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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 1923

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., President Society of Medical Officers of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

AND

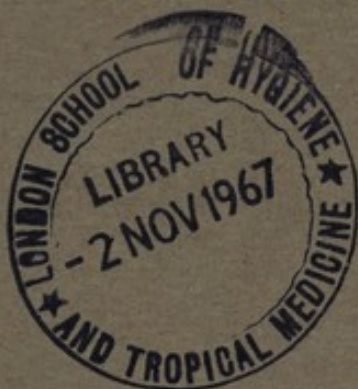
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

WALLASEY:

WILLMER BROS. & Co., LTD., 47, BOROUGH ROAD.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1923.

Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN.

MRS. COUNCILLOR R. J. DEAN.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HASLAM.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HILL.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. HUGHES.

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. McMILLAN, M.B.

MR. COUNCILLOR G. L. REAKES.

MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. WRIGHT.

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN W. S. CHANTRELL, J.P.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1923.

Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

Vice-Chairman :

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. S. ATKIN.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. E. BLADON.

MR. COUNCILLOR P. R. COLLINS.

MRS. COUNCILLOR R. J. DEAN.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. W. W. HUDDLESTON.

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. B. MILLWARD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. F. PULLEN.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. STANSFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND

MRS. BOWER, MRS. MILROY and MRS. THOMSON.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1923.

Area in acres	3,408
Census Population, June, 1921	89,609
Estimated Population, June, 1922	91,000
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st	19,841
Rateable Value, 1922-23	£646,534
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes..	£2,550
Number of Persons per house at time of 1921 Census ..	4.59
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	15.7
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	10.3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	58
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	0.1
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years ..	7
(under 1 year—6)	
(1 to 2 years — 1)	
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	4.1
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhœa) per 1,000 persons living	0.06
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	0.66
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	1.7

Public Health Department,
March, 1924.

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

As stated last year, the Ministry of Health now only require a full report every fifth year, and considerably abridged reports for the remaining four.

The mortality statistics for the year are highly satisfactory. The general death rate is 10.3 per thousand of population, which is one of the lowest ever recorded in Wallasey. The Zymotic death rate, excluding Diarrhœa, is .06; the infantile mortality rate is the lowest on record, being 58 per thousand births. The English rate for the year was 72. When one remembers that 25 years ago the infantile mortality rate hovered about 150, the present rate is remarkable, and represents not only a great saving of infant life, but a considerably greater degree of health in all survivors. The Phthisis death rate has fallen from 0.93 in 1922, to 0.66; the respiratory death rate from 2.0 to 1.7. The incidence of Infectious Disease has been much below normal, there having been only 113 notifications of Scarlet Fever during the year. We have to go back a large number of years before we come to such a small incidence of this disease. The only lower incidence of which we have any record was in the year 1892, when the number of cases was 49, but the population was then only 39,000. The number of Diphtheria cases, also, has decreased from 88 in 1922 to 60.

All these figures show that, on the whole, 1923 was a very healthy year.

In September, Burntwood Sanatorium was officially opened. This is the Joint Sanatorium provided by the Cheshire County Council and the Cheshire County Boroughs, in which Wallasey has been allotted 16 beds. Up to the end of the year, 8 beds only were ready for occupation.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic (which was started in the Autumn of 1922 with a fortnightly session), have grown to such an extent that it was found necessary to hold the Clinic weekly. Child-bearing is a physiological function, and ought, therefore, to be attended with but the minimum amount of risk. The fact is, however, that there is quite an appreciable amount of risk, not only to the mother's life, but to what is equally important, her after health. The risks may be very considerably diminished by proper ante-natal care and by skilled and efficient attendance during the confinement. Expectant mothers are not yet sufficiently educated as to the importance of proper medical

supervision during pregnancy, both for the protection of their subsequent health, and their safety during confinement. This Clinic is a means by which the necessary instruction and proper medical supervision can be given to them. It is a source of gratification, therefore, that the attendances are increasing, and it is to be hoped that the attendances will increase still more, and necessitate the opening of the Clinic even twice a week.

While there can be no doubt that in recent years, parents have become more alive to and more educated in regard to their responsibilities towards their children, it still is unfortunately true that there are some parents who, to put it mildly, are extremely indifferent, and I have been much struck on several occasions with the calmness, almost complete indifference, with which parents are willing to part with their children for adoption by other people. I have several times been approached for my aid to find homes for children, and these children, it must be remembered, not always illegitimate children. There is no disguising the fact that by no means all women have the maternal instinct, and such women ought not to get married and have the care of children.

During the year, Dr. Gamlin resigned the post of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer, and was succeeded by Dr. F. C. Morgan, who took up his duties in June.

The following pages are full of statistical information. It is impossible to envisage by mere statistics the amount and, still less, the character of the work done. This is one of the reasons why the proceedings of the Health Committee are not calculated to catch the public eye in the same way as are the proceedings of the trading undertakings, where money is made or lost. Statistics, however, do show that the work which has been done in connection with health, is of the utmost value to the community. After all, the greatest asset of the individual, and of the community, is health. It follows, therefore, that the highest task to which the representatives of the people can devote their attention is to devise and provide means by which the health of the community may be improved.

