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REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough of Wallasey,

AND ON THE WORK OF

School Medical Inspection

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

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.

WALLASEY :
WILLMER BROS. & CO., LTD., 47, BOROUGH ROAD.

1922.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1921.

Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR J. McMILLAN, M.B.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR S. H. ROBERTS.

MR. ALDERMAN WALTER EASTWOOD, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN.

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

MR. COUNCILLOR D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. CLARKE CURRIE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. W. DALE, M.B.

MRS. COUNCILLOR R. J. DEAN.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. GOURLEY.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. HUGHES.

MR. COUNCILLOR L. O. MORRIS.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. SHAW.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. A. THOMAS, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. WRIGHT.

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN C. HEWETSON NELSON, J.P.).

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1921.

Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

MR. COUNCILLOR G. A. BURROWS.

MRS. COUNCILLOR R. J. DEAN.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. F. GIBSON.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. GOURLEY.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. W. W. HUDDLESTON.

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. McMILLAN, M.B.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. PEACE.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. RAWLINSON.

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND

MRS. BOWER and Mrs. J. PEACE.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1921.

Area in acres	3,408
Census Population, June, 1921	89,600
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st	19,503
Rateable Value, 1921-22	£638,692 10s.
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes..	£2,490
Number of Persons per house at time of 1921 Census ..	4.59
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	18.3
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	10.7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	59
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	—
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis	16
" " " " " (under 1 year) ..	14
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	8.5
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhœa) per 1,000 persons living	0.26
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	0.84
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	1.3

Public Health Department,

March, 1922.

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 Fourteenth Annual Report on the health of the Borough, in compliance with the duty statutorily placed upon me.

The Ministry of Health now only require a full report every fifth year, and considerably abridged reports for the remaining four. This is highly satisfactory. It will not involve any less clerical work, because statistics will have to be presented in full in the fifth year, but it will allow of considerable economy in printing in the intervening four years.

In a circular just received from the Ministry of Health it is stated that "the Government have noted with satisfaction the decided opinion of the Committee on National expenditure as to the value of the objects aimed at by the Grant-aided Public Health Services," and they go on to say that the Government will make such provision "as will enable the existing standard of provision in the Public Health Services to be maintained, and, they hope, some moderate development to be undertaken in directions considered to be essential on Grants of Public Health." Further on they state that the above observations "apply to the main Grant-aided Services of Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases." I am sure this Committee will also feel some satisfaction that the work coming under their supervision is considered by the Geddes Committee to be worth the money paid for it.

For 1921 the gross death rate was 10.7. This is the lowest death rate on record except for 1920; but it must be remembered that that year's rate was calculated on a population in excess of the real population as shown by the Census, and was, therefore, an under-estimate. The gross death rate, therefore, of 10.7 is the lowest on record.

The infant mortality of 59 per thousand births is also the lowest on record. This is an exceedingly satisfactory position. When I was a student of public health, now more than twenty years ago, unfortunately, the infantile mortality rates throughout the country ranged between 130 and over 200 per thousand births, and we were taught that if that rate could be reduced to 100 we had reached the irreducible minimum. That irreducible minimum has, in fact, been reduced to very nearly one-half. I know quite well that it is impossible to point to any particular public health measure and say that that measure has had this or that effect, but I have no hesitation whatever in ascribing

the extraordinary fall which has taken place in the infant mortality rate as in very large part due to the special measures which were inaugurated some twenty years ago for the express purpose of diminishing the high rates of infant mortality which then were common. I know there are some agnostics who will controvert the conclusion to which I have just given expression, but enquiries into the alarming mortality amongst children brought certain facts to the surface. The consideration of these facts led to the inauguration of certain measures having for their objects the lowering of this mortality. These measures were put into operation, and a marked diminution in mortality has, in fact, resulted. Why, therefore, should we now deny that it is these measures which were instituted for a specific purpose which have effected the purpose they were designed to effect? It is satisfactory to know at any rate, that the Government are under no such delusion, and even in these days of economy and restricted expenditure are convinced that the results more than justify the expenditure, and have intimated, not only that no cuts have been made, but that even slight developments will be allowed.

Our arrangements for dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare may now be considered complete, with the single exception of an ante-natal Clinic, and this the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have unanimously agreed to establish during the coming year. We now have a Child Welfare Centre with eight beds for ailing babies, convalescent beds for children up to thirteen, convalescent from serious illness, a Maternity Home, and a sufficient staff of health visitors for work in the homes. Provision for home helps was made, but this measure proved a failure. There were very few applications for their services, and those who applied generally withdrew their application when they discovered they would be expected to pay something (whatever amount their circumstances allowed) towards the cost.

There were no special causes influencing the public health of the district during the year. An epidemic of influenza, not so severe as the last, appeared just at the end of the year.

There was a greatly increased scarlet fever incidence in the latter portion of the year, generally of a very mild type, and, although in the year there were 494 cases, there were only three deaths.

There were no deaths from measles. It is also a rare occurrence that in a town of approximately 100,000 inhabitants, there should not be a single death from measles during the year.

There is very little improvement in the housing conditions, and several gross cases of overcrowding have occurred from time to time, but it is impossible to take effective action under present conditions.

I may mention the establishment during the year of the Maternity Home at "Highfield." This establishment is now on the high road to success. It certainly fills a great need in the district, and cannot fail but have a markedly beneficial influence from an educative point

of view alone on the mothers, especially mothers for the first time who are patients there. The knowledge they gain in the upbringing of their offspring is an asset which will remain with them throughout their lives.

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.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 3,408.

Population (1921 Census), 89,600.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 19,503.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)—Figures not yet available.

Rateable value—£638,692 10s.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£2,490.

Wallasey is eighth in the list of those large towns which had an increase of more than 10% in population since the last Census, the percentage increase being 15.6.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births (Legitimate) . . .	1573	820	753	Birth Rate (R.G.) 18.3
(Illegitimate) ..	67	28	39	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals ..	1640	848	792	

Deaths—960.

Death Rate (R.G.), 10.7

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—8.

From sepsis, 3. From other causes, 5.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—59.

Legitimate rate—55. Illegitimate Rate—14.9*

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—Nil.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages)—8.

„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—16.

The Diarrhoea deaths occurred as follows :—

2 in First Quarter of year.

2 in Second Quarter of year

5 in Third Quarter of year.

7 in Fourth Quarter of year.

Three of the above were transferred to the Borough, the children having died outside the district.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths all Ages.	Deaths at Ages.							65 & over.
				0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	96	57	12	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever.....	494	190	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Typhus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid.....	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Phthisis.....	198	113	76	..	1	..	3	14	34	22	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	..	20	4	2	4	..	3	3	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Myelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms).....	65	2	71	3	6	5	1	5	16	18	17
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	940	366	188	7	10	12	14	26	55	43	21

RATIO OF UN-NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES TO NOTIFIED CASES.

