„ re-visits re non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis notifications	...	...	136
„ visits „ „ „ deaths	...	...	4
„ „ to Mill Lane Dispensary ... ..	...	...	188

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

26 notifications of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis have been received during the year, as compared with 49 in 1919.

The number of deaths was 14, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 0.14.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Non-Pulmonary		Notifications on Form A												
		Number of Primary Notifications, 22 (no 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 Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form A. (including duplicates)
Males	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	10
Females	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Totals.....		...	5	7	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	22	22

Notifications on Form B						Number of Notifications on Form C. (4) and 11 Duplicates.		
Number of Primary Notifications								
Age Periods	Under 5 years	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form B. (including duplicates)	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria	
							Prim.	Dup.
Males	2	6
Females.....	2	5
Totals.....	4	11

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	6
Glandular—Cervical	10
Joints—Ankle	—
Knee	2
Femur	—
Hip	4
Wrist	—
Shoulder	1
Tibia	1
Osseous	2
Meninges of Brain	1
							—
							26
							—

The beds available at the end of 1920 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.

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.

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.
1920...	6 | 8	1	1	4	2	5	1

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital, which was opened on July 1st, 1917, was transferred as and from July 1st, 1920, to Mill Lane Dispensary. Consultations are held at the Treatment Centre there as under :—

For Males.—Every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

For Females.—Every Monday at 5-30 p.m.

Cases may attend between 6 and 7 p.m. any week-day for irrigation purposes.

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 Chancere		Gonor- rhœa		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, 1920, were under treatment for ...	20	6	1	—	24	1	1	1	46	8
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 ...	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	10
Soft chancere only ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Gonorrhœa only ...	—	—	—	—	45	4	—	—	45	4
*Syphilis and soft chancere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
*Gonorrhœa and soft chancere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Syphilis, soft chancere and gonorrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	13	25	13
TOTAL—Item 2 ...	42	10	7	—	47	4	25	13	121	27
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2 ...	62	16	8	—	71	5	26	14	167	35
3. *Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for ...	17	6	2	—	18	3	—	—	37	9
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	15	5	2	—	30	—	—	—	47	5
4. *Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5. *Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for ...	1	—	2	—	3	1	21	14	27	15
6. *Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for ...	28	5	2	—	20	1	5	—	55	6
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6...	62	16	8	—	71	5	26	14	167	35
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from ...	433	112	21	—	698	12	38	47	190	171
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 ...					2	27	—	75		

* 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 Eng- land and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Wallasey	Liverpool	Birken- head	St. Helens	Buckley and Warrington	Man- chester	Dyserth	Elles- mere Port	Total
A. Number of persons from each area 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	49	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	52
*Soft chancre	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
*Gonorrhœa	36	4	7	1	1	1	1	...	51
Conditions other than venereal.	31	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	38
Total	122	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	148
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area...	1208	37	59	18	35	2	1	1	1361
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 resid- ing in each area	395	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	411

E. The names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.—Neo-kharsivan '3 and '9.

F. The number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment.—Twelve.

G. The proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis.—Neo-kharsivan only is used.

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

SYPHILIS.—After completion of treatment, the absence of all clinical signs and negative, Wasserman for two years.

GONORRHŒA.—(a) Absence of all urethral discharge after being allowed exercise, alcohol, pickles, etc.

(b) Absence of threads from urine.

(c) Absence of pus cells after prostatic massage, in stained film.

*If a person has been treated for both syphilis and gonorrhœa, he should be 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 148 new patients attended the Clinic last year, and of these 38 were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease. Of the 164 genuine cases 49 were due to Gonorrhœa and 4 to Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

An unsatisfactory feature of the report is that 22 per cent. of the cases who came up for treatment ceased to attend before the completion of their treatment, and 25 per cent. before it was finally determined that they were cured.

An Irrigation Room for the treatment of Gonorrhœa cases has been opened at Mill Lane Hospital. Patients attend nightly between 6 and 7 to receive the necessary treatment. The results so far obtained have been satisfactory, and the majority of the patients attend regularly.

Nine doctors are qualified to receive free salvarsan substitutes. Apart from the Clinical Officer applications have been made in 33 instances during the year for free salvarsan substitutes.

Of the 156 specimens sent for bacteriological examination during the year 43 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 addresses to workpeople, cinema films, etc. The School Teachers were also invited to attend Conferences in Liverpool bearing on this subject. Leaflets, pamphlets, etc., have been distributed at these meetings 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.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Pathological Examinations made in the Bacteriological Laboratory during the year ending on the 31st December, 1920, 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	1					
		2	...					
		3	...	3	6	0	3	6
		4	...					
	For Practitioners	1	...					
		2	...					
		3	...	3	6	0	10	6
		4	3					
For detection of Gonococci	For Treatment Centre	1	5					
		2	6					
		3	7	3	6	5	1	6
		4	11					
	For Practitioners	1	4					
		2	2					
		3	...	3	6	1	8	0
		4	2					
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	1	36					
		2	21					
		3	9	5	0	20	15	0
		4	17					
	For Practitioners	1	8					
		2	8					
		3	10	5	0	8	0	0
		4	6					
TOTALS			156			£35	18	6

SMALL-POX.

There were no cases of Small-pox notified during the year.

435 visits were paid to contacts 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 below. These figures are supplied by the Vaccination Officer.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR WALLASEY.

For Year ended June 30th, 1920.

Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,237
Died before Vaccination	...	...	...	...	102
Insusceptible...	...	...	...	...	7
Conscientious Objections	...	...	...	...	279
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	...	156
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers notified	...	...	...	...	22
Not found, or removed to places unknown	...	...	...	...	25
Not Vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for	...	...	...	...	15
Total Number of Births Registered	...	...	...	...	<u>1,843</u>

ANTHRAX.

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

Several shaving brushes from batches which had been imported and which had been proven to be infected with Anthrax were collected and destroyed.

RABIES.

No case of Rabies occurred in the year.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR 1920, FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE CORPORATION 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.		No. of days with .01 ins. or more recorded.		Dates of Snowfall.		No. of Days Frost. †		Earth Temperature. ‡			Barometer.		
	°		°		°		Hours		Hours		Hours		Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		°		°		°		°			°		
	Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		Inches		Date		No. of Days		Inches		Highest.		Lowest.		Mean.	Highest.		Lowest.		Mean.		
JAN. ...	12th	54.4	7th	30.0	41.9	29 & 30	4½	11 d'ys	Nil	1.41	3.399	10 & 28	.5	10	.109	18	28th	2	44.5	35.0	39.76	
FEB. ...	18th	55.6	4th	34.0	44.05	21st	8½	6 "		2.58	2.591	19th	1.05	16	.089	12	43.9	37.8	41.60	
MARCH	30th	60.1	8th	32.2	44.9	8th	10	21st		3.88	4.245	6th	.73	11	.137	20	49.1	39.3	44.10	
APRIL...	15th	55.7	30th	38.6	43.27	29th	12¾	8 d'ys		3.025	4.745	9th	.49	2	.158	28	51.4	45.3	47.36
MAY ...	25th	76.9	1st	40.1	52.48	20th	15	5 "		6.33	3.386	29th	.51	11	.109	19	61.0	49.6	53.8
JUNE ...	17th	75.6	5th	45.0	57.97	9th	15	25th	6.28	2.836	27th	.52	15	.094	13	62.4	56.4	59.71	
JULY ...	20th	68.6	27th	49.4	57.6	19 & 24	13½	6 d'ys	4.59	6.106	25th	1.2	3	.197	25	...	...	...	62.6	56.0	59.72	30.33	29.33	29.823	30.33	29.33	29.33	29.33	29.823	29.823
AUGUST	17th	68.9	19th	47.2	57.28	13th	10½	6 "	4.83	1.761	4th	.62	15	.056	13	...	...	...	61.3	53.6	59.91	30.55	29.33	30.071	30.55	29.33	29.33	30.071	30.071	30.071
SEPT....	12th	70.6	21st	45.3	55.93	10th	11½	4 "	4.70	3.378	30th	1.06	16	.111	13	...	...	...	58.6	52.2	56.19	30.38	29.28	30.011	30.38	29.28	29.28	30.011	30.011	30.011
OCT. ...	5th	69.6	25th	39.6	51.54	10th	8	6 "	3.04	1.961	6th	.62	20	.063	10	...	...	...	55.7	43.6	50.99	30.39	29.06	30.221	30.39	29.06	29.06	30.221	30.221	30.221
NOV. ...	8th	56.4	23rd	32.0	44.44	11th	5¾	11 "	1.77	.931	14th	.25	16	.031	10	...	...	...	48.5	39.4	45.03	30.51	29.07	30.048	30.51	29.07	29.07	30.048	30.048	30.048
DEC. ...	31st	55.7	13th	23.0	39.89	4th	3½	23 "	.41	2.456	29th	.64	12	.079	16	12th	9	...	44.0	39.0	41.57	30.57	29.31	29.883	30.57	29.31	29.31	29.883	29.883	29.883		

* Total Rainfall for year: 37.795 ins. † It must be remembered that the recorded temperatures were not taken on the ground level.