I have again to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committees with which I am associated, and the Members of the Council generally, for the support they have afforded me, and the consideration they have always given to the proposals I have placed before them. I would also place on record my very grateful thanks to every member of my staff, both in and out of the Town Hall, for their very loyal, energetic and valuable assistance at all times ungrudgingly given.

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), 89,609. Estimated June, 1923, 91,000.
(R.G.'S estimate, 89,990).

Number of inhabited houses (1923), 19,841.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921 Census)—20,849.

Rateable value—£646,534.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£2,550.

Wallasey is eighth in order on 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) . . .	1383	695	688			
(Illegitimate) ..	47	26	21			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Totals ..	1430	721	709	Birth Rate ..	15.7	

Deaths—945. Death Rate—10.3

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—10, viz.:

From sepsis, 3. From other causes, 7.

Deaths of infants under one year of age .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate—76} \\ \text{Illegitimate—7} \end{array} \right\} \dots 83$

“ “ “ “ “ per 1,000 births—58

Legitimate rate—54.9. Illegitimate Rate—127, each per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—nil.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages)—4.

Diarrhœa (under two years of age)—7.

The Diarrhœa deaths occurred as follows :—

5 in First Quarter of year.

2 in Second Quarter of year

-- in Third Quarter of year.

— in Fourth Quarter of year.

N.B.—Five 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 under.											65 over	
				1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45		65
Small Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	60	41	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	113	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever.....	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Phthisis.....	117	80	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	6	8	18	17	..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	..	14	1	2	..	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Myelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	100	1	82	9	5	3	1	..	..	4	3	1	4	8	31	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Admissions .....	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	456	212	162	10	7	4	5	..	4	7	8	8	13	28	51	17

RATIO OF UN-NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES TO NOTIFIED CASES.

In seven instances the first intimation of the existence of Tuberculosis cases was through the local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns. In ten others the first intimation of the case was received after admission to some Institution without the Borough. This means that 11.5% 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.

Cases notified	..	..	..	7
Treated at Home	..	..	..	4
" Hospital	..	..	..	3
Vision Unimpaired	..	..	..	7
" Impaired	..	..	..	—
Total Blindness	..	..	..	—
Deaths	..	..	..	—

5.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There was no unusual sickness during the year, infectious or otherwise. There were no deaths from Measles, there was no Summer Diarrhœa, and throughout the year the incidence of Scarlet Fever was very much below normal, there being only 113 cases notified—by far the smallest number since 1892, when the population was somewhere about one-third of the present population.

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-seven Midwives practising in the District, four of whom are untrained, 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.

During the year there was one prosecution against a handy woman for acting as a Midwife, she not being registered as such.

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.
Arrangements have been made whereby dental treatment is given to selected cases of expectant and nursing mothers requiring same. There are also eight cots for infants under 1 year. |
| 2. Ante-Natal Clinic :
New Street Centre. | The Fortnightly Sessions were increased to Weekly Sessions on October 1st (see Introductory Letter.) |
| 3. School Clinic :
Church Street. | For minor ailments, with special Clinics for Eyes and Tonsils. There is also a daily Dental Clinic. |
| 4. Tuberculosis Clinic :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every morning, except Wednesdays, and every Wednesday evening. |
| 4. Venereal Diseases Clinic :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every Wednesday 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. ; every Friday 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. for Males ; every Monday 5-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. ; and every Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. for Females. |
| | Patients unable to attend at these times can make other arrangements with the Doctor. |
| | Cases may attend between 6 and 7 p.m. any weekday for irrigation purposes. |
| 6. 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, 22 beds, for advanced and observation cases.
Mill Lane Hospital.
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 infants suffering from Malnutrition. Mothers are required to visit their children daily and receive practical instruction in all matters affecting their children's welfare. Where possible, a charge is also made for the children's maintenance.
New Street.

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), £40 per annum per bed.
4. Royal Liverpool Country Hospital : Heswall. 2 beds for Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. £91 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. 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.

7. Tranmere Union Infirmary : Wallasey is a part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, and cases are admitted from this Borough as necessity requires.
8. Cheshire Joint Sanatorium : The new Sanatorium for the joint use of the County and County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Wallasey, Stockport, and Chester was officially opened in September, 1923. 16 beds have been allotted for Wallasey cases, the first of whom was admitted on November 6th. The cost per bed per week is 63/-. Up to end of 1923, eight only of the beds were available.

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 : (1) A Buick Motor Ambulance (loaned by the British Red Cross Society), (2) A Ford Delivery Van for infected 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 the laboratory at Mill Lane Hospital. 237 swabs (50 + and 187 negative) and 543 sputum specimens (161 + and 382 negative) were examined during the year. Of the 237 swabs examined 121 were sent by local doctors (21 + 100 negative) 116 were from cases in our own Hospital (29 + 87 negative). Of the 543 sputum specimens examined 193 were sent in by local doctors (40 + 153 negative), 89 were from our own Sanatorium (53 + 36 negative), and T.B. Dispensary 261 (68 + 193 negative).
- 2.—Samples of milk taken for purposes of bacteriological examination are forwarded to Liverpool University. Thirty-seven were taken during the year, one of which was found to be tubercular. In this case the milk came from a farm in North Wales, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district was promptly communicated with.
- 3.—Arrangements have also been made whereby blood specimens, 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.