In eight instances the first intimation of the existence of Tuberculosis cases was through the local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns. In three others the first intimation of the case was received after admission to some Institution without the Borough. This means that 5.5% of all cases were not notified. The attention of the Medical Practitioner found to have been in attendance on the case has been called and an explanation asked for in each instance.

4.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
..	7	7	..	All.	..	..	..

5.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There was no special cause of sickness prevalent throughout the year, but a recurrence of influenza took place just before Christmas. Its incidence, however, was not alarming during this current year.

In the fourth quarter of the year there was a marked increase of scarlet fever, the cases in that quarter being more numerous than in the preceding three quarters added together. The cases, however, were of an exceedingly mild type, and the bulk of them were not admitted to our Infectious Hospital; in the first place owing to lack of room, and in the second owing to the fact that the cases were so mild in character.

For some years now the type of scarlet fever prevailing in this Borough has been exceedingly mild. In three out of the last six years there was not a single death, and there were only three last year out of nearly 500 cases. Having this fact in view, it appears to me that no useful purpose is gained by admitting a patient into Hospital merely because he is suffering from scarlet fever. On my advice, therefore, the Health Committee resolved that only cases should be admitted: (1) Where no isolation of any sort could be provided; (2) From houses where there was overcrowding; (3) From Milkshops and other business premises from which it was desirable for various reasons that the cases be removed.

6.—SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—There are two Nursing Associations in the Borough which employ Nurses for nursing in homes. These are:—

- (1) The Seacombe, Egremont, New Brighton, and Liscard District Nursing Association (3 Nurses).
- (2) The Wallasey and Poulton Nursing Association (1 Nurse).

I have endeavoured to induce these Nursing Associations to allow their nurses to nurse certain infectious cases at home, but it would appear that there are certain old-fashioned regulations which prevent a Queen's Nurse from nursing an infectious case, founded, I believe, on the supposition that she may carry infection from an infectious case to other of her cases. I do not think there is the slightest risk of this, and I have explained so to the two

Committees ; but, while they would be willing, I understand they are tied by the Central Regulations. I may add that the Corporation were willing to give a grant to these Associations to defray the cost of their nursing infectious cases in the homes.

There are two trained nurses on my staff of Health Visitors, and these would be available for nursing to some extent. In the event of a serious epidemic, it would be necessary to engage nurses for this purpose.

7.—MIDWIVES.

There are thirty-one Midwives practising in the District, but the bulk of the work is done by about half-a-dozen. None are subsidised by the Local Authority, although the Midwives have been informed that the Corporation will pay their fees when attending necessitous cases in which there is no Maternity Benefit and no available means of payment of their fees.

8.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Corporation :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Child Welfare Centre :
New Street. | Mainly consultative ; only the very slightest treatment is given.
There are also eight cots for infants under 1 year. |
| 2. School Clinic :
Church Street. | For minor ailments, with special Clinics for Eyes and Tonsils.
There is also a Dental Clinic. |
| 3. Tuberculosis Clinic :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every morning, except Wednesdays, and every Wednesday evening. |
| 4. Venereal Diseases Clinic :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Males, and every Monday at 5-30 p.m. for Females.
Cases may attend between 6 and 7 p.m. any weekday for irrigation purposes. |
| 5. Day Nursery :
Marine Parade. | A Day Nursery is provided for use during the Summer Season. |

9.—HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The following Hospitals are provided by the Local Authority within the District :

1. Mill Lane Hospital : For Infectious Diseases (other than small pox).
2. Tuberculosis Sanatorium : One block for early cases, 21 beds.
Mill Lane Hospital. One block for advanced cases, 20 beds.
3. Highfield Maternity Home : 10 Beds.
Mill Lane.
4. Leasowe Road Hospital : For Small-pox cases, 12 beds.
5. Child Welfare Centre : 8 beds available for ailing infants.
New Street. These have largely been made use of, the parents paying for their children's maintenance according to their means. From this source £79 was received during the year towards the cost.

The following Hospitals and Institutions are subsidised by the Local Authority either by way of : (A) An Annual Grant ; or (B) Payment for beds occupied by cases sent by this Authority :—

1. Victoria Central Hospital : £300 per annum grant.
Wallasey.
2. Wallasey Cottage Hospital : £180 per annum grant.
3. Convalescent Home for Children : West Kirby. Three beds for Convalescent Children (girls between 3 and 15, and boys between 3 and 11 years), £52 per annum per bed.
4. Royal Liverpool Country Hospital : Heswall. 2 beds for Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. £96 per bed per annum.
5. Leasowe Hospital for Children : Leasowe. 6 beds for Children suffering from Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 40/- per bed per week.
6. Ditto Babies' Annexe. 2 beds for Children suffering from Rickets, etc. 10/- per bed per week.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. St. Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital : Liverpool. | Arrangements are made whereby cases may be referred from Wallasey for treatment either as in-patients or out-patients, this Authority contributing approximately one-half the cost. |
| 8. Tranmere Union Infirmary : Birkenhead. | Wallasey is a part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, and cases are admitted from this Borough as necessity requires. |
| 9. Burntwood Joint Sanatorium. | A new Sanatorium for the joint use of the County and County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Wallasey, Stockport, and Chester is in course of erection at Burntwood, and a certain number of Wallasey cases will be sent there when it is opened. |

10.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. St. Faith's Home : Palm Grove, Birkenhead. | A Grant of £50 per annum is made towards this Home, which receives young Unmarried Mothers from this Borough. |
| 2. Birkenhead Union : | Unmarried Mothers are also received at the Tranmere Union Infirmary, Birkenhead. |
| 3. Birkenhead Union : | The Guardians look after the first illegitimate children of mothers. These children are looked after in an Institution in Bebington, the mothers contributing what they can from their earnings outside. |
| 4. Birkenhead Union :
Wallasey Scattered Homes. | The Guardians have two houses situate in Mill Lane, Wallasey, for the reception of 24 destitute and orphan infants. They have also a large house situate in Albion Street, New Brighton, where they have accommodation for 24 children under the age of 5 years. |

11.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) For Infectious Cases : | The old horse Ambulance and vans have been replaced during the year by (1) A Buick Motor Ambulance loaned by the British Red Cross Society, and (2) By a Ford Delivery Van for infectious clothing. |
| (B) For Non-Infectious and Accident cases. | Two Motor Ambulances for Non-Infectious and Accident cases are available for public use. These are under the control of the Watch Committee. |

DISINFECTION.

There are two Washington-Lyons Disinfectors at Mill Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital, and for disinfestation, suitable arrangements are also available at Mill Lane Hospital.