‡ The earth thermometer is placed at a depth of one foot below ground level.

A Barograph, presented to the Corporation by the New Brighton Improvement Association in June, has been fixed at the Marine Park. Records were commenced on the 1st July.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR 1920.

(Supplied by Mr. Plummer).

From observations made at the Bidston Observatory :—

1920. Month.	Mean Barometer. in.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
		Mean	Difference from Average.	Amount in.	Difference from Average. in.
January	29.787	42.3	+3.1	2.663	+0.538
February	30.120	43.8	+2.6	2.216	+0.508
March.....	29.839	45.0	+2.8	3.544	+1.642
April.....	29.660	46.3	-1.0	3.969	+2.299
May	29.980	52.9	+1.1	2.711	+0.766
June	30.015	57.8	+0.4	3.679	+1.584
July	29.861	57.2	-3.6	5.374	+2.683
August	30.080	56.4	-4.1	1.633	-1.379
September	30.042	55.5	-0.8	2.582	-0.185
October	29.946	51.1	+1.5	2.070	-1.316
November	30.011	45.8	+2.6	0.646	-1.837
December	29.962	40.5	+0.6	2.256	-0.489
Year	29.942	49.6	+0.4	33.343	+4.814

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE : NEW STREET CENTRE.

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

Up till October the Centre was open on two afternoons a week for Child Welfare work, and one afternoon for Sewing Classes (the latter being run entirely by voluntary effort, whilst the Health Visitors assisted on those afternoons when babies attended). Owing to the crowded state of the rooms on the afternoons when the Centre was opened it was found necessary in October to open on a third afternoon. The services of a Lady Doctor were, in consequence, obtained, and she commenced on October 19th. It was then possible to have a doctor in attendance each time the Centre was opened.

The experiment of using the first floor of New Street Centre for taking in ailing children has been a distinct success. Generally speaking, the babies have done remarkably well. Mothers have been encouraged to come and visit their babies, and they have had ocular demonstration of what can be done for babies by good hygiene, cleanliness and regular feeding.

No doubt it will be advisable to open a Centre in another portion of the district, but owing to the impossibility at the present time of obtaining premises the matter has been left over for further consideration. This work needs development.

Several babies have been taken charge of at the Centre for a time so that their mothers could obtain treatment in sanatoria or other hospitals.

A description of the Centre, with particulars as to staffing, was given in last year's Report (see page 76). It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat in the present Report.

The following figures show details with regard to the

CASES ADMITTED TO NEW STREET CENTRE IN 1920:—

(1) Number remaining in on January 1st, 1920	...	5
(2) Number admitted to December 31st, 1920 (including two re-admissions)	... ..	40
		<hr/>
		45
		<hr/>
(3) Number discharged to December 31st, 1920	...	28
(4) Number died to December 31st, 1920	...	9
(5) Number remaining in on January 1st, 1921	...	8
		Days.
Average duration of stay of discharged cases	...	64·9
Average duration of stay of fatal cases	...	31·5
Average duration of stay of discharged and fatal cases		57·0

REASONS FOR ADMISSIONS.

1. Premature child ; malnutrition ; mother indifferent.
2. Mother working in Centre.
3. Mother died in birth ; premature child.
4. Hydrocephalus.
5. Illegitimate ; much neglected ; ophthalmia and eczema.
6. Mother dying from phthisis ; house overcrowded.
7. Malnutrition ; rickets.
8. Marasmus.
9. No mother ; father aged 65.
10. Losing weight.
11. Premature baby ; mother ignorant.
12. Malnutrition.
13. Mother dead ; premature and malnourished.
14. Mother dead ; no one to look after child.

15. Illegitimate and premature ; child neglected.
16. Mother ignorant ; child not doing well at home.
17. Child very ill ; lost weight rapidly at home ; house overcrowded ; mother helpless.
18. Mother had miscarriage ; no one to look after child.
19. Man's wife left him and there was no one to look after child while he was at work.
20. Child not doing well.
21. A waster ; mother willing, but has large family ; under doctor since two weeks old.
22. Illegitimate ; neglected child.
23. Not doing well ; living in basement ; bad home conditions.
24. Mother in hospital for operation ; no one to look after child.
25. Child ill ; diarrhoea and vomiting ; been ill a fortnight at home.
26. Mother ignorant ; vomiting and diarrhoea for ten days ; house unsatisfactory.
27. Illegitimate ; abscess in breast ; neglected ; emaciated ; very weak.
28. Mother in sanatorium ; child underfed but not ill.
29. Illegitimate ; malnourished ; unsatisfactory and ignorant foster mother.
30. Re-admitted, having lost a pound in a week ; vomiting, diarrhoea and convulsions.
31. Not thriving at home ; badly fed ; home unsatisfactory.
32. Mother ignorant ; child badly fed and losing weight.
33. Home very unsatisfactory ; child losing weight ; mother impossible.
34. Mother, father and child in one room ; mother very ignorant ; child losing weight.
35. One of twins ; father out of work ; mother large family.
36. Not doing well at home ; widow ; very poor.
37. Mother in sanatorium. *Re-admission.*
38. Good home, but baby not thriving ; premature.
39. Mother very ill in hospital ; no one to look after child.
40. Mother ignorant ; child not thriving ; weight stationary.

Number of cases discharged	...	...	...	...	28
(a) In good health	...	...	...	6	
(b) Greatly improved in health	...	...	...	15	
(c) No improvement (baby taken out by mother against advice)	...	...	...	1	
(d) To other Institutions	...	...	...	6	
				—	28
Number of cases of infectious disease :—					
(a) Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2
Number of cases discharged on account of illness	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

INFANTS.

Infants on the books at January 1st, 1920	...	1,260
New cases dealt with during the year	...	568
Attendances of infants at the Centre during the year	...	6,479
Visits to the homes of infants who attend the Centre	...	2,038
Infants on the books at January 1st, 1921...	...	1,828

Note.—The actual number of visits and re-visits paid to ALL infants (whether attending the Centre or not) was 7,118.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Expectant mothers on the books at January 1st, 1920	...	27
New cases dealt with during the year	...	72
Attendances of expectant mothers at the Centre during the year	...	298
First visits to the homes of expectant mothers	...	214
Re-visits to the homes of expectant mothers	...	132
Expectant mothers on the books at January 1st, 1921	...	12

As the foregoing table shows, 568 new cases were registered at the Centre during the year, and of the children so registered and attending, 20 died, giving a mortality rate of 35·2, compared with a rate of 68 for the whole of the Borough. It should be noted that of these deaths four cases attended once only at the Centre, and two attended twice only.

Of the children admitted to the Centre, six died, but the condition of the majority of these was hopeless from the outset.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

A commencement was also made with the Ante-natal work, and the numbers attending showed a progressive increase, as will be seen by the following table :—

October, 1920	...	11
November, „	...	11
December, „	...	16
January, 1921	...	25
February, „	...	36
March, „	...	36

The Inspector of Midwives visits Midwives and attempts to get into touch with expectant mothers, to whom 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. Mothers are also encouraged to attend at the Child Welfare Centre, New Street.

Cases of suspected Venereal Disease are referred to the V.D. Officer, and as the V.D. Nurse also attends the Centre this work is facilitated.

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).

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

CHILDREN.

- 22 to the Victoria Central Hospital (1 in-patient and 21 out-patients).
- 7 to the Southern Hospital, Liverpool.
- 13 to the Children's Infirmary, Liverpool.
- 4 to the St. Paul's Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool.
- 48 to West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home.
- 6 to Heswall Country Hospital.
- 16 (non-pulmonary) to Leasowe Sanatorium.
- 3 to the Leasowe Baby Annexe.
- 3 to the Dental Hospital, Liverpool.
- 29 to Mill Lane Hospital (Diarrhoea, Tuberculosis, etc.).

MOTHERS.

- 6 to the Shaw Street Hospital, Liverpool.
- 7 to the Dental Hospital, Liverpool.
- 27 to Mill Lane Hospital, Wallasey.
- 6 to the Victoria Central Hospital, Wallasey.