PNEUMONIA.

The notifications numbered 100, of which 21 proved fatal (one in Mill Lane Hospital, and 7 in other Hospitals). Visits of enquiry were paid to a large number of the cases, special regard being had to the arrangements for the nursing of the patients. Generally speaking these were reported to be satisfactory, only a very few, about half-a-dozen, being described as "fair" or "not satisfactory."

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

Thirty-one applications for Diphtheria anti-toxin were received during the year, and 344,000 units issued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The work in connection with Tuberculosis was carried out from January 11th to the end of May by Dr. Raymond Gamlin, and from the 1st June by Dr. F. C. Morgan. The latter is responsible for the details of the work set out below, and the comments are mainly the result of his observations.

No of Persons attending the Dispensary	540
" " " diagnosed Tuberculous ..	178
" " " " Non-Tuberculous	59
" " " " under Observation	303

The number of Observation cases is due to the difficulty in diagnosis; the majority of these were children under-nourished and in poor health but with no definite evidence of Tuberculosis.

Number of new cases	272
Of these, 125 were children.	
Number of cases referred by General Practitioners	105
Contacts	128

It is satisfactory to note that so many cases are being sent by General Practitioners.

CONTACTS.

128 Contacts were examined.	
24 were definitely Tuberculous	18.75%
64 were mal-nourished and debilitated	50%
(pre-Tuberculous).	
40 no definite evidence of any disease	31.25%

This examination of Contacts is the most important work of the Dispensary.

It is interesting to note the large number of mal-nourished children among the Contacts. Is this a primary condition or due to Tuberculous infection?

There is no doubt that Tuberculosis does produce malnutrition, but there is evidence that malnutrition itself is an exciting cause, producing a soil suitable for the Tubercle Bacillus to grow and produce disease (Tuberculosis being now considered a disease of childhood, 1—5 years).

The rounding-up of Contacts is, perhaps, the most important duty of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

The type of case sent to the Dispensary still continues to be of the late type, very few really being Sanatorium cases in the true sense of the word.

Of the 272 cases referred, 10 died within 3 months.

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 117 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (54 males, 63 females) compared with 160 in 1922 and 198 in 1921. 84 were from local doctors, 20 from the Tuberculosis Officer, and 13 from other sources. 20 of the cases notified died during the current year. As no case ever dies from the first attack of Tuberculosis, it shows that cases are not notified as early as they should be, either by reason of the fact that patients do not consult their practitioners until the disease is well advanced, or the delay in notification lies on the shoulders of the general practitioners. Without placing the blame on any particular shoulders it is a fact that one of the reasons for the comparative failure of sanatorium treatment is that cases do not go to these Institutions at a sufficiently early stage.

DEATHS.

There were 60 deaths = .66 per 1,000 of population.

35 of these died within 2 years of notification.

20	were	notified	in	1923
15	"	"	"	1922
6	"	"	"	1921
1	"	"	"	1920
2	"	"	"	1919
2	"	"	"	1918
1	"	"	"	1915
3	"	"	"	1914
1	"	"	"	1913
2	"	"	"	1912
7	were	not	notified.	

SPUTUM.

543 specimens were examined; 161 contained Tubercle Bacilli, 382 not found.

193 specimens were sent by General Practitioners; 40 contained Tubercle Bacilli, 153 not found.

A large number of specimens were of naso-pharyngeal secretion and so were useless for examination.

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Housewives	39	Millwright	1
Clerks	16	Wheelwright	1
No occupation	14	Baker	1
Shop Assistant	5	Hotel Porter	1
School Teachers	4	Motor Driver	1
Discharged Soldiers	5	Ferry Hand	1
Labourers	4	Lighthouseman	1
Mattress Maker	2	Mill Hand	1
Travellers	2	Butcher	1
Tailoresses	2	Flour Miller	1
Cooks (Ship)	2	Market Gardener	1
Street Hawkers	2	Footballer (Professional)	1
Engineers	3	Milliner	1
Hairdresser	1	Tram Inspector	1
Waitress	1	Captain (Ship)	1
Left the District	12		
Died	19		

SANATORIUM.

There are 22 beds at Mill Lane Sanatorium chiefly for early cases, a few being reserved for advanced cases.

In November, eight beds were available at the new Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton, the first case being admitted Nov. 6th. A further eight beds are to be ready during 1924. All the eight cases admitted to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium had been in Mill Lane Sanatorium for observation.

There are very few real sanatorium cases among adults, as the majority of patients when seen are suffering from a fairly advanced stage of the disease.

The desirability of admitting advanced cases to Hospital occupying beds for considerable periods without much benefit is rather a debatable problem, for now it is generally recognised that all persons are exposed to infection 1—5 years of age; the damage must have been done before the case was removed. Again some of these will remain but a short spell in Hospital, and so only very temporary relief, if any, is effected in the home.