LABORATORY WORK.

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

- 1.—Simple throat swabs in connection with Diphtheria cases, and specimens of sputum in connection with Phthisis cases, are examined in our own laboratory at Mill Lane Hospital. 219 swabs (61+ and 158 negative), and 286 sputum specimens (103+ and 183 negative) were examined during the year. Of the 219 swabs examined, 122 were sent in by local Doctors (31+ 91 negative) ; 97 were from cases in our own Hospital (30+ 67 negative). Of the 286 sputum specimens examined, 126 were sent in by local Doctors (36+ 90 negative) ; 160 were from the Sanatorium and T.B. Dispensary (67+ 93 negative).
- 2.—Samples of milk taken for purposes of bacteriological examination are forwarded to Liverpool University. Fifteen were taken during the year, but none were tubercular.
- 3.—Arrangements have also been made whereby blood specimens, etc., in connection with cases of Venereal Disease are also sent to Liverpool University for examination. (See "Venereal Diseases.")
- 4.—The Borough Analyst examines all samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. Particulars with regard to the administration of those Acts will be found under the heading "Food and Drugs Acts," together with the Analyst's report thereon.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

Twenty-one applications for Diphtheria anti-toxin were received during the year, and 440,000 units issued.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, &c.

A list of Acts, Orders, and Regulations under which the Department works was given in the Report for 1919 (see page 96). To this must be added the Wallasey Corporation Act, 1920.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

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.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NUISANCES.

Number of houses visited	4,517
„ apartments visited	18,357
„ houses found in a dirty condition	61
„ apartments „ „	120
„ „ in an overcrowded condition	16
„ houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains	571
„ „ with defective sash cords, windows, &c.	243
„ „ without supply of water for drinking, domestic, or sanitary purposes	22
„ „ with defective boilers, flues, &c.	103
„ „ with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, wastepipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	1,092
„ „ with defective yard or passage surfaces	233
„ „ with defective floors	141
„ „ with insufficient ventilation	7
„ „ vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	1
„ „ with damp or defective walls	208

Number of houses with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts ..	491
„ „ without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins ..	1,291
„ „ with dirty yard surfaces	79
„ „ with offensive accumulations requiring removal ..	31
„ „ with defective fire grates, chimneys, &c.	121
„ „ with defective doors and fastenings	105
„ „ with defective W.C. apartments (W.C. doors, floors, walls, &c.)	288
„ „ with other defects	47
Number of interviews and appointments re work in hand	527
„ re-visits to houses (no access, &c.)	404
„ supervisional visits	185
„ offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	—
„ cesspools inspected	—
„ matters referred to other departments	337
„ matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.)	1,134
„ information laid in respect of nuisances	—
„ convictions obtained	—
Amount of fines and costs	—

SMOKE NUISANCES.

STEPS TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of observations made	2
„ Notices served in respect of black smoke (verbal)	1
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	—
„ Convictions	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	—

BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards	1,969
„ re-inspections „	110
„ Notices served to empty manure pits	93
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with notice 1 (Fined 7/6)	
„ Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	2
„ Notices served to provide manure pits	2
„ Notices to clean stable yard	1
„ Notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	1

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances ..	2,847
„ Statutory Notices issued	598
„ re-inspections of nuisances	10,526

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	11
--	----

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	2
---	---

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Cellars found occupied as dwellings	—
Notices served to vacate same	—

COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to courts and alleys	471
„ W.C's found clean (common conveniences)	1,113
„ „ found dirty	7
„ „ re-inspected	7
„ „ cleansed	7

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold ..	5
„ Ice Cream carts inspected	2

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,886
--	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	1,291
„ offensive ashpits abolished	63

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	7
„ inspections	34
„ 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	27
„ tents, vans, and sheds inspected	386

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, &c.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)	35
„ „ Railway Stations (W.C.'s 26, Urinals, 40)	66
„ „ Schools	12
„ „ Hotels	1
„ „ Public Conveniences	98
„ „ „ Urinals	528

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1921 was 99.

Number of Boats on which infringements were found	—
Number of infringements	—

OTHER SANITARY WORK.**FLUSHING.**

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

HOUSE TO HOUSE WORK.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,266
" " houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,697
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,879
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	134,337
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,605
" drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,203

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	543
" " houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	543
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	543
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,928
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
" drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
" schools, public buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	937
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,016
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
" drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348

BACK PASSAGES.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS IN HOT WEATHER	1,247
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------

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).	162	8	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	393	16	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	64	1	..
Total	619	25*	..

* Verbal Notices : 29.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions..
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	25	25	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. ..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	3	3	..	..
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient	5	5	..	..
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty ..	5	5	..	..
Not Separate for Sexes	3	3	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	16	16	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Totals	57	57	..	..

FACTORIES.

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

162 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	10	43
Confectioners	3	1
Boot Makers and Repairers	16	14
Laundries	17	44
Wheelwrights and Smiths	1	—
Joiners	4	3
Coffin Makers	1	—
Motor Engineers	5	4
Stonemasons	1	—
Printers	1	3
Artificial Manure Makers	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers	1	2
Boat Builders	2	1
Firelighter Manufacturers	8	18
Timber Merchants	2	2
Flour Millers	3	—
Spring Makers	1	—
Provender Dealers	3	2
Brick Makers	3	—
Brewers	1	—
Engineers	5	15
Concrete Makers	—	—
Oil Storages	1	—
Creosoting Works	—	—
Ore Merchants	1	—
Treacle Works	1	—
Leather Belting Manufacturers	2	—
Destructor Works	1	—
Tramway Depot and Electricity Works	3	—
Gas and Water Works	1	—
Smokeless Fuel Works	—	—
Insulating Works	—	—
Cereal Mills	1	—
Builders' Merchants	2	—
Ice Maker	—	—
Lock Manufacturer	1	1
Biscuit	1	—
Fruit Merchant	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	6
Varnish Makers	—	—
Chain Maker	—	—
Corn Warehouses	1	—
Waterproof Manufacturers	1	—
Metal Stamp, etc., Makers	1	—
Plaster Manufacturers	1	1
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers	1	2
Tie Makers and Knitters	1	—
Totals	112	162

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	43	80	201
Confectioners	55	121	42
Laundries	15	24	25
Tailors	21	78	19
Dressmakers and Milliners	63	138	—
Bootmakers and Repairers	47	36	54
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	13	14	12
Watchmakers and Repairers	6	9	3
Tinsmiths	—	—	—
Saddlers and Leather Workers	3	3	1
Leadlight Manufacturers	2	5	11
Picture Framers	2	3	3
Printers	3	6	2
Photographers	1	6	—
Coffin Makers	2	3	3
Tile Manufacturers	—	—	—
Chocolate Makers	2	9	—
Rabbit Skin Driers	1	2	12
Coach Builders	1	2	3
Gut Scrapers	1	14	2
	281	553	393