The following table gives a summary of

VISITS RE CHILD WELFARE.

First visits re registered births	...	...	...	1,731
Re-visits	"	"	...	5,080
Visits re still-births	...	...	...	21
" ophthalmia cases	...	...	...	62
" puerperal cases	...	...	...	6
Visits to Maternity Centre	...	...	...	470
First visits to homes re expectant mothers	...	...	...	208
Re-visits	"	"	...	138
First visits to homes re infants attending the Centre	...	...	...	*510
Re-visits	"	"	...	*848
Visits re infant deaths...	...	...	...	*30
Visits to all children, 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	1,750

*Included in figures above re Registered Births.

Visits re cases of Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3
„ Measles	...	...	562	} <i>Total Visits to minor Infectious Diseases.</i>	1,170
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	273		
„ Mumps	...	...	77		
„ Chicken Pox	...	...	199		
„ other minor Inf. Diseases	...	...	59		
References to Education Authority	...	...	...	...	712
Enquiry visits	...	...	...	...	437
References to Guardians	...	...	...	...	15
„ N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	17

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, is condensed and passed on to the School Medical Officer for his information, and for incorporation on the child's school card.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The steps taken in connection with enquiries into Still-births are those described on page 86 of last year's Report.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

See page 86 of 1919 Report.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA.

With regard to Epidemic Diarrhoea 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 middensteads 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.

The alterations at “ Highfield ” to make it suitable for use as a Maternity Home are approaching completion. This Institution will be opened during the present year (1921).

MIDWIVES ACT.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT.

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection				
of Bags, Case books, etc.	...	...	...	178
Enquiries re Still-born Children	...	...	...	21
Other Enquiries	...	...	...	47
Total Visits paid under the Midwives Act	...	...	...	246

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>)	91
Notifications of Still-births	21
" " Laying out Dead	2
" " Artificial feeding	4
" " Ophthalmia	2
Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives ...	2
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 91 cases mentioned above :—

Feebleness of Infant	2
Protracted labour	19
Retained Placenta	5
Instrumental Aid	4
Prematurity	8
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	4
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—
Laceration of Perineum	11
Placenta Prævia	1
Inflamed Eyelids	4
Abnormal Presentation	6
Rise of Temperature	4
Abortion	1
Uterine Inertia	7
General Weakness	2
Various other causes	13
	—
	91

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

No changes have been notified during the year in respect to:—

Name	—
Address	—
Notice of intention to cease practice	—
Removal 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 683.

In 2 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 irregularities were in connection with the Non-notification of Ophthalmia; Rise of Temperature; Failure to keep Register entered up; Not remaining with patient until child-birth (child born shortly after her leaving).

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

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Five cases were notified during the year, two proving fatal. Two were in the practice of a Midwife, the others were attended by a Doctor and a Midwife.

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

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

10 Notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been received during the year, namely, 8 from medical practitioners and 2 from midwives. All the cases recovered.

The number of visits by the Lady Inspectors was 62. 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, both being treated as in-patients.

HOME HELPS.

During the year an effort was made to obtain the services of Home Helps, and advertisements were inserted in the local Press inviting applications from people willing to undertake this kind of work. The salary offered was 6/- a day or 9d. an hour. Many hundreds of applications were received, but the vast bulk of those applying were quite unsuitable. 8 were chosen, but then the difficulties commenced. If no charge were made for the Home Helps people were willing to have them, but when the question of re-payment of a portion of the amount was raised

they were not agreeable to avail themselves of their services. The result was that it was not found possible to offer regular employment to any of those whom we had chosen. These, in consequence, slipped off into other occupations, and the provision of Home Helps practically became a "wash-out" during the year, only 5 families availing themselves of their services. People in this district do not seem to be anxious to have helpers in their houses, especially if they have to pay anything for their services.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year the deaths of 130 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 68·9 per 1,000 births, as against 75 in 1919.

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.

WARDS.

WARD NO.	No. of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rates per 1000 Births.
1.....	144	8	55·5
2.....	137	9	65·7
3.....	173	12	69·3
4.....	216	13	60·1
5.....	125	7	56·0
6.....	140	8	57·1
7.....	223	18	80·7
8.....	219	21	95·8
9.....	244	21	86·0
10.....	214	13	60·7
	*51		

* Plus registered elsewhere.

INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.		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	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified... { Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	5	...	6
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	...	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	8
Convulsions
Laryngitis	1	1	...	...	3
Bronchitis	3	10	6	1	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	...	1
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	8
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	4
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	5	2	1	2	10	1	2	...	...	3
Premature Birth	24	1	...	2	27	3	1	...	...	13
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	2	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	31
Other causes...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	1	4	...	8
TOTALS	...	42	7	6	5	60	16	28	22	4	130

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

	1917	1918	1919	1920
1—Common Infectious Diseases caused	6	18	1	7
2—Diarrhoeal Diseases caused	3	6	3	9
3—Wasting Diseases (including Premature Birth, Atrophy and Marasmus) caused	42	35	54	52
4—Tuberculosis Diseases caused	1	4	1	1
5—And other causes, including Respiratory Diseases, Convulsions and Overlying, caused	*51	*60	*48	*61
*Including Bronchitis and Pneumonia	(25)	(29)	(25)	(26)

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

Enquiries made into the feeding of children who have died under the age of one year during the past year showed :—

Infants breast-fed at time of first visit ... ..	... 93%
Infants bottle-fed... ..	... 5%
Infants breast and bottle-fed ... ..	... 2%

Enquiries into 107 of the deaths of infants under one year were made during the year, and these showed that :—

Of those breast-fed	25 died.
Of those bottle-fed	45 „
Of those breast and bottle-fed	12 „
Of those not fed	25 „

Particulars were not ascertained in the remaining 23 cases.

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

First Quarter	42	Third Quarter	23
Second Quarter	28	Fourth Quarter	37

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
1920	130	13·3	68	169

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

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Diarrhoea	5	10	46	0	15	14	4	2	1	2	—	1
Convulsions	14	10	10	10	12	10	7	4	2	9	5	8
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	27	30	20	22	31	30	31	26	25	29	25	26
Enteritis	9	18	13	3	15	8	9	6	2	4	3	8
Premature Birth	27	19	38	29	18	30	19	34	26	19	21	31
Atrophy & Debility	20	3	16	24	23	19	17	16	14	11	19	8
Totals	102	90	143	88	114	111	88	88	70	74	73	82

ADOPTIVE ACTS, &c.

A list of Acts, Orders, and Regulations under which the Department works was given in last year's Annual Report (see page 96). To this must be added the Wallasey Corporation Act, 1920.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Staff of the Department consists of:

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer, W. A. MUIR, M.D. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector, H. C. BASCOMBE, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

One Meat Inspector, who is also Inspector under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts.

Three Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, one Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector.

Five Lady Health Visitors.

Chief Clerk and three Clerks.

The Public Analyst is Mr. T. R. HODGSON, M.A. (Cantab. and Dublin), F.I.C., F.C.S.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following is the accommodation available at

MILL LANE HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	60 beds.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	7 „
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	40 „
Total	...	...	...	...	...	114 „

LEASOWE ROAD SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Small-pox	12 beds.
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.

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

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1919.	Admitted during 1920.	Discharged during 1920.	Died during 1920.	Remaining at end of 1920.	Average Residence in Days.
SMALL-POX (Leasowe Rd. Hosp.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER	23	80	95	...	8	35·4
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Scarlet Fever or doubtful	3	3	5	...	1	10·0
DIPHTHERIA	5	50	49	2	4	27·0
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Diphtheria or doubtful ... ..	...	3	2	1	...	8·3
ENTERIC FEVER ... ..	...	2	1	1	...	47·0
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Enteric Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1·0
PHTHISIS	26	126	108	15	29	71·7
ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALARIA ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	27·0
MEASLES	1	2	3	...	...	14·0
INFLUENZA ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER ADMISSIONS ... ..	...	10	8	2	...	16·1
TOTALS	58	277	271	22	42	—

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 as described on page 101 of the Annual Report for 1919.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

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

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT.

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

8 cases were referred to various institutions during the year, and one case placed under guardianship.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1920.

Steps have been taken during the year under this Act, and the Council appointed one of the Health Inspectors as Rat Officer. His work mainly consists of interviewing and explaining to occupiers different methods suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture for ridding their premises of these pests, and up to the present it has not been found necessary to issue any notices upon occupiers for failing in their duties.