MILL LANE SANATORIUM.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Remaining at December 31st, 1922	19
Admitted Jan. 1st—Dec. 31st, 1923	80
Discharged do. do.	76
Fatal do. do.	2
Remaining at December 31st, 1923	21

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Patients discharged—Much Improved	..	..	41
Improved	..	..	26
No Improvement	..	..	1
Sent out for contravening Rules			1
Fatal	..	..	2
(One had been in Sanatorium for 4 years.)			

CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.

Wallasey patients admitted, 8. One discharged (Improved).

AFTER-CARE.

The after-treatment of cases discharged from Sanatorium is somewhat unsatisfactory, there being no After-Care Committee. It is by no means uncommon for doctors to advise patients suffering from Tuberculosis, whose employment is regarded as being unsuitable, to give up that employment, the result being that after a course of Sanatorium treatment they have no occupation to take up, and, therefore, soon lose all the benefit they have gained at the Sanatorium, since they have no financial resources and no occupation. The psychological effect of the latter is very important. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain a light occupation with a living wage, and it is most inadvisable for any man to throw up his occupation if the post can be kept open for him during his treatment. It is much easier for him to follow the work which he has done, and in which he has become competent. Sir George Newman refers to this aspect of Tuberculosis in his last Report. The unemployment problem has a very bad effect on the Tuberculosis case, because he obviously finds it very difficult to obtain work in competition with his healthy comrades.

HOUSING.

1.—High Rents
and Rates, &c.

The influence of high rates and taxes has also an injurious effect on Tuberculous cases, since they take a large proportion of the small income, and leave very little for food. Malnutrition ensues in the family, thus providing a favourable opportunity for the disease either to commence or to get a greater hold on the patient.

2.—Sleeping
Accommodation.

806 visited, 250 of whom sleep alone and have separate rooms (31%); 219 sleep alone in separate beds (27.2%); 337 occupy a bed with two or more persons (41.8%). These figures reveal the startling fact (and it is no less than startling), that 69% of those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Wallasey occupy the same room

during sleep with other persons, many of whom are children. The well-instructed Tuberculous person can prevent himself from being a danger to others when he is conscious; it is obvious, however, that he cannot take any precautions during sleep, and thus the opportunities of spreading the disease in the 337 cases above-mentioned are very great.

The Tuberculosis Officer is frequently asked to see patients in consultation with local doctors. There were 45 such requests during 1923.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease appears to be on the decrease. There is at present considerable difficulty in filling the surgical beds with suitable cases. The chief type of case is the mal-nourished child with enlarged glands—neck and elsewhere, more suitable for a convalescent home than a surgical hospital.

31 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, viz. :—
22 Males, 9 Females.

SITES OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.
Knee	4	1
Peritoneum ..	2	—
Glands	6	5
Skin	2	—
Intestines ..	1	1
Spine	2	—
Testicle	2	—
Hip	1	1
Meningitis ..	2	1

4 cases admitted to Leasowe Hospital discharged.

2 " " " " Mill Lane Hospital discharged.

The Health Visitor and Dispensary Nurse does a good deal of useful work in keeping the Dispensary well supplied with cases.

A Malnutrition Clinic has recently been established, and notwithstanding the short time it has been working it has enabled much useful information to be obtained.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held at Mill Lane Dispensary.

Males : Wednesday evenings, 6-30 to 7-30.

Friday afternoon, 2-30 to 4.

Every evening 6 to 7 for special treatment (irrigation).

Females : Mondays, 5 to 6-30 p.m.

90 new patients attended during 1923; 12 of these were found to be non-Venereal. Of the 78 genuine cases 67 were Males and 11

Females. 19 were due to Syphilis and 45 to Gonorrhœa. The number of attendances was 1,183, viz. :—Males, 905 ; Females, 278. Both Female and Male patients have continued to attend fairly regularly.

The number of attendances for irrigation purposes was 1,859. 57 blood specimens were sent for Wasserman test.

The Gonorrhœa specimens are now all examined in our own Laboratory at Mill Lane Hospital, thus saving a considerable cost. 78 specimens were examined for Gonococci ; 2 specimens were examined for Spirochetes.

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

Notices are being displayed in the various public lavatories and urinals, urging the importance of early treatment and pointing out how free treatment can be obtained.

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 13 cesspools, and these are emptied fortnightly. There is also 1 privy midden similarly situated, which is emptied fortnightly. There are 84 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	3,748
„ apartments visited	14,145
„ houses found in a dirty condition	44
„ apartments „ „	99
„ „ overcrowded excessively	—
„ houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains	446
„ „ with defective sash cords, windows, &c.	212

Number of houses without supply of water for drinking, domestic, or sanitary purposes	4
" " with defective boilers, flues, &c.	97
" " with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, wastepipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	761
" " with defective yard or passage surfaces	200
" " with defective floors	98
" " with insufficient ventilation	11
" " vacant or insecure against misuse by general public ..	—
" " with damp or defective walls	204
" " with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts ..	486
" " without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins ..	832
" " with dirty yard surfaces	24
" " with offensive accumulations requiring removal ..	46
" " with defective fire grates, chimneys, &c.	89
" " with defective doors and fastenings	89
" " with defective W.C. apartments (W.C. doors, floors, walls, &c.)	206
" " with other defects	79
Number of interviews and appointments re work in hand	616
" re-visits to houses (no access, &c.)	187
" supervisional visits	208
" offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	—
" inspections of cesspools	16
" matters referred to other departments	265
" matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.) ..	945
" information laid in respect of nuisances	8
" convictions obtained	2
" cases withdrawn on payment of costs	5
" " " pending demolition order	1
Amount of fines and costs	34/6

SMOKE NUISANCES.