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	6
Wheelwrights and Smiths	11	22	25
Joiners	15	27	10
Wringing Machine Repairers	—	—	—
Motor Engineers and Repairers	13	25	11
Stonemasons	3	6	4
Stevedores	—	—	—
Coopers	—	—	—
Bottle Washers	1	2	8
Shippers	4	300	—
Coach Builders	—	—	—
TOTALS	47	397	64

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists Received from Employers.			Sending once in the year.				Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Outworkers.		Outworkers.												
	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men.	(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)							(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel Making, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number	Number
Bakers ..	43	Leadlight Manufacturers 2
Confectioners ..	55	Picture Framers .. 2
Laundries ..	15	Printers .. 3
Tailors ..	21	Photographers .. 1
Dressmakers & Milliners	63	Coffin Makers .. 2
Bootmakers & Repairers	47	Tile Manufacturers .. 2
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers ..	13	Chocolate Makers .. 1
Watchmakers & Repairers	6	Rabbit Skin Driers .. 1
Tinsmiths ..	—	Coach Builders .. 1
Saddlers and Leather Workers ..	3	Gut Scrapers .. 1
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	281.	

OUTWORKERS.

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

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) ..	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	—
Other matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ..	7
In use at the end of the year ..	7

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

All places where food for human consumption is prepared (of which there are 58 on our Register) have been regularly inspected during the year. Some of the places are visited each day ; others not less than once a week, and strict attention to cleanly conditions is insisted upon.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 111 Bakehouses in occupation, 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 AND CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register :—

Bakehouses	53
Confectionery Bakehouses	58
Number of visits made	288
„ re-visits	24
Number found dirty (walls and ceilings)	16
Number of notices issued for limewashing	15
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	1
„ notices issued for defective drainage	1
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c.	1
„ „ „ for various defects	1
„ references to Factory Inspector	—

ADMINISTRATION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS ORDERS OF 1885 AND 1889.

There are 13 Cowsheds on the register, to which 150 visits were paid during the year. The number of cows in the registered sheds at December 31st was 54, 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	..	..	..	..	92
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	..	..	..	..	—
„ inspections made	..	..	..	..	342
„ notices served for defects	..	..	..	..	—
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	..	..	..	..	3
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	..	..	..	..	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	..	..	..	..	2
„ notices complied with	..	..	..	..	5

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., 1921.	In Dec., 1921.
Registered	..	..	4	2	2
Licensed	..	..	2	2	2
Total	..	..	6	4	4

There is no Public Abattoir.

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 during the slaughtering of the animal. I think it may be said that no carcase leaves any of the slaughter-houses or lairages in the Borough without an inspection of the

offal and the carcase 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 2,143
Amount of Meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human food consisting of :

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	6,137 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	1,678 „
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	1,540 „
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	5,610 „
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	574 „

Total 15,539 „

Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale	..	..	..	..	..	2,242
„ „ butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	4,705
„ „ fish and poultry shops	..	..	..	..	..	2,590
„ „ fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	864
„ inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets	..	..	..	..	..	647

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year 4,234

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

Number of Piggeries in the Borough 8
„ inspections paid 1,187

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Lairages.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		
	Oxen.	Sheep.	Oxen & Calves.	Sheep, Lambs, Goats.	Pigs.
*Wallasey ..	34,882	9,394	84	163,679	1,602
*Alfred ..	—	—	101	—	—
Totals ..	34,882	9,394	185	163,679	1,602

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

TABLE SHOWING (A) AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

			Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
			Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.
BEEF	..	..	5	—	8	11
MUTTON	..	..	—	—	—	—
PORK	..	..	—	—	—	7 Pigs' heads.
VEAL	..	..	—	—	—	—

(B) AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
	<i>Carcases.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Carcases.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
BEEF	—	4	53	14
MUTTON	24	3	85	9
PORK	2	2	9	5
LAMB	—	—	47	1
VEAL	15	3	28	1
GOATS	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ..	41	12	223	30

Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as
unfit for human food 121,678 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.
41,865	159,148	13,791

INSPECTION OF LAIRAGES.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during
the year 1,192

OTHER FOODS.

FOOD (OTHER THAN BUTCHERS' MEAT) SEIZED DURING 1921.

	Lbs.
Tinned meat	207
Tinned fruit	1,213
Fish	295
Butter	21
Brawn	45
Sausages	20
Miscellaneous	24
Total	1,825

Also 2 fowls, 6 chickens, 13 tins milk, 24 rabbits, and 6 gallons brine.

FOOD AND DRUGS. ANNUAL REPORT, 1921.

Name of Article.					No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Genuine.	No. of Samples Adulterated.
Milk	..	..	..	..	115	99	16
Butter	..	..	..	..	37	32	5
Lard	..	..	..	..	29	29	—
Pepper	..	..	..	..	30	30	—
Coffee	..	..	..	..	29	28	1
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	12	11	1
Cream of Tartar	..	..	..	..	8	5	3
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Cornflour	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Mercury Ointment	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
Grey Powder	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Potted Shrimps	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Chopped Suet	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Glauber Salts	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Epsom Salts	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Cheese	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Sago	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Totals					293	264	29

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

Milk	10%	added water	Fined	£5 and 15s.	Costs.
„	3%	Deficient in Fat	„	10s. and 15s.	„
„	3%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	4%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	3%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	4%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	6%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	6%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	5%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	3%	„	„	10s. and 15s.	„
„	8%	„	„	10s. and 15s.	„
„	3%	„	„	£1 and 15s.	„
„	7%	„	„	5s. and 15s.	„

- Milk 3% Deficient in Fat Dismissed on payment of costs.
 " 9% " " "
 " 4% " " "
 (1) Mercury Ointment, 63% deficient in Mercury. Fined 10s. and £2 17s. costs.
 (1) Butter, 2.5% excess of water. Dismissed. Warranty proved.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 1 sample of Butter, 1 Coffee, 1 Ground Ginger, and 3 Cream of Tartar, the adulterations being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

The remaining adulterated samples of Butter and Mercury Ointment were test samples, and led up to the purchasing of official samples, for which the sellers were prosecuted.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 9.8%

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 Act</i>	<i>294</i>
<i>Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food)</i>	
<i>Act</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>311</i>

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

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Per cent. Adulterated</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Butter</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13.5</i>
<i>Lard</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>Pepper</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Cheese</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Drugs</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>27.2</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Samples</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>9.7</i>

I regret to report a considerable increase in the adulteration above that for the year 1920. This increase is practically entirely due to the increase in the adulteration of Milk, from 5.2 per cent. for 1920 to 13.9 per cent. for 1921. I understand that it is claimed that the increase in the deficiency in fat in the samples of Milk, noticed during the year, was due to the drought and that the Milk was generally sold as it came from the cow; but I would bring to your notice, in this connection, two very significant facts:—

- (1) *The commencement of the increase in deficiency in fat coincided exactly with the commencement of the fall in price.*
- (2) *I am informed that never on any single occasion during the year has your Medical Officer of Health received from any farmer a request that your Inspector should visit the farm and see the cows milked and take a sample as given by the cows, for comparison with the original sample.*

During my sixteen years' experience of the analysis of milk I have received many "appeal to cow" samples, and I have yet to find an "appeal to cow" sample containing less than 3 per cent. of fat; in fact, "appeal to cow" samples have so far always shown far greater adulteration than has been certified in the original samples, and it appears to me that the claim of the farmers is that they are to be permitted to rob the public (for, after all, that is what adulteration amounts to) and are, at the same time, to be immune from prosecution for so doing.