The Corporation in their desire to give every assistance to occupiers have purchased 6 trays for the use of bird lime and "All Climes" rat preparation; 12 Cardo's break-back spring traps, and one wire cage trap. With the exception of 4 spring traps all are in use.

These traps are lent to occupiers on payment of a deposit equal to the cost of the trap. A type-written list of recipes is also left with occupiers of infected premises, so that they may vary their baits.

One large shop in the Borough in which damage to the extent of £2 per day was done, has been entirely freed by means of rat proofing. This method is entirely out of the reach of the ordinary householder, the cost in this case being £1,800, which included new front and fittings.

During the year 200 rats were destroyed.

The Corporation Tip in Gorsey Lane has been almost entirely freed; 1,040 baits were laid down, and with the exception of 12 all were consumed.

At the Wallasey Lairage the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have made special efforts, and during the past five months 717 rats have been destroyed by means of bird lime and rat hunts.

At one stable in Liscard a cage trap and tray are in use, and the occupier reports 100 rats caught and killed, and 500 baits consumed.

The following is a Summary of the work done :--

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	16
No. of Revisits	...	...	...	27
No. of Baits Laid	...	...	...	2,852
No. of Baits Consumed	...	...	...	2,328
No. of Dead Rats	...	...	...	1,122
No. of Interviews	...	...	...	34
No. of Trays in use	...	...	...	6
No. of Traps in use	...	...	...	9

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

A few days prior to the National Rat Week, November 1st to 6th, circulars and pre-paid post cards were forwarded to occupiers of all premises which were likely to harbour rats, asking for their co-operation in our endeavours to make the week a successful one, and asking for information as to the results of any action taken by them. A letter was also sent to the chemists accompanied by a card, asking them to display the latter in their window. This card was for the purpose of instructing the public that effective poisons could be obtained at their establishments, and that any further advice and assistance could be had on applying at the Health Department during specified hours.

The premises to which circulars were sent included Stable Yards, Flour Mills, various Works, Theatres, Picture Houses, Marine Stores, Cowsheds, Slaughter-houses and Lairages, Market Gardens, etc.

No. of Circulars sent out	...	...	...	...	220
No. of Post cards sent out	...	...	...	...	168

12 Post cards only were returned to this office, and these gave the following particulars:—

No. of Rats Killed	...	...	...	...	64
No. of Baits Laid	...	...	...	...	651
No. of Baits Consumed	...	...	...	...	557

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 1920 was 19,350, an increase of 61 as compared with 1919. This figure includes, of course, a certain number of flats which have been formed in recent years from existing houses. The number of new houses certified during the year was 74, as will be seen from the following Table supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

WEEKLY RENTALS.	New Brighton.	Upper Brighton.	North Liscard.	South Liscard	North Egremont.	South Egremont.	North Seacombe.	South Seacombe.	Somerville.	Poulton.	Marlowe.	St. Hilary.	Warren.	Wallasey.	Total.
5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9s. and over	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	30	20	9	3	74

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION,
1ST JANUARY, 1921.

5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9s. and over	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	*52	*58	15	6	5	144

*NOTE.—48 of the 52 houses in course of erection in Poulton Ward are being built by the Corporation. 21 of the 58 houses in course of erection in Marlowe Ward were commenced before the War.

HOUSES CERTIFIED FOR HABITATION SINCE 1911.

The following Table shows the number of new houses certified for habitation since 1911 :—

1911	...	...	600	1916	...	...	76
1912	...	...	417	1917	...	...	12
1913	...	...	410	1918	...	...	3
1914	...	...	424	1919	...	...	3
1915	...	...	254	1920	...	...	74

INHABITED HOUSES.

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the Borough at the end of each year since 1911 (from figures supplied by the Borough Treasurer) :—

Year.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.	Year.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.
1911	16,957	715	1916	18,950	32
1912	17,522	565	1917	19,186	136
1913	17,936	414	1918	19,246	60
1914	18,476	540	1919	19,289	43
1915	18,918	442	1920	19,350	61

POPULATION.

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

GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	...	...	...	...	100,000
(2) General death-rate	...	...	...	...	9.7
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.79
(4) Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	68
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	19,350
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	10,560
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	—

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,714
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	93
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	56
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	222

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
--	---

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	37
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,027
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	2,856
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	82

C. *Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit —
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. —

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

- (1) Name of area :—Mersey Street.
- (2) Acreage :—4·0496 acres (19,600 square yards).
- (3) Number of working-class houses in area :—83.
- (4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced :—503.
- The average population for the past 12 years is 510.

Approximately 8,450 sq. yds. are covered with houses
(including yards).

4,000	„	„	streets and passages.
7,150	„	„	open spaces.
<hr/>			
19,600			
<hr/>			

The unbuilt spaces consist of :—

- (1) The garden of "Lowry Bank," which is fairly well kept.
- (2) The open space belonging to "The Priory," which is covered with temporary erections of all descriptions, in which are kept fowls, pigs, etc., A small portion is under cultivation, but, generally speaking, owing to the derelict character of the buildings, the conditions leave much to be desired.
- (3) A long space behind two houses fronting the river, which is likewise filled with derelict wooden erections in which are kept fowls and animals.
- (4) The land on which the demolished houses formerly stood.

The area is bounded on the East by the Promenade, and on the North by the back passage of Beaconsfield Road, on the West by Demesne Street, and on the South by an irregular line from the Promenade along Ferry View Road, and then along Mersey Street in a Southerly direction to the passage leading to Demesne Street, on the North side of the "Comrades of the Great War" Club.

There is only one entrance for vehicular traffic to the area.

There are additional exits, for foot passengers only, down Ferry View Road, which is a steep and unmade road, to the

Promenade, and to Beaconsfield Road and Demesne Street, respectively, by two back passages.

The houses to which this report refers are :—

Nos. 2 to 46, fronting Demesne Street.

Nos. 2 to 26, 13 to 25, and 31 to 33, fronting Mersey Street.

Nos. 1 to 27, and 2 to 22, Thomas's Buildings, running at right angles to the Northern extremity of Mersey Street.

Nos. 1 to 10, Higher Seacombe.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in Ferry View Road, facing South.

Nos. 1 to 5, Mersey Terrace, Nos. 1 and 2, Mersey Bank, facing the river ; the former approached from Ferry View Road, with back entrances from the court between Higher Seacombe and Ferry View Road houses, and as regards two, through an entry leading to a long piece of ground, at the river end of which the two houses are situated.

In 1908, four houses built in the back yards of the houses fronting Demesne Street, were reported as unfit and demolished, and in 1909, six more houses in the area were reported as unfit and demolished. There is one house in the area against which a Demolition Order is now in force, and four additional houses which were reported as unfit for habitation so long ago as 1911, but no action has been taken owing to shortage of houses.

Mersey Street is a made road, narrow—18 ft. wide, including a 12 ft. carriage-way—but in fairly good condition. Thomas's Buildings road is cobble paved, in very bad condition, pools of filthy water lying about in wet weather. The foreground of the houses in Higher Seacombe is also cobble paved, with a very uneven surface, and in wet weather stagnant water likewise lies about.

Thomas's Buildings and the Court just referred to are unadopted.

The road known as Ferry View Road is not made.

The houses on both sides of Thomas's Buildings are solid-backed, and their yards are on the North side only 11 ft. in breadth by 5 ft. 6 in. deep, and on the south side 4 ft. 6 in. deep by 5 ft. 3 in. in breadth, in the case of the single fronted houses, and 3 ft. 6 in. deep by 14 ft. 6 in. in the case of the double fronted houses.

The houses on the North side are three-storeys high, single fronted.

On the South side four are three-storeys high, single fronted, and the remainder are two storeys high, double fronted.

The water supply for all these houses is from the main, and the supply tap is situated in the back yard.

The other houses on the site have through ventilation, but the back yards are very small, ill paved, and, in some instances partially covered over ; *e.g.*, the back yards of Nos. 7 and 8, Higher Seacombe are only 91 square feet, part of which is covered in, leaving an available open space at the rear of only 16 square feet in the case of No. 7, and 58 square feet in the case of No. 8.

Practically all the houses, with the exception of "Lowry Bank," three houses in Ferry View Road, 4 to 10, Demesne Street, and No. 36, Demesne Street, are old and worn out, externally and internally, the bricks in the majority of instances being perished and greatly in need of pointing. In some instances the chimney-stacks are dangerous owing to these defects.