STEPS TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of observations made	24
" 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	1,002
" re-inspections	120
" Notices served to empty manure pits	105
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice ..	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	—
" Notices served to provide manure pits	—
" Notices to clean stable yard	—
" Notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	1
" Notices re keeping pigs in stable yard	—

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances ..	2,222
„ Statutory Notices issued	434
„ re-inspections of nuisances	7,973

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	31
--	----

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	1
---	---

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	69
„ „ W.C.'s common conveniences (found clean) ..	145
„ „ „ „ „ (found dirty) ..	1
„ „ „ „ „ (found defective) ..	1
„ „ „ „ „ (re-inspected) ..	1
„ „ „ „ „ (cleansed) and/or repaired ..	1

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold ..	8
„ Ice Cream carts inspected	7

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,459
--	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	832
„ offensive ashpits abolished	66

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	3
„ inspections	29
„ notices served for offensive conditions	1

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	60
„ inspections of tents, vans, and sheds	1,225

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, &c.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)	16
„ „ Railway Stations (W.C.'s 8, Urinals, 16)	24
„ „ Schools	62
„ „ Hotels	—
„ „ Public Conveniences	56
„ „ „ Urinals	206

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1923 was 32.	
Number of Boats on which infringements were found	1
Number of infringements	1

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,977
„ „ houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,918
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,672
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,509
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,575
„ drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,417

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
„ „ houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
„ drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
„ schools, public buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	872
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,258
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
„ drains cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286

BACK PASSAGES.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS IN HOT WEATHER	nil.
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

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).	161	11	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	438	23	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	24	2	..
Total	623	36*	..

* Verbal Notices : 28.

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	18	18	..	..
Want of Ventilation	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	1	1	..	..
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient	4	4	..	..
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty ..	6	6	..	..
Not Separate for Sexes .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	24	24	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Totals	54	54	..	..

FACTORIES.

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

161 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	13	64
Confectioners	2	2
Boot Makers and Repairers	18	16
Laundries	17	17
Wheelwrights and Smiths	2	—
Joiners	5	4
Coffin Makers	1	2
Motor Engineers	7	4
Stonemasons	1	2
Printers	3	1
Artificial Manure Makers	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers	1	—
Boat Builders	2	11
Firelighter Manufacturers	9	3
Timber Merchants	2	2
Flour Millers	3	4
Spring Makers	1	—
Provender Dealers	3	—
Brick Makers	3	2
Brewers	1	—
Engineers	6	2
Concrete Makers	—	—
Oil Storages	2	2
Creosoting Works	—	—
Ore Merchants	—	—
Treacle Works	1	1
Leather Belting Manufacturers	2	—
Destructor Works	1	1
Tramway Depot and Electricity Works	4	1
Gas and Water Works	1	1
Smokeless Fuel Works	—	—
Insulating Works	1	1
Cereal Mills	1	1
Builders' Merchants	2	4
Ice Maker	—	—
Lock Manufacturer	1	—
Biscuit	1	—
Fruit Merchant	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	2
Varnish Makers	1	1
Chain Maker	—	—
Corn Warehouses	1	1
Waterproof Manufacturers	1	—
Metal Stamp, etc., Makers	—	—
Plaster Manufacturers	1	1
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers	1	2
Tie Makers and Knitters	1	1
Leather Dressers	1	1
Brass Founders	1	4
Tool-Manufacturers	1	—
Totals	129	161

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	50	102	149
Confectioners	57	124	84
Laundries	16	31	5
Tailors	23	68	6
Dressmakers and Milliners	54	127	140
Bootmakers and Repairers	58	99	37
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	19	37	7
Watchmakers and Repairers	6	12	—
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers	4	6	3
Saddlers and Leather Workers	2	2	—
Leadlight Manufacturers	2	7	2
Picture Framers	2	6	—
Printers	3	7	—
Photographers	1	8	—
Coffin Makers	2	4	—
Tile Manufacturers	—	—	—
Chocolate Makers	2	8	—
Rabbit Skin Driers	—	—	—
Coach Builders	1	2	5
Gut Scrapers	1	14	—
Motor Repairers	2	4	1
Boat Builders	1	1	—
Cycle Repairers	—	—	—
Electric Toy Manufacturers	1	9	—
Sweet Manufacturers	1	1	1
Firelighter do.	1	2	1
Blacksmiths	2	4	14
	311	665	455

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	11	20	1
Wheelwrights and Smiths	10	18	5
Joiners	15	35	3
Wringing Machine Repairers	—	—	—
Motor Engineers and Repairers	16	38	10
Stonemasons	2	6	—
Stevedores	—	—	—
Coopers	—	—	—
Bottle Washers	1	3	—
Shippers	5	350	5
Coach Builders	—	—	—
Copper Ore Works	—	—	—
TOTALS	60	470	24

3.—HOME WORK.