Whether or not this claim of the farmers has any foundation in fact will, no doubt, be shown in the future, as The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, comes into force on September 1st next, under which the farmer is entitled to demand that an "appeal to cow" sample shall be taken in every case, and, where such sample gives the same results, on analysis, as the original sample, no legal proceedings will be possible.

The 17 samples under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, were samples of Preserved Cream, of which 1 sample (or 5.8 per cent.) failed to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. R. HODGSON,

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

Borough Analyst.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

1.—MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preserva- tive.	(b) Number in which Pre- servative was reported to be present, and per- centage of preservative found in each Sample.
Milk	115	—
Cream	—	—

Nature of preservative in each case in Column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

2.—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 :—

(i) Correct statements made	16
(ii) Statements incorrect	1
Total	17

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample :—

0.10,	0.22,	0.12,	0.13,	0.19,	0.27,	0.29,
0.26,	0.28,	0.37,	0.40,	0.26,	0.33,	0.28,
0.36,	0.43,	0.33.				

Percentage stated on Statutory label—0.40%.

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

(i) Above 35%	17
(ii) Below 35%	—
Total	17

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

Article V. (1)	Nil.
Article V. (2)	Nil.

- (d) Particulars of each in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—One sample of preserved cream contained 0.43% boric acid. Cautioned.

3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream :
None.

4.—OTHER OBSERVATIONS (IF ANY).

Nil.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
and School Medical Officer.*†

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

W. WRIGLEY STACEY, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.,
*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Child Welfare Medical Officer,
and Assistant School Medical Officer.*†

*HERBERT CLAUDIUS BASCOMBE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.†

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

*ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,
**THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,
*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL†
*MISS ALICE BARWISE†
*MISS RUTH M. QUINTON†
Lady Health Visitors.†

MISS B. HANSEN (C.M.B.) Certif.,
Child Welfare Nurse and V.D. Nurse (Trained Nurse)†

MISS E. CRAIG,
Tuberculosis Nurse (Trained)†

T. R. HODGSON, M.A.,
Public Analyst (Part-time Officer).

JAMES TUDOR,
Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector.

JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk.

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

*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.
**Holds a Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Note.—Those to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer Grants, are marked †

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 1921 was 19,503, an increase of 153 as compared with 1920. 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 243, as will be seen from the following Table, supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1921.

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	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	138	54	16	9	14	243

Note.—Of the 243 houses certified, 134 were part of the Corporation's Housing Scheme.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, 1st JANUARY, 1922.

5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9s. and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	62	14	28	2	113

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
				1921	..	..	243

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
			1921	19,503	153

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total.. .. .	243
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme..	134

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6,255
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	1,857
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(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	190

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	1,130
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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	340
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	171
(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	2,564
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	2,441
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

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	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(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	—

APPENDIX.

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
DURING 1921.

**County Borough of Wallasey
Education Committee.**



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN**

For the Year 1921.

TOWN HALL, WALLASEY,

March 1st, 1922.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1921 on the Medical Inspection of Children in the Elementary Schools.

I do not propose, in this Report, to enter into such detail as last year. To do so would simply mean repeating what was then stated under the various headings. I propose, therefore, to offer comments only under those headings where there is anything new to state.

The work during the year has been of a routine character, and has gone on without a hitch. Dr. Stacey began his work as Assistant School Medical Officer on April the 1st, and the advantages of having a whole-time officer are already apparent.

During the year Dr. Bickerton was appointed as specialist for eye work, and holds a clinic every Thursday afternoon during term time.

The scholars of the Secondary Schools have been examined for the first time during the year, and the results are set out in the following pages.

There is one point in connection with the medical inspection of school children which should not be lost sight of. It is this. Although the officers are appointed by the Education Committee, it is essentially a part of the Public Health service of a Corporation.

The duties of the Schools Medical Officer do not end when, examining so many children, he has chronicled so many defects. If he has a right conception of the work he should be continuously asking himself why these defects occur, and so try to discover and then remove causes. To illustrate my meaning I would cite the Minor Ailments Clinic. Here crowd daily cases of sores on the scalp and skin, the result of uncleanliness, cases of pediculosis, etc. It is the experience of the nurses that the same children

come back time after time. It is of very little use freeing a child from vermin if the home conditions are such that the child must be reinfected on its return. Permanent benefit will only result from improvement in the homes. The cleansing of a child is merely the removal of a symptom; the cause is the indifference, neglect or ignorance of the parents. Hence the school nurse should concentrate on the homes. Unless this be done the Minor Ailments Clinic has degenerated into nothing less than an out-patient department and has missed its main function. This example incidentally shows the necessity of having the school medical staff on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, and not separate, as sometimes occurs. If the two services be dissociated one gets overlapping (*e.g.*, the school nurse and health visitor visiting the same people), and what is worse, irritates the people by their being over inspected, thus shutting off at once the good will of the parents, without which little can be accomplished.

It is well known to all medical men that the treatment of all crippling diseases is prolonged, and for its success depends upon one's being able to follow up the cases to see that they continue treatment, and wear the appliances which are in many cases so necessary and which have been provided. A great waste of money and effort is the result of not following up these cases. Skilled orthopædic treatment is not easy to obtain, and to obtain it one has to go to Liverpool. This is a long journey for many parents with children to take, and others at home, and this fact is one of the causes why so many children who were treated in the Liverpool hospitals never returned for observation. In order to avoid this the committee agreed to engage Dr. Martin, of Leasowe Hospital (where so many children have been as in-patients), to visit once a quarter at the School Clinic, when all the children suffering from crippling diseases are seen by him. Arrangements also have been made with the Invalid Children's Aid Association to provide new appliances or alter existing ones, where parents are unable to do so themselves. Dr. Martin has attended on three occasions, and the system has proved most useful.