The drains have been opened up for examination on several occasions in past years, and in connection with the present inspections have been laid bare and examined in 9 places, and in every instance where they have been opened they have been found to be unevenly and irregularly laid, with pipes of varying sizes, with clay and open jointings, and, in one instance, a brick drain was discovered, with no direct connection with the sewer. I have no doubt that in every instance if the drains were laid bare they would be found to correspond with the conditions described above, except where they have been re-laid under notice. It is probable that the drains of all the houses in Demesne Street run under the houses.

It cannot be said that all the houses in the area are unfit for habitation, but, with the exception of those previously mentioned, all are in great need of extensive repair. In my view 56 of the houses are in such a state, owing to lack of repair, and lack of conveniences, as to be unfit for human habitation, and cannot be made fit.

The houses, 13 to 25, Mersey Street, and 4 to 10, Demesne Street, cannot be said to be unfit for habitation, but they fall very far short of being desirable houses, *e.g.*, the houses in Mersey Street have no yards, and no accommodation for drying clothes; whilst some of the rooms of the houses in Demesne Street are exceedingly small. Others have no direct light or opening into the fresh air.

Even in regard to "The Priory," 36, Demesne Street, and the three houses in Ferry View Road, some repairs would be necessary, and with the exception of Ferry View Road, and 4 to 10, Demesne Street, all the drains require to be re-laid. With the possible exception of "Lowry Bank," it is true to say that there is not an entirely satisfactory house in the area, and not one which would conform to a reasonable modern standard. Moreover, in connection with the house No. 36, Demesne Street, it should be mentioned that the ceiling of the living room is at least one foot below the level of the adjoining ground, the room is only 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and so dark that artificial light has to be used continuously. A detailed list of the defects of each house was submitted with the representation.

A comparison of the vital statistics between this area and the Ward of which it forms a part, would not be of value, owing to the difficulty of estimating the population of the Ward. It was only in the 1911 Census that the Ward population was obtainable,

and there is nothing to show how the population of the Ward has since varied.

It is only possible, therefore, to compare the death rate of this area with that of the whole Borough, and this shows that the average death rate for the last 12 years in the area is 21·4 and in the whole Borough 12·3.

The average infantile mortality rate for this area for the same period is 166 per 1,000 births, and for the whole Borough 83 per 1,000 births.

Having in view, therefore, the foregoing facts, the following representation was made :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 TO 1919.

Designation of Area : MERSEY STREET.

Official Representation of the Medical Officer of Health.

To the Council of the COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

I, THOMAS WILLIAM NAYLOR BARLOW, Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Wallasey, do hereby represent that in my opinion, within a certain area, described in the Schedule hereto

- (a) There are certain houses, courts, and alleys which are unfit for human habitation.
- (b) And the narrowness, bad arrangement, and bad condition of the streets and houses, or groups of houses within such area, and the want of light, air and ventilation, and of proper conveniences, or other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the said area, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, courts and alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area, is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area.

Dated this eighteenth day of November, 1920.

SCHEDULE A.

The area to which the above official representation relates (coloured red on the map submitted), is bounded on the East by the Promenade, and on the North by the back passage of Beaconsfield Road, on the West by Demesne Street, and on the South by an irregular line from the Promenade along Ferry View Road, and then along Mersey Street in a Southerly

direction to the passage leading to Demesne Street, on the North side of the "Comrades of the Great War" Club.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE OF 56 UNFIT HOUSES WHICH ARE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING REPRESENTATION.

DEMESNE STREET. Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 38, 40, and 42.
(8 houses).

MERSEY STREET. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30,
32, 31, and 33. (14 houses.)

THOMAS'S BUILDINGS. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19,
21, 23, 25, and 27. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and
22. (25 houses.)

HIGHER SEACOMBE. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. (9
houses.)

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning etc., Act, 1919: 3 houses and 20 flats (converted houses).

HOUSING STAFF.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer:—

Director of Housing (Borough Engineer and Surveyor) part time					1
Assistant Do. whole time... ..					1
Assistant Draughtsman whole time... ..					1
Clerk of Works whole time... ..					1
Total					<hr/> 4 <hr/>

A certain amount of clerical and other assistance is rendered occasionally by various permanent salaried officers of the local authority.

MEASURES CONTEMPLATED TO MEET SHORTAGE.

The two schemes of the Corporation for the provision of new houses were outlined in last year's Report (see page 105). The first scheme was commenced in February, 1920, and comprises 33 houses. The first instalment of the second scheme, which instalment provides for a further 47 houses, was commenced in September, 1920, and further instalments have since been proceeded with. None of the houses above referred to were completed during 1920.

HOUSING SCHEMES OTHER THAN SCHEMES PROCEEDING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

With the exception of one dwelling-house in Breck Road, no new *working-class* houses were erected by private enterprise during the year 1920. Owing to the very material advance in the standard of living and in the absence of any statutory definition of the term "working-class house," it is not possible to make any proper analysis of these figures. I do not consider, however, for various reasons that any of the 74 houses above referred to (with one exception) fall within the generally accepted definition of "working-class houses."

PARTICULARS AS TO NEW SCHEMES IN HAND OR IN CONTEMPLATION.

The Corporation have at present 136 houses actually under contract, which houses are now all nearing completion. A further 67 houses are to be proceeded with as soon as the necessary authorisation can be obtained. The erection of these further 67 houses will complete the Mill Lane Estate. A further scheme at Belvidere Road which provides for the erection of 157 houses has been approved by the Ministry of Health as regards lay-out of site and sewerage, and road foundation has been commenced. The work on this site has recently been temporarily postponed owing to the Regional Commissioner's inability to grant the further necessary sanctions to proceed with the development as regards house plans, estimates, etc. The Corporation's return of housing needs indicates a total of 1,200 houses, but it is not possible at present to say how far this programme will be developed.

EXTENT OF OVERCROWDING AND FITNESS OF HOUSES.

See page 106 of 1919 Report for comments under this heading.

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	...	...	...	...	266
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	—
„ infringements of Sub-let Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	6
„ preliminary intimations given to comply	...	...	...	...	6
„ 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	...	...	...	...	45
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	—
„ infringements of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	7
„ 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 1920.

APPENDIX

REPORT WITH RECORD TO THE
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
DURING 1881

**County Borough of Wallasey
Education Committee.**



ANNUAL REPORT

**ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN**

FOR THE YEAR

1920.

TOWN HALL, WALLASEY,

April 30th, 1921.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1920 on the Medical Inspection of children in the Elementary Schools.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the Board of Education a much more detailed account of the work done, and on various matters connected with the work, is required this year, and will be found in the following pages.

While fully appreciative of the work done by the part-time officers, under the new arrangements which begin on April 1st, 1921, by which a whole-time officer is appointed to do the work of school medical inspection, and who will be on my staff, I shall be brought into much closer touch with the work. This cannot help but be of great advantage, not only to myself, but to the community.

The work done during the year has been more or less of a routine character, the only innovations being the work of the school dentist, whose report is appended to this, and the appointment of a specialist, Dr. Sanderson, to remove tonsils and adenoids. This work was commenced in November, 1920, and some two dozen cases per month have been successfully operated upon since the work was commenced.

I must thank the Committee for the consideration always given to proposals which I have put before them.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Schools Medical Officer.

STAFF.

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

Medical Officer of Health and Schools Medical Officer.

CHARLES WILSON, M.B., Ch.B. (*Secondary Schools*), and

THOMAS BROWN, M.D., D.P.H. (*Elementary Schools*),
Part-time Assistant Schools Medical Officers.

FREDERICK LYBURN, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ireland), *Anæsthetist.*

C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S., (*School Dentist*).

Miss E. W. NICHOLLS, (*Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute*),

AND

Mrs. B. CHAPPELLS (*Trained Nurse*),

School Nurses.

G. E. HUGHES, Education Office (*Secondary Schools*),

R. L. BASCOMBE, Education Office (*Elementary Schools*),
Clerical Assistants.

The accommodation at the Council Schools is for 8,154 scholars, and in the non-provided Schools is 3,315, or a total of 11,469.

The following is a list of Schools, and the accommodation in each.

ELEMENTARY.