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

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number		Number
Bakers ..	50	Picture Framers ..	2
Confectioners ..	57	Printers ..	3
Laundries ..	16	Photographers ..	1
Tailors ..	23	Coffin Makers ..	2
Dressmakers & Milliners	24	Tile Manufacturers	—
Bootmakers & Repairers	58	Chocolate Makers	2
Cabinet Makers and		Rabbit Skin Driers	—
Upholsterers ..	19	Coach Builders ..	1
Watchmakers & Repairers	6	Gut Scrapers ..	1
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal		Motor Repairers ..	2
Workers ..	4	Boat Builders ..	1
Saddlers and Leather		Cycle Repairers ..	—
Workers ..	2	Electric Toy Manufacturers	1
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	Sweet Manufacturers ..	1
Blacksmiths ..	1		

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

OUTWORKERS.

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

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

All places where food for human consumption is prepared (of which there are 63 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 122 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	63
Confectionery Bakehouses	59
Number of visits made	299
„ re-visits	36
Number found dirty (walls and ceilings)	11
Number of notices issued for limewashing	7
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	4
„ notices issued for defective drainage	5
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c.	4
„ „ „ for various defects	2
„ references to Factory Inspector	—

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

There are 11 Cowsheds on the register, to which 176 visits were paid during the year. The number of cows in the registered sheds at December 31st was 39, and the number of Cowkeepers 4.

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	109
„ wholesale producers of milk who do not sell milk retail	2
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	2
„ inspections made	464
„ notices served for defects	—
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	2
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	4
„ notices complied with	6
„ visits to unregistered premises selling milk	1
„ licensed sellers of certified milk	1

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 Dec., 1923.
Registered	..	..	3
Licensed	..	..	1
			—
Total	..		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 2,211
Amount of Meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human food consisting of :

Beef	..	..	..	..	5,932 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	1,371 "
Veal	..	..	..	..	1,770 "
Offal	..	..	..	..	4,078 "
Pork	..	..	..	..	659 "
Lamb	..	..	..	..	30 "

Total 13,840 "

Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale	..	..	..	..	2,087
" " butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	4,483
" " fish and poultry shops	..	..	..	..	2,552
" " fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	765
" inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets	..	..	..	..	484

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year 4,207

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

Number of Piggeries in the Borough 8
" inspections paid 810

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Lairages.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		
	Oxen.	Sheep.	Oxen & Calves.	Sheep, Lambs, Goats.	Pigs.
*Wallasey ..	31,756	7,001	—	90,320	—
*Alfred ..	—	—	36	—	15
Totals ..	31,756	7,001	36	90,320	15

*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	—	1	3
MUTTON	..	..	—	—	—	—
PORK	..	..	—	—	—	—
VEAL	..	..	1	—	—	—

(B) AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

			Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
			<i>Carcases.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Carcases.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
BEEF	..	..	2	3	8	82
MUTTON	..	..	19	2	31	31
PORK	..	..	1	1	13	—
LAMB	..	..	—	—	3	—
VEAL	..	..	20	—	8	1
GOATS	..	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL			42	6	63	114

Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as unfit for human food 39,824 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.
39,736	104,735	71,433

INSPECTION OF LAIRAGES.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year 1,219

OTHER FOODS.

FOOD (OTHER THAN BUTCHERS' MEAT) SEIZED DURING 1923.

					Lbs.
Fruit—48 lbs.	Tinned Fruit, 11 lbs.	..	..	..	59
Fish	..	..	..	..	—
Brawn	..	..	..	..	—
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	191
Sausages	..	..	..	..	34
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	20
Total					304

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTION.

Name of Article.					No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Genuine.	No. of Samples Adulterated.
Milk	..	..	..	..	159	145	14
Butter	..	..	..	..	34	30	4
Lard	..	..	..	..	19	18	1
Pepper	..	..	..	..	27	27	—
Coffee	..	..	..	..	27	27	—
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	9	9	—
Cream of Tartar	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Margarine	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Eucalyptus Ointment	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Borax	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Creosote Ointment	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Cream Cheese	..	..	..	..	7	3	4
Sponge Cakes	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Whisky	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Rum	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Gin	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Totals ..					308	280	28

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

Milk	5%	Deficient in Fat	Dismissed.
"	6%	"	" 15/-
"	6%	"	" 15/-
"	7%	"	" 15/-
"	8%	"	" 15/-
"	16%	"	" 5/- and 15/-
"	4%	"	" 19/-
"	28%	"	" £3 and 15/-
"	13%	"	" £2
"	1%	Added Water	Dismissed
"	3.5%	"	Fined 10/- and 15/- Costs.
"	4%	"	" 10/- and 15/- "
"	11%	"	" £10.
Margarine—Not sufficiently labelled.			Fined 5/-.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 3 samples of Butter, 1 Milk, 1 Creosote Ointment, 2 Eucalyptus Ointment, 1 Lard, 1 Cream of Tartar, and 1 Gin, the adulterations being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

The four samples of Cream Cheese were test samples.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 9.0%.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

The Borough Analyst reports :—

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

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act 308

Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food)

Act 18

Total .. 326

Particulars of these samples, together with the number of adulterated samples, are shown in the following table :—

	Total.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated
Milk	159	14	8.8
Butter	34	4	11.8
Lard	19	1	5.3
Coffee	27	—	—
Pepper	27	—	—
Cheese	7	4	57.1
Margarine	1	—	—
Drugs	7	4	57.1
Miscellaneous Samples	14	—	—
Spirits	7	1	14.2
Cocoa	1	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	5	—	—
Total	308	28	9.0

The total adulteration has increased from 6.3 per cent. in 1922 to 9.0 per cent. in 1923, this increase is due to an increase in the adulteration of Milk from 6.3 per cent. to 8.8 per cent. and to the discovery of a number of samples sold as “ Cream Cheese ” which had been made from Skimmed Milk.