It was with very great surprise I learned that the Board of Education had refused to sanction the appointment of Dr. Martin, on the grounds of economy. To my mind the true economy lies in having taken the above measures to ensure that the care,

attention, time and money already spent on these children shall not be wasted—as undoubtedly it would be in most cases where they are not properly supervised. I sincerely hope the committee will continue the arrangement made.

Finally, I would just refer to the good results which have followed the inception of the stammering class. The beneficial effects which have followed the teaching are very marked, and are well worth the money expended.

In conclusion, I should like to again express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Education Committee for the sympathy they have shown towards the work, and the attention they have given to the views I have from time to time 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.

W. WRIGLEY STACEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Schools
Medical Officer.*

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.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

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 CENTRAL :—	
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

The average attendance during the year was 6,908 in the Council Schools, and 2,749 in the non-provided Schools, and at the Lucerne Road Special School 33.

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

CO-ORDINATION.
 NURSING SCHOOLS.
 SCHOOL HYGIENE.
 FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.
 UNCLEANLINESS.
 MINOR AILMENTS.
 TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.
 TUBERCULOSIS.
 SKIN DISEASES.
 EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.
 CRIPPLING DEFECTS.
 INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For information under
 these headings see
 last year's Report.

Vision.

The only alteration in regard to this is that cases of defective vision are now examined by a specialist—Dr. Bickerton—at the School Clinic, Church Street, every Thursday afternoon.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed during the year on account of the incidence of infectious disease.

Stammering.

A class for the above defect was begun in October, 1920. The classes are held three times a week at Central Park, under a specially qualified teacher. Each child has two lessons a week, each lesson being of half-an-hour's duration. The class opened with a register of 37 children—24 boys and 13 girls. During the year five boys and three girls have been discharged as apparently cured, and five boys and one girl have left the school without completing the course. Vacancies have been filled as soon as they have arisen. There are 17 major and 54 minor cases awaiting treatment. These classes are of incalculable value. Incidentally they teach the method of correct breathing, for it is bad breathing which enables fear to cause this defect. To breathe correctly means, of necessity, a clean nasal passage, and this cleanly condition is the preventive measure against the adenoid condition. The breathing exercises are practised daily by the sufferers, so that just as children acquire the habit of

stammering so will they acquire the habit of good breathing. This cannot help but have a beneficial effect on their general health, and as these children attend the classes at the ordinary elementary school they will be ever present examples to their class-mates of the method of correct breathing.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Uncleanliness.

19,450 children were examined at 114 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 their hair are followed to their homes, and the worst cases are sent to the Clinic the next morning. 719 children had numerous nits: in 51 cases the hair has been completely cut off. One school which has had a bad record for unclean heads was examined in April, and out of 188, 81 of them, or 43 per cent., had dirty heads (nits or pediculi). The use of Derbac soap was recommended, and the last survey in December yielded 34 perfectly clean heads out of the 81 previously unclean. This is particularly gratifying, as the cases were old offenders, and such results will drive home into that class of mother who is more or less indifferent as to the cleanliness of her children, the great advantages which follow the weekly washing of children with a disinfectant soap.

Trial has also been made with Sacker's Hygienic Comb in the struggle against these uncleanly heads, and it has proved a valuable asset.

Minor Ailments.

1,146 cases have been treated during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinic. For defects treated see tables.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

The Tonsils Clinic was in full working order during the year until October. In the earlier months of the year Dr. Sanderson operated on a dozen cases once a fortnight. By October the

arrears and those found on routine inspection during the year needing operation were completed, and one operating day a month will probably be found to suffice during the coming year. In all 179 operations were performed, out of which seven came from the Secondary Schools. Only one case was kept at the Clinic overnight, after which the patient made uninterrupted recovery.

Tuberculosis.

During the current year there were six suspicious pulmonary cases sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination. There were also 13 cases of old standing disease, non-pulmonary, which had led to crippling defects, and these were examined and re-examined when necessary at the Orthopædic Clinic. Five were found to need treatment, and eight were arrested, needing only observation.

Skin Diseases.

There were 43 cases of ringworm of the head attending the Clinic on January 1st brought forward from the previous year. These, with the 77 new cases, gave a total of 120 cases under treatment in the year. Of these 80 have been cured.

The chief obstacles in treatment are the objections of the parents to keep the hair short, the delay in commencing treatment, and the spasmodic nature of the treatment when it is commenced.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of cases of scabies.

Vision.—See tables.

Crippling Defects.

44 cases have been examined by Dr. Martin at the Quarterly Clinic, and the treatment he advised carried out. The cases consisted of 31 non-tubercular and 13 tubercular cripples. Of the non-tubercular 5 were due to rickets, 1 to spinal curvature, and 21 to infantile paralysis. The 13 tubercular cases consisted of 4 spinal, 3 hip, and 6 bone and joint affections.

Ear Disease.

There is no special Ear Clinic. Otorrhœas are treated and external defects are removed. During the year 23 cases regularly attended the Clinic, but the majority are very fitful and too soon give up treatment, with consequent relapse. Those cases caused or aggravated by adenoids have been referred to Dr. Sanderson for operation, and the intractable ones referred to the Aurist at the General Hospital.

DENTAL.

SCHOOL DENTIST'S ANNUAL REPORT.

" I have the honour to present to you the Second Annual Report of the School Dental Clinic. This is the first year that a complete year's work has been carried out, as the Clinic did not open for treatment till late January, 1920, and until the clerical side had been perfected and a Dental attendant appointed the Clinic could not attend to a normal number of children per day. The average attendance at the Clinic during school time varies from twenty to twenty-five children per day. During 1921 a number of scholars treated in 1920 have been re-examined and re-treated, and it will be noted in comparing the figures of work done that in 1921 fewer fillings and more temporary extractions were done. This is due to the fact that last year, being the first year of the Clinic's existence, I went out of my way to do fillings rather than extractions, with the idea of getting the new Clinic as good a name as possible with parents.

This year when attending children treated in the previous year I have devoted much of my time to cleaning up as many of their mouths as possible by doing the necessary extractions. A very large number of special cases, *i.e.*, cases over the age of usual examination, have applied for treatment, and I have very reluctantly been compelled to curtail the number attended to, as, despite the fact that the Clinic is open for their attendance on Saturday mornings and during the school holidays, they were beginning to interfere most seriously with the regular routine cases. I have been very gratified to note the great improvement in the mouths of children who attend the Clinic regularly, and this has resulted in many cases in a marked improvement in their general health.

The educational work carried on is beginning to bear fruit, though I am afraid the majority of parents are very ignorant on the subject of teeth. The following points are of interest, and I may say apply even to the best educated parent. They are ignorant of—

- 1—The number of baby teeth possessed by a child ;
- 2—The age when the first permanent teeth are expected to appear.