NAME	ACCOMMODATION
MANOR ROAD COUNCIL :—	
Boys'	458
Girls'	394
Infants'	300
	— 1,152

NAME	ACCOMMODATION
ST. ALBAN'S R.C. :—	
Mixed	300
Infants'	120
	— 420
SOMERVILLE COUNCIL :—	
Boys'	350
Girls'	350
Mixed Juniors'	500
Infants'	334
	— 1,534
SEACOMBE R.C. (ST. JOSEPH'S) :—	
Mixed	378
Infants'	262
	— 640
RIVERSIDE COUNCIL :—	
Senior Boys'	340
Senior Girls'	348
Mixed Juniors'	310
Infants'	340
	— 1,338
SEACOMBE C. OF E. (ST. PAUL'S) :—	
Boys'	193
Girls'	202
Infants'	268
	— 663
ST. MARY'S C. OF E. :—	
Boys'	233
Girls'	253
Infants'	257
	— 743
CHURCH STREET COUNCIL :—	
Boys'	340
Girls'	340
Infants'	350
	— 1,030
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD COUNCIL :—	
Boys'	330
Girls'	330
Infants'	340
	— 1,000

NAME	ACCOMMODATION
POULTON COUNCIL :—	
Boys'	330
Girls'	330
Infants'	340
	— 1,000
VAUGHAN ROAD COUNCIL :—	
Mixed	400
Infants'	300
	— 700
NEW BRIGHTON HIGHER ELEMENTARY :—	
Boys'	200
Girls'	200
	— 400
MAGAZINE LANE C. OF E. :—	
Mixed	217
Infants'	105
	— 322
EGERTON STREET C. OF E. :—	
Mixed	272
Infants'	88
	— 360
NEW BRIGHTON (SS. PETER & PAUL'S), R.C. :—	
Mixed	114
Infants'	53
	— 167
	—
Total	11,469

HIGHER.

NAME	ACCOMMODATION
WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	640
WALLASEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	560
OLDERSHAW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS ...	360
OLDERSHAW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ...	360

The average attendance during the year was 6,911, or 88·3% in the Council Schools, and 2,736 or 86·4% in the non-provided Schools, and at the Lucerne Road Special School 33, or 72·6%.

CO-ORDINATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is also principal Schools Medical Officer. As Medical Officer of Health he is in charge of the Infant Welfare Centre, and arranges for children to be admitted to the beds in special Children's Hospitals and Convalescent Homes allocated to, and paid for by, the Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. These institutions include two beds for children with surgical tuberculosis at Heswall, and eight beds at Leasowe Hospital; also eight beds for children at the West Kirby Convalescent Home. Children are admitted to the above institutions within the limits of age set out in the rules of those institutions, quite irrespective of whether they attend school or not.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no nursery schools established in the Borough.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The hygienic conditions of all the Council Schools are excellent as regards their position, ventilation, lighting, warming, sanitation, sanitary conveniences and lavatories. The water supply of all is from the Council's mains. The school rooms and cloak rooms are kept clean, and the general arrangements of the cloak rooms are quite satisfactory.

The same cannot be said of the non-provided schools. St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Egerton Street, Magazine Lane, SS. Peter and Paul's, the one exception being the Infants' Department of St. Alban's, which is a modern school. The others are old buildings. The ventilation, lighting and warming of all of them are by no means perfect. The sanitary conveniences and lavatories also are old fashioned, generally speaking, whilst some may be said to be unsatisfactory.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The Board's schedule of medical inspection has been followed, and children are medically examined at the following age groups:—

Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	ages 4 to 6
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	„ 8 to 9
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	„ 12 to 13

Uncleanliness.

Previous to the routine medical inspection parents are advised and invited to be present. In the majority of cases such children as need it are bathed or otherwise cleaned, and have their dirty underclothes changed before they present themselves to the Medical Officer. They are thus seen under the best conditions as regards cleanliness, and in these cases the routine medical inspection does not afford the best opportunity of judging the average condition of cleanliness, and other results of parental supervision. Such conditions are best determined at the cleansing surveys held without previous warning at the schools while the children are in class. In those cases where dirty conditions are discovered the parents are warned, and required to effect the necessary cleansing. Where verminous conditions are discovered the children are, in addition, excluded from school, and before being permitted to resume attendance they are required to present themselves for examination by the doctor at the Clinic.

Minor Ailments.

The majority of the minor ailments are caused by dirty conditions, either of the home or the person; and of the children coming up to the Clinic during the year many appear over and over again suffering from similar conditions due to the dirty state of the house or surroundings. Minor ailments requiring operative interference are sent on to the Hospital and are dealt with there. The results of the treatment of children attending the Clinic have, in the main, been very successful, and it may be said that they compare very favourably with the out-patient work of any hospital, the children not being kept attending for any length of time.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

The anæsthetic used is nitrous oxide, which enables many cases to be dealt with in the minimum of time, and causes the child less suffering when the operation is over. Beds are provided for such cases as may be more seriously affected by the operation. Thus far, however, it has not been found necessary to detain any child over night. The objections of parents to having the operation performed are, in many instances, speedily removed when the advantages which will accrue to the child are pointed out.

Tuberculosis.

No child has been found suffering from active tuberculosis of the lungs, but provision has been made at Mill Lane Hospital for the admission of such children as show a tendency thereto, or whose general condition suggests the need of rest, fresh air and good food to bring them back to a more robust state of health. They are kept there until the improvement in their health warrants discharge.

The tubercular bone and joint conditions are dealt with satisfactorily at one of the large hospitals in Liverpool.

Skin Diseases.

The most troublesome skin diseases are impetigo and ringworm. In impetigo, where the active and intelligent co-operation of the parent can be relied upon, the disease quickly yields to treatment; but in the case of those children whose parents are negligent the disease persists for some time.

In the case of ringworm the persistent attention of the nurse, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, has succeeded in yielding good results. In only one instance can it be said that the case proved somewhat intractable, the case still remaining under treatment after eighteen months. In justice to the Clinic it should be mentioned that the child has not attended continuously, but at intervals has been taken to one or other private practitioners.

Vision.

All cases of defective vision are now examined by the Medical Officer. The children visit at Central Park, where homatropine is used and the refraction worked out. The children return in a week's time, when they are fitted with suitable lenses and measured for frames. When the glasses are supplied in due course the children are again examined by the Medical Officer in order to enable him to ascertain whether or not the correct glasses have been supplied.

Ear Disease and Hearing.

These cases are seen on Saturday mornings. Where the trouble is due primarily to adenoids the case is referred to Dr. Sanderson for operation, and where in other cases the disease proves intractable it is referred to the Victoria Central Hospital for further advice by the specialist there.

If parents could be made to realise the value of early treatment these cases would turn out to be more successful, and on a recurrence the treatment would be much easier and the results very much better.

Crippling Defects.

A register has been made of children suffering from crippling defects. They are referred to special hospitals for treatment as far as possible, and are followed up by the School Nurses and Health Visitors to their homes. Difficulty has been experienced in regard to this work owing to the fact that mothers experience great difficulty in being able to take their children to the special hospitals, which are situated in Liverpool, owing to the time involved in going to the hospital and in waiting to be seen by the doctor. During the coming year this will be to some extent obviated. The Council have agreed to appoint an orthopædic surgeon, who will visit at the school Clinic once a quarter, for which visit all the crippled children can be rounded up and seen by this specialist, who will advise as to their further treatment. The Committee have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of a skilled orthopædic Surgeon, viz., the senior Medical Officer at Leasowe, and also the honorary Surgeon at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. This appointment will offer the double advantage of having not only a skilled man to attend the children, but, as most of the children will have been under his care either at the Southern or the Leasowe Hospital, their treatment can be followed up by the same surgeon who first treated them in hospital.

Infectious Disease.

Cases of suspected or infectious disease are notified by the teacher to the Director of Education, and are passed by him to the Medical Officer of Health. They are visited by the Health Visitors and suitable action taken.

There has been no disturbance of the school arrangements involved by the medical inspection of school children (Article 43 B and 44 H of the Elementary Provision Code, 1919).

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed during the year owing to the incidence of infectious disease.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Uncleanliness.

12,092 children were examined at fifty-nine cleansing surveys. If, at the cleansing survey, a child is found to be neglected and dirty, it is examined in a separate room. Should pediculi be found either on the clothes or the skin the child is excluded from the school, and kept out until it has been cleansed. In every instance this cleansing has been done by the parent. The experience of the nurses is that the same offenders come up time after time. Children who have nits in the hair are sent to the Clinic the following morning, and the nurses are usually successful in persuading the parents to have the hair cut short. All unclean cases are followed to their homes. The results are very satisfactory in the majority of cases, but there are a few families in which it is a most difficult problem to discover how to turn the temporary improvement which always results, into a permanent one.

(a) Minor Ailments.