The 18 samples under the Public Health Act were samples of Preserved Cream, all of which complied with the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917.

(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	159	—
Cream	—	—

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

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	18
(ii) Statements incorrect	—
Total	18

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

0.30, 0.30, 0.29, 0.31, 0.30, 0.27,
0.28, 0.40, 0.22, 0.18, 0.29, 0.28,
0.29, 0.27, 0.13, 0.29, 0.23, 0.19,

Percentage stated on Statutory label—0.40%.

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

(i) Above 35%	18
(ii) Below 35%	—
Total	18

- (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 :—Nil.

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

RAYMOND GAMLIN, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer from January
11th to May 31st.*†

FRANK CYRIL MORGAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer from June 1st.†

****THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,**
Chief Sanitary Inspector.†

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

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

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

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

MISS ANNIE LEE GLASSEY (C.M.B. and Health Visitor's Certificates.)
Tuberculosis Nurse.

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

JAMES TUDOR,
G. W. BURFORD.
Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors.

JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk.

***FRANK ALDRED,**
NORMAN SQUIRE,
MISS D. WITTER.
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 1923 was 19,841, an increase of 188 as compared with 1922. 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 268, as will be seen from the following Table, supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

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	40	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*33	68	85	19	7	268

* Of the 33 houses certified in Poulton 17 were built by private enterprise and 16 were State assisted.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, 1st JANUARY, 1924.

5s. to 7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9s. and over	41	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	*77	99	40	10	8	279

*Of the 77 houses in course of erection in Poulton 35 are being built by private enterprise, and 42 are State assisted.

HOUSES CERTIFIED FOR HABITATION SINCE 1911.

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

1911	..	..	600	1918	..	..	3
1912	..	..	417	1919	..	..	3
1913	..	..	410	1920	..	..	74
1914	..	..	424	1921	..	..	243
1915	..	..	254	1922	..	..	151
1916	..	..	76	1923	..	..	268
1917	..	..	12				

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	1918	19,246	60
1912	17,522	565	1919	19,289	43
1913	17,936	414	1920	19,350	61
1914	18,476	540	1921	19,503	153
1915	18,918	442	1922	19,653	150
1916	18,950	32	1923	19,841	188
1917	19,186	136			

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

(a) Total..	..	..	..	..	..	268
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme..						14

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,027
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,656
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(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	..	..	..	..	..	..	96

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	1,811
---	----	----	----	-------

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	264
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners (including 9 from 1922) ..	271
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
(c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1924	2
(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	2,057
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners (including 123 from 1922).. ..	2,131
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	22
(c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1924	127

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	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(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	6
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

APPENDIX.

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
DURING 1923.

COUNTY. BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year 1923.

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.

Visiting Specialists:

H. R. BICKERTON, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Eyes*).
W. SANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (*Tonsils and Adenoids*).
T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (*Orthopaedic*).

G. E. HUGHES, Education Office (*Secondary Schools*),
R. L. BASCOMBE, Education Office (*Elementary Schools*)
Clerical Assistants.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

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.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

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

TOWN HALL, WALLASEY,
January 31st, 1924.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1923 on the Medical Inspection of School Children in the Borough.

There is nothing of any special importance to record in the year's work. There have been no new developments, but a scheme for the detection, treatment and after care of all children suffering from crippling diseases has been approved by the Education Committee, which will come into force next year, and which I think is calculated to have very far reaching effects in the way of diminishing the number of people suffering from deformities of various kinds, and incidentally enabling some people to become efficient wage earners, who would otherwise not be so.

A point of some interest is the decrease in the number of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinic. The average attendance is considerably less than in former years, and I have made enquiries with a view of ascertaining whether this diminution is due to the fact that children are not attending as they should, or that there is in reality a lessened number of children needing treatment. All the evidence I can get points to the latter conclusion. This is a gratifying fact, because under the present housing conditions, if no other factors were at work, one might reasonably expect an increased number of ailments requiring attention at the School Clinic, for the reason that the conditions in many houses are such as would provide a reasonable excuse for such cases arising.

I must again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the courtesy and consideration always shown to myself; to the Director of Education and his Staff for very willing co-operation; and to every Member of my own Staff, medical and lay, for their valuable assistance, without which assistance it would, of course, have been impossible to carry on.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,
Schools Medical Officer.

Vision.

The Eye Clinic, conducted by Dr. Bickerton, has been held every Thursday afternoon. For particulars see tables.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

It has not been necessary to close any schools or portions of schools during the year.