They also regard the decay of baby teeth as a natural event ! This I consider the most terrible fact of all. Very many write to me stating that their child's teeth " seem all right," and they will wait until they ache. I try to explain that toothache is Nature's sign that the tooth should be got rid of, and that the Clinic's purpose, is by early treatment, to preserve the teeth. There are, however, always a certain number of persons with whom it is impossible to reason.

The Clinic has been remarkably successful, as over sixty per cent. of the children advised to attend for treatment do in fact attend, and as I have stated before, the number of people asking for treatment is so large that it is difficult or impossible to provide it.

The need of a Dental Clinic is very evident when it is remembered that less than twenty per cent. of children between the ages of six and eight years have perfect teeth.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

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

School Dentist."

**D.2.—PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS
UNDERTAKEN.**

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	...	...	...	24
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment	...	...	...	...	495
Total number of attendances made by children	...	...	...	...	4,020
Number of Permanent Teeth—					
Extracted	...	...	...	...	247
Filled	...	...	...	...	1,568
Number of Temporary Teeth—					
Extracted	...	...	...	...	2,195
Filled	...	...	...	...	196
Total number of Fillings	...	...	...	...	1,764
Number of administrations of general anaesthetic	...	...	...	...	*35
Number of other operations—					
Permanent	...	...	...	...	31
Temporary	...	...	...	...	128

*Nitrous Oxide.

Open Air Education.*See 1920 Report.***Physical Training.***See 1920 Report.***Provision of Meals.**

Up to the end of October meals were being supplied to some half-a-dozen scholars in the elementary schools. From the beginning of November, owing to the wave of unemployment, it was found necessary to take steps to supply dinners to an increasing number of scholars. During the last full week before the Christmas Vacation (week ended 16th December) there were 334 on the registers, and throughout the week 1,484 meals were supplied.

School Baths.*See 1920 Report.***Co-operation of Parents.***See 1920 Report.***Co-operation of Teachers.***See 1920 Report.***School Attendance Officers.***See 1920 Report.***Voluntary Bodies.***See 1920 Report.***Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.**

A register was compiled in 1920 of 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 the special school for physically defective children has been continued in Lucerne Road. 4 Blind children attend certified schools in Liverpool; 10 Deaf and Dumb children attend the certified schools in Liverpool, and 1 Epileptic child attends certified school at Maghull.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

For results of inspection in 1921 see page 26.

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.

See 1920 Report.

Special Enquiries.

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

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1921.

Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

(a) AGES OF CHILDREN EXAMINED IN 1921.

AGE	GIRLS.			BOYS.		
	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.	Admis- sions Group.	Inter- mediate Group.	Leavers Group.
IV.	164	—	—	184	—	—
V.	365	—	—	393	—	—
VI.	109	—	—	104	—	—
VII.	38	—	—	35	—	—
VIII.	—	530	—	—	640	—
IX.	—	22	—	—	9	—
X.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.	—	3	—	—	3	—
XII.	—	—	446	—	—	424
XIII.	—	—	41	—	—	50
XIV.	—	—	—	—	—	7
XV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	676	555	487	716	652	481

1718

1849

Grand Total 3567

(b) SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Special cases (boys and girls) ... 332
 Re-examinations (*i.e.*, Number of Children Re-examined) ... 1,135

(c) INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN.

Number of Individual Children Inspected... 3,899

TABLE II.
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1921.

Disease or Defect.	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	—	57	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS—				
Head	100	53	18	—
Body	30	16	6	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	1	—	76	—
Body	1	—	35	—
Scabies	—	—	38	—
Impetigo	4	—	147	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	4	—	370	5
EYE—				
Blepharitis	10	5	50	—
Conjunctivitis	4	—	27	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	13	—
Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	—
Defective Vision	101	166	198	7
Squint	12	18	9	4
Other conditions	1	—	12	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	15	9	1	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	8	6	102	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	22	91	2	—
Adenoids	8	19	9	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	5	13	48	8
Other conditions	4	—	4	2
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	—	1	37	14

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	10	3	—	1
TEETH—				
(Dental Diseases)	See Special Report.			
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	—	15	—	—
Functional	1	5	1	—
Anaemia	7	—	—	—
Other Defects	—	—	—	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis... ..	13	4	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	—	1	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	6	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	1	4	4	—
Spine	—	—	2	3
Hip	—	—	2	1
Other Bones and Joints	—	1	3	4
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other forms	—	1	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	1	—	1	—
Chorea	1	—	2	—
Other conditions	—	1	2	5
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	—	14	3	2
Spinal Curvature	—	—	1	—
Other Forms	—	1	4	2
OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES	27	3	51	13

Number of Individual Children having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation—2257.

TABLE III.
 NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
 THE AREA, 1921.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind within the meaning of the E.E.), B. & D. Children Act, 1893—			
Attending P.E. Schools	3	3	6
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind...	3	1	4
Not at School	—	—	—
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf, &c.)			
Attending P.E. Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	7	4	11
Not at School	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFICIENT—			
Feeble Minded—			
Attending P.E. Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for M.D. Children	6	2	8
Notified to the L.C.A. by L.E.A. during year	—	1	1
Not at School	—	—	—
Imbeciles—			
At School	—	—	—
Not at School	1	3	4
Idiots	2	2	4
Epileptics—			
Attending P.E. Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified School for Epileptics.	—	1	1
In Institutions other than C.S.	—	—	—
Not at School	—	—	—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—			
Pulmonary T.B.—			
Attending P.E. Schools	50	40	*90
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	2	1	3
In Institutions other than C.S.	4	6	10
Not at School	3	3	6
Crippling due to T.B.—			
Attending P.E. Schools	12	9	21
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	4	2	6
In Institutions other than C.S.	5	3	8
Not at School	4	7	11
Crippling due to causes other than T.B., i.e., Paralysis, Ricketts, Traumatism—			
Attending P.E. Schools	13	10	23
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	5	8	13
In Institutions other than C.S.	—	—	—
Not at School	3	2	5
Other P.D., e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to O.A. Schools. Child suffering from severe Heart Disease—			
Attending P.E. School	—	—	—
Attending O.A. School	—	—	—
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	8	7	15
Attending other than O.A.	—	—	—
Not at School	—	—	—
DULL OR BACKWARD—			
Retarded 2 yrs. Council	6·7%	5·7%	—
Non-provided	9·5%	7·4%	—
Retarded 3 yrs. Council	1·4%	1·1%	—
Non-provided	2·8%	1·6%	—

*All these cases were not notified in the year 1921. They are the total number of T.B. cases (all notified of school age in the Borough).

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1921.