The School Clinic is open every morning in the week (for defects treated see tables). Here again it is found that the same children with septic sores, and other conditions caused by neglect, appear at the Minor Ailment Clinic over and over again. The nurses inform me that some fifty families keep the Minor Ailment Clinic going.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Tonsils Clinic is now in full working order, and Dr. Sanderson operates on some dozen cases once every fortnight. Beds are provided for those children who are unable to return home after the operation. When the arrears of cases have been worked off it is probable that one operation day a month will suffice. The tonsils and adenoids are removed under gas. The cases requiring operation are discovered at the routine medical inspections.

(c) Tuberculosis.

All children suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, and the treatment suggested by him is carried out; that is, they are either sent to institutions, attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse, or are referred to their own doctors for treatment.

(d) Skin Disease.

There is no special clinic for skin disease. All these cases are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, as are also external cases of eye disease.

These cases are treated at the Clinic under the direction of the Schools Medical Officer; when extra advice is necessary the aid of the specialist is invoked.

(e) Vision.

From January to June the Eye Clinic was held one afternoon a week, and from June onwards two afternoons a week. Each child visits the Clinic twice, once for the application of homatropine, and the following week for the prescription. 59 of the 222 children were suffering from squint.

The former procedure with regard to the obtaining of spectacles was not satisfactory. The children had been in the habit of attending at the opticians to be measured for spectacles. Repeatedly the parents did not go on the day the prescription was given, or, if the child went alone, it might not find the optician's shop, and might lose the prescription, with the result that the completion of the case was delayed. Arrangements have now been made whereby the optician himself will attend at the clinic to measure the child for its glasses, and on the following week the child will receive the glasses at the clinic from the optician, the doctor then examining to see if the glasses fit.

(f) Ear Disease.

There is no special ear clinic. Otorrhoeas are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, and there is no treatment beyond removing external defects.

DENTAL.

The School Dentist has been at work all the year: his report is appended.

SCHOOL CLINIC, WALLASEY, *April 1st, 1921.*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to present the first Annual Report of the Wallasey Dental Clinic, which was opened for the treatment of cases on January 19th, 1920. This being the first annual report I do not consider it to be a normal report, as of

course the first month or two of the Clinic's being was largely experimental—not experimental in the details of the treatment carried out, but in the sense that the best means of calling of children for treatment, of examining schools, and of recording the results of the treatment carried out, had to be found out by experiment, I consider that the method finally decided is as nearly ideal for this particular district as it is possible to devise. The clerical work is divided between the Education Office and the Clinic in such a way that as little of the routine clerical work as possible is done at the Clinic, the Clinic itself being devoted solely to treating cases and keeping the record of all cases treated. An excellent feature of the system is the co-operation of the Director of Education and his staff, who are always willing to be of assistance to me. It has taken just over one year to make a complete circuit of examination and treatment of all the schools in the district, treating only the children of the 6-8 years group as routine cases. A very large number of older children have been attended to, including a number of both sexes from the Oldershaw Secondary School. Most of these secondary school cases were referred to me by the doctor examining the school, though a certain number came to the Clinic through hearing of it from others.

At this point I may mention that with very rare exceptions I make it my policy never to refuse treatment to a child of either sex over the age of eight years, as I find they are willing to come for treatment at times when it is impossible to get the young children to attend. Such times are Saturday mornings and holiday times. I have found that the percentage of children of the 6-8 years group who will attend the Clinic during these times is so small that it is waste of time and money to notify them to attend. I put this down not so much to unwillingness on the part of parent and child—though of course such unwillingness certainly exists—as to the fact that for the child to attend at the School Clinic on holiday when it is not at school puts the responsibility of getting the child to the Clinic on the parent, whereas when the child is at school the teacher usually sees that the child gets to the Clinic in time for its appointment. I have found this a very important point with the mothers of large families, who have small children at home and no servant. To such a mother the keeping of an appointment at 11 a.m. probably means the household in a hopeless muddle for the whole

of that particular morning, and naturally an unwillingness to attend thus arises. I have found, however, that the holidays and Saturday mornings can be occupied by attending to much older children who will submit to the more complicated forms of treatment it is impossible to carry out on small children. These patients range in age from 12-16 years, and include Central School and secondary school pupils. The parents are usually of a better class, and only too anxious and pleased to have their children's teeth properly attended to. During term time I attend to such children, but the number that can be receiving treatment at any one time is small, and I frequently have a waiting list. At this point I would like to explain a complication which has arisen, and which partly bears on the question of treating older children (special cases). It is a fairly simple matter to treat a school near to the Clinic, but the difficulties grow bigger as the schools grow more distant. The question is, how are children to get to and from the Clinic? There is no direct car or bus route from St. George's Road School to the Clinic, and the walk must be nearly a mile; the same applies to Egerton Street, with the exception that there is a direct car. It can be seen that in dealing with such a school an appreciable time must be allowed for the children to get to and from the Clinic. Thus children from St. George's Road, if they are to get back home or to school at 12 o'clock, i.e., in reasonable time to get their dinners before afternoon school, must leave the Clinic at 11-30 in the morning, whilst they cannot arrive before 10 a.m. The afternoon is simpler, though parents do not like small children arriving home much after four, particularly in the winter. The gaps of time I fill up by attending to the older cases and children from near schools before and after the 6-8 group. In addition, when dealing with these distant schools, there are always a large number of parents who, though willing to have their children treated, either are unable or unwilling to come with them to the Clinic. As a matter of fact quite a number are unable to do so, usually from domestic reasons. The only way to get the children to the Clinic is either to send a teacher or an older girl in charge, and in either case the course is one which no head teacher is over willing to take.

Undoubtedly, however, some method will in time have to be devised of bringing the children to the treatment, or taking the treatment to the children at these distant schools. I do not

doubt that the difficulty of getting to and from the Clinic is a large cause of refusals of treatment, and I regret to state that many parents probably cannot afford the car fares necessary, or if they can afford, grudge paying them, and, as very often to complete the treatment of a child may necessitate four or more visits I do not doubt many parents object to spending the money.

A few notes on the more technical aspect of the treatment may be of interest. I do not advocate wholesale extraction of decayed temporary teeth, chiefly because if I were to do so the attendances at the Clinic would drop 50 per cent., and I would lose many opportunities of doing good work by inserting permanent fillings in the permanent teeth. My policy at present is, in order of importance.

- 1.—Save permanent teeth by filling.
- 2.—Extract septic and painful teeth.
- 3.—Extract teeth causing mal-occlusion.
- 4.—*Extract all bad and unsaveable teeth if the parent is willing.*

It is my intention as time passes, and as confidence in the Clinic and the treatment there grows, to gradually use my persuasive powers to get as many of these decayed baby teeth extracted as possible, and in fact I have already commenced to do so, particularly with parents I know well. Unfortunately the ignorance of the parents, *even of the best classes*, concerning the simplest facts of their children's teeth is so appalling that the work is of necessity slow. It is a curious fact that in comparison with the number of teeth decayed toothache is comparatively rare, and to convince a parent that a child should have eight or more teeth out when it has never suffered from toothache is not easy. My practice in such a case, where a number of baby teeth are decayed, and which I do not consider likely to be successful if filled, and when the teeth are neither septic nor painful, is to arrange with the parent to bring the child as soon as it gets the slightest touch of toothache, and thus have the tooth extracted. I find this plan works excellently.

I am attempting to run the Clinic as nearly on the lines of a private practice as possible, and to get the parents to feel quite at ease in coming to see me for advice on the teeth of any member of their family who is at school. In many cases I have given advice and treatment to large families, starting with the six-year old "baby," and finishing up by examining the teeth of the

eldest, just before he leaves school. I consider it most important that a feeling of confidence in the Clinic should be built up at first, even if it means to some extent giving way to the ignorance of the parents. There is, of course, a constant stream of children in and out, coming in to have aching teeth extracted. I may mention here that weather has an important influence on the numbers attending the Clinic, and that on a very wet day I can usually depend on a poor attendance.

Despite these facts, however, the first year of the Clinic has been remarkably successful. An average of between 65-70% of the 6-8 year group have accepted treatment and have been treated. I find that in most cases of new Dental Clinics an average of 40% for the first year is considered good, and that 60-70% acceptance is often not reached for several years. As far as I can judge at the moment I can just about manage to handle the 6-8 year group and the usual special cases, but any extension of the treatment to other age groups or the extension of the benefits to the secondary schools would necessitate the appointment of an assistant School Dentist. Incidentally I do not doubt that the extension of the scheme to the secondary schools would be very popular with the parents, if those having children at the Oldershaw School are anything to go by. I am constantly told by parents that they consider the School Dental Service a very fine thing, for which they would have been very grateful in their own youth.