(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	77	77	—	77
Body	36	36	—	36
Scabies	38	38	—	38
Impetigo	151	145	6	151
Minor Injuries	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	374	373	1	374
EAR DISEASE (Otorrhoea)... ..	110	92	18	110
EYE DISEASE (External and other)	118	118	—	118
MISCELLANEOUS	267	267	—	267

(b) TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.

Referred for Refraction	320
Submitted to Refraction—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital)	305
By Private Practitioner or Hospital... ..	11
Otherwise	—
	316
For whom Glasses were prescribed	275
For whom Glasses were provided	275
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	11
Received other Forms of Treatment	—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	19

(c) TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment	207*
Received Operative Treatment—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital)	172
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	24
	196
Received other forms of Treatment	—

* Includes arrears of previous year.

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	1,171	1,146	25	1,171
Visual Defects	320	275	11	286
Defects of Nose and Throat	*207	172	24	196
Dental Defects.....	†2,464	†1,889	—	1,889
Other Defects	167	24	143	167
	4,329	3,506	203	3,709

*Includes arrears of previous year.

†Includes 652 specials.

TABLE VI.
SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED
AT THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1921.

1. The total number of children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections	3,567
2. The number of Children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition	57
Skin Disease	10
Defective Vision (including Squint)	357
Eye Disease	21
Defective Hearing	24
Ear Disease... ..	14
Nose and Throat Disease	162
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) ...	1
Defective Speech	13
Dental Disease (<i>see</i> separate Dentist's Report) ...	—
Heart Disease—	
Organic	15
Functional	6
Anaemia	7
Other defects	—
Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	18
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary—Definite	—
Suspected	6
Non-Pulmonary	7
Disease of the Nervous System	3
Deformities	15
Other Defects and Diseases	30
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	438
4. The number of Children in (1) (&c., &c.), who were referred for treatment	262
5. The number of Children in (4) who received Treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, etc.)... ..	189

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1921.

Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

Ages of pupils examined between 1st October, 1920, and 31st March, 1921, by Dr. C. Wilson, Part-time Schools Medical Officer.

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 12	263	244	507
12	170	132	302
13	166	146	312
14	125	85	210
15	65	53	118
Over 15	31	48	79
Totals	820	708	1,528

Ages of pupils examined between 1st April, 1921, and 31st December, 1921, by Dr. W. W. Stacey, Full-time Schools Medical Officer.

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 12	120	103	223
12	106	102	208
13	77	127	204
14	21	26	47
15	54	50	104
Over 15	43	68	111
Totals	421	476	897
Grand Total	1,241	1,184	2,425

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.
 RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
 INSPECTION DURING THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER, 1920,
 to 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under Observation.	Total.
MALNUTRITION... ..	4	—	4
SKIN AND HAIR—			
Ringworm—Head	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—
Scabies	6	—	6
Impetigo	40	17	57
Other Diseases (non-tubercular)	15	7	22
TEETH—			
Decayed (4 or less)	860	—	860
" (over 4)	27	—	27
Sepsis	1	—	1
NOSE AND THROAT—			
Enlarged Tonsils	139	77	216
Adenoids	1	3	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—	3
Other Conditions	6	15	21
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS—			
Non-Tubercular	—	86	86
EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE—			
Blepharitis	9	16	25
Conjunctivitis	1	1	2
Keratites	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	1	—	1
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—
Ptosis	2	—	2
VISION—			
Defective Vision	200	114	314
Squint	6	9	15
Colour Sense	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	1
EAR DISEASE—			
Defective Hearing	9	56	65
Otitis Media	2	14	16
Other Diseases	2	6	8
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	19	14	33
THORAX (Shape and Development)	—	28	28
Carried forward	1,353	464	1,817

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under Observation.	Total.
Brought forward	1,353	464	1,817
HEART AND CIRCULATION—			
Heart Disease—			
Organic	2	32	34
Functional	1	5	6
Anaemia	7	68	75
Other Defects	—	—	—
LUNGS—			
Bronchitis	25	—	25
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	1	14	15
TUBERCULOSIS—			
Pulmonary	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—			
Headache	—	32	32
Signs of Overstrain	1	15	16
Epilepsy	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	8	10
DIGESTION OR CONSTIPATION—	28	16	44
Other conditions	—	3	3
DEFORMITIES AND DEFECTS—			
Rickets	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	2	9	11
Flat Foot	—	7	7
Other Deformities or Defects ...	10	116	126
CATAMENIA	—	3	3
Total	1,432	792	2,224

TABLE III.

Table III. in Elementary School Statistics covers the area. No exceptional children found during the inspections attending Secondary Schools.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF PUPILS DURING THE PERIOD
1st OCTOBER, 1920, to 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

(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	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	6	—	6	6
Impetigo	40	—	40	40
Minor Injuries ...	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	15	—	15	15
EAR DISEASES—				
Otitis Media, etc. ...	13	5	8	13
EYE DISEASE—				
External and other	13	—	13	13
MISCELLANEOUS... ..	—	—	—	—

(b) Treatment of Visual Defects.

Referred for Refraction	206
Submitted to Refraction—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	27
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	48
Otherwise	—
	75
For whom Glasses were prescribed	27
For whom Glasses were provided	27
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	—
Received other forms of Treatment	—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	—

(c) Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment	149
Received Operative Treatment—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	11
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	21
	32
Received other forms of Treatment	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE V.

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Pupils.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	87	5	82	87
Visual Defects ...	206	27	48	75
Defects of Nose and Throat	149	11	21	32
Dental Defects... ..	888	12*	77	89
Total	1,330	55	228	283

* Included in the Elementary School Statistics,

SECONDARY SCHOOLS,—TABLE VI.
SUMMARY relating to Pupils Medically Inspected at the Routine
Inspections during the period 1st October, 1920, to 31st December, 1921.

1. The total number of pupils medically inspected at the Routine Inspections	2,425
2. The number of pupils in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	4
Skin and Hair Disease	85
Dental Disease	888
Nose and Throat Disease	244
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	86
External Eye Disease	30
Defective Vision (including Squint)	330
Ear Disease... ..	89
Defective Speech	33
Thorax... ..	28
Heart Disease—	
Organic	34
Functional	6
Anaemia	75
Other Defects	—
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	40
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary—Definite	—
Suspected... ..	—
Non-Pulmonary	—
Disease of the Nervous System	58
Deformities and Defects	144
Digestion and Constipation	47
Catamenia (Defects)... ..	3
	<u>2,224</u>
3. The number of pupils in (1) suffering from Defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment	<u>792</u>
4. The number of pupils in (1), etc., etc., who were referred for treatment	<u>1,432</u>
5. The number of pupils in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, etc.) ...	<u>283</u>

THE HISTORY OF THE

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IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

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