I am also frequently told by parents that the improvement in health and freedom from minor sickness in children who have had their mouths put in good condition is extremely marked. The attached tables give the total of work done during the year. The need for a Clinic was very great, as is shown by the fact that only fourteen children in a hundred have perfect teeth. A perfect mouth is rare enough to provoke comment.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S.,

School Dentist.

(d) TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	...	...	30
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment	...	...	...	449
Total number of attendances made by Children	...	...	...	3,719
Number of Permanent Teeth—				
Extracted	...	...	...	128
Filled	...	...	...	2,135
Number of Temporary Teeth—				
Extracted	...	...	...	1,077
Filled	...	...	...	352
Total number of Fillings	...	...	...	2,487
Number of administrations of General Anaesthetic	...	...	...	47
Number of Other Operations—				
Permanent	...	...	...	21
Temporary	...	...	...	76
Children Inspected	...	...	...	*1,809
Referred for Treatment	...	...	...	1,549
Actually Treated (69·8 per cent.)	...	...	...	1,081
Special Cases	...	...	...	583

*86 per cent. of Children have carious teeth.

Open Air Education.

There are no open air schools nor open air class rooms. It is a frequent practice in the summer, when the weather is fine, for the teachers to hold some classes in the playground. Teachers do this on their own initiative.

School Journeys are taken in connection with some schools on Saturdays. Generally speaking this work has been affected by ruling as to non-payment of expenses by the scholars.

School Camps : none.

Day Open Air Schools. A site has been obtained, but the work is not being proceeded with owing to Circular 1190 from the Board.

Physical Training.

There is no organizer of Physical training. The work is taken in all schools by the teachers, most of whom have attended a special course of lessons in the latest syllabus issued by the Board. The system of organised games, most of which are taken during school hours, is very complete indeed, and is worked under the Wallasey Elementary Schools Sports Association, which is financed by the Education Committee.

Provision of Meals.

It has not been found necessary to open a school canteen during the year. Individual cases have been dealt with at the various schools.

School Baths.

There are no school baths, but arrangements are in force by which the children of all the schools attend the public baths weekly. Boys and girls are taught swimming.

Co-operation of Parents.

Notices are sent to parents requesting their presence at the ordinary routine medical inspection. A much greater proportion attend now than formerly used to attend. Their presence has been efficacious in regard to the subsequent treatment.

Co-operation of Teachers.

Every assistance has been given by the teachers in facilitating the work of medical inspection, and in obtaining treatment for those requiring it.

School Attendance Officers.

The School Attendance Officers have also assisted greatly, especially in the following up of cases. Infectious cases found by them on their visits to homes are reported to the Medical Officer of Health; ordinary cases are referred to the School Clinic.

Voluntary Bodies.

The only voluntary association which assists materially in facilitating the work of medical inspection, etc., is the N.S.P.C.C. The Inspector frequently visits the School Clinic, and those cases in which the parents do not send the children regularly for treatment, or where the children appear uncared for or neglected in any way are referred to the Inspector for enquiry. Very great improvement, as a rule, followed the visits of the Inspector.

Occasionally a prosecution has been undertaken by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the

cruelty consisting in allowing them to be verminous, and convictions have been obtained. This procedure is much more rapid than the one ordinarily followed by Education Committees.

Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.

A register has been compiled of all those children who are defective or suffering from any of the above disabilities, and, where possible, institutions have been found for them. Those found uneducable are referred to the Mental Deficiency Committee. All cases at home are supervised by the Health Visitors under the Health Committee. For the past 12 months a special school for weakly and suspected defective children has been established in Lucerne Road. 5 Blind children attend certified schools in Liverpool; 10 Deaf children attend the certified school in Oxford Street, Liverpool, and 1 Epileptic child attends certified school at Maghull.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Arrangements have been made by which all the children in secondary schools will have been medically examined by the end of March, 1921.

The arrangements for the treatment of defects found follow exactly on the lines of those followed in elementary schools, no distinction being made.

DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

There are no Day continuation schools.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Bye-laws were approved under the Employment of Children Act, 1918, and are now in force.

The medical cards of all leavers are forwarded to the Juvenile Bureau, and the information is used in assisting to find suitable occupations for the children.

Special Enquiries.

No special enquiries have been made by members of the school medical staff during the year.

Medical Inspection Tables for 1920.

TABLE I.

(a) AGES OF CHILDREN EXAMINED IN 1920.

AGE.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.
IV.	165	—	—	123	—	—
V.	498	—	—	462	—	—
VI.	170	—	—	170	—	—
VII.	33	—	—	45	—	—
VIII.	—	543	—	—	506	—
IX.	—	60	—	—	39	—
X.	—	3	—	—	10	—
XI.	—	4	—	—	—	—
XII.	—	—	424	—	—	411
XIII.	—	—	43	—	—	39
XIV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*866	610	467	*800	555	450

1943

1805

Grand Total 3748

*Includes a balance of Third Term Admissions from 1919 as follows :—Boys, 194 ; Girls, 187.

(b) SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Special cases (boys and girls)	266
Re-examinations (<i>i.e.</i> , Number of Children Re-examined) ...	943

(c) INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN.

Number of Individual Children Inspected... ..	4,275
---	-------

TABLE II.
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1920.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.
MALNUTRITION	—	74	1	6
UNCLEANLINESS—				
Head	175	14	65	—
Body	7	79	6	2
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	3	1	78	—
Body	—	1	29	—
Scabies	2	2	74	—
Impetigo	11	5	198	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	3	3	—	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis	13	8	55	—
Conjunctivitis	1	2	34	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	12	—
Corneal Opacities	—	1	—	—
Defective Vision	101	122	17	4
Squint	36	29	6	2
Other conditions	3	2	3	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	5	11	8	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	22	6	6	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	23	124	1	2
Adenoids	14	32	9	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	22	43	—	—
Other conditions	—	—	—	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	8	6	—	—

TABLE II.—*Continued*

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	17	3	—	—
TEETH—	See Special Report.			
(Dental Diseases)				
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	—	14	—	—
Functional	—	—	—	5
Anaemia	—	—	—	—
Other Defects	—	1	—	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis... ..	1	3	1	1
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	1	1	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	1	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	2	—	—
Spine	—	1	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	1	3	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other forms	—	2	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	—	2	—
Other conditions	—	2	—	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	4	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	2	—	—
Other Forms	2	2	—	—
OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES	10	2	56	11

Number of Individual Children having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation—1343.

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1920.

(a) TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	78	78	—	78
Body	29	29	—	29
Scabies	74	74	—	74
Impetigo	198	198	—	198
Minor Injuries	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	405	405	—	405
EAR DISEASE (Otorrhoea)... ..	97	97	—	97
EYE DISEASE (External and other)	164	164	—	164
MISCELLANEOUS	206	206	—	206

(b) TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.

Referred for Refraction	343
Submitted to Refraction—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital)	229
By Private Practitioner or Hospital... ..	25
Otherwise	2
	256
For whom Glasses were prescribed	229
For whom Glasses were provided	229
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	—
Received other Forms of Treatment	—
For whom no treatment was considered necessary... ..	4

(c) TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment	235
Received Operative Treatment—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital)	*44
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	9
	53
Received other forms of Treatment	—

*Four Secondary School cases have been treated in addition to this.

TABLE V.
SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN
TABLE IV. (A, B, C, D, & F.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments	1,251	1,251	—	1,251
Visual Defects	343	229	27	256
Defects of Nose and Throat	235	*44	9	53
Dental Defects.....	†2,118	1,664	—	1,664
Other Defects	105	18	87	105
	4,052	3,206	123	3,329

*Four Secondary School cases in addition to above total.

†Includes 569 specials.

TABLE VI.
SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED
AT THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

1. The total number of children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections	3,748
2. The number of Children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition	74
Skin Disease	31
Defective Vision (including Squint)	288
Eye Disease	30
Defective Hearing	16
Ear Disease... ..	28
Nose and Throat Disease	258
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ...	14
Defective Speech	20
Dental Disease (<i>see</i> separate Dentist's Report) ...	—
Heart Disease—	
Organic	14
Functional	—
Anaemia	—
Other defects	1
Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	6
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary—Definite	1
Suspected	—
Non-Pulmonary	9
Disease of the Nervous System	3
Deformities	11
Other Defects and Diseases	12
3. The number of Children in (1) suffering from Defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	512
4. The No. of Children in (1) (&c., &c.), who were referred for treatment	304
5. The number of Children in (4) who received Treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, etc.)... ..	233