Stammering.

The special classes for stammering have been continued successfully during the past year. 35 boys and 15 girls have been in attendance, and 5 boys and 2 girls were discharged as apparently cured.

At present there are two classes, each consisting of 12 boys, and one class of 10 girls. It is interesting to note that all the severe cases of girl stammerers in our schools have been dealt with, and are now either discharged or under treatment. A considerable number of boys are, however, still on the waiting list. During the next year, if the girls' classes are worked out, it will be possible to allot an extra class per week to the boys.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Uncleanliness.

The children in each Department have been examined three times during the year for general cleanliness, care of the teeth, use of handkerchiefs and general appearance. 33,046 heads have been examined an increase of 4,446 on last year's numbers.

The record of each case requiring treatment is kept and filed at the Clinic, and used each time the child is inspected by the School Nurse.

The number of cleansing surveys held during the year 128

The number of visits paid to Elementary Schools . . . 260

25 children were excluded for pediculosis of the head, and 7 for pediculosis of the body. Six children required their heads shaving at the Clinic for pediculosis, as against seven in the previous year and 57 in 1921. 15 cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. A visit from the Inspector of this Society has, in several instances, had the effect of causing the parents to take much more interest in and give much more attention to their children, and consequently there has been an improvement in the condition of many of those children who have attended the Clinic almost constantly suffering from

ailments which have recurred through unsatisfactory home conditions. Special attention has been given to the homes from which these children come.

An improvement consequent upon frequent visitation by the School Nurses, has no doubt been a factor in diminishing the daily attendances, and, of course, is all to the good.

Minor Ailments.

692 new cases have been treated during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinic, compared with 811 in the previous year. The number of dressings was 4,901, compared with 6,421 in 1922 (see tables).

Tonsils and Adenoids.

There were no arrears of cases needing operation. Only 2 Clinics were held during the year, and 24 operations were conducted at the Clinic and 3 at the private Clinic of Dr. Sanderson. The utmost care continues to be taken in selecting the cases for operation.

Dr. Stacey has just concluded an investigation into the results which have followed the operation for enucleation of tonsils and the removal of adenoids in all those cases which have been operated upon since the work was first undertaken. His findings are very instructive and valuable. They refer to 251 cases (115 boys, 136 girls) who have been operated upon, and 173 cases (89 boys, 84 girls) who have been under observation in the Schools for enlarged tonsils. The investigation has been very thorough, and to eliminate the personal factor he has made enquiries in every case from the parent herself, and in the majority of cases when the mother of the patient was present at the examination of another of her children; in other words, the enquiry was not made the occasion of a special visit. Two questions only were asked: (1) what was your child complaining of, or what did you notice about your child which made you think there was something wrong with the nose and throat? (2) since the operation how has your child been in health? The results are classified under three heads: (a) Good, in which the symptoms are removed, and (b) Bad, in which the symptoms have not been removed, or where symptoms develop which were not present prior to the operation, and (c) those in which the parents had recognised no symptoms prior to the operation and none since. His first observation is that there is practically no difference in the incidence between boys and girls; that the principal age period is the 6—10 year period, particularly the 6th and 7th year, when 33% of all the cases occurred.

Of the 251 cases, 66 were classed as having enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but without symptoms. Of these, in 55 the operation

made no difference, and in 11 the symptoms supervened, *e.g.*, running noses, frequent colds, anæmia, general health worse, and in the Special Remarks on these cases he notes: two brothers had the operation because the mother has always had a stuffy nose, and she was not going to allow her boys to suffer as she does; one child, whose sister was a nurse and who advised the mother to have the operation because "everyone gets tonsils and adenoids sooner or later in their lives"; one boy had two operations previously; three children had had the operation before; three children had the operation against the parents' wishes, and two were typical thyroid cases; in 16, the only symptom was otorrhœa; 12 have still otorrhœa two years after the operation; 3 have otorrhœa three years after the operation, and only 1 has no otorrhœa 15 months after the operation. There were 6 other cases which had otorrhœa with other symptoms, and the notes of these are as follows; 1 has no otorrhœa 16 months after the operation, but is still nasal and a mouth breather; 1 girl, 13 years, has no otorrhœa two and a half years after the operation. All the others have still otorrhœa, so that in the 22 cases with otorrhœa only three are free from this symptom.

Those children who had symptoms other than those mentioned associated with the enlargement of their tonsils were 110. In 60 of these the results were good; in 37 bad; and in 13 there was no difference.

Those children whose symptoms were a stuffy nose, and for which they had the operation were 8 in number; the results were 3 good, 5 bad.

Those children pale and delicate, suffering from tonsils and enlarged glands were 18 in number; the results were 14 good, 4 bad.

3 children whose only symptom was earache; one was better since the operation, one worse, and one cured.

Of 10 children whose only symptom was deafness, 4 were cured, 5 remained the same and one was much worse.

To sum up: of the 251 cases operated upon, 16 have left the district, leaving 235 of whom there is a complete record. The results classed as good, number 85 (36 per cent.), bad 78 (33 per cent.), no difference 72 (30 per cent.).

66 children had no symptoms, but the operation was performed on the physical grounds of enlarged tonsils and adenoid growth alone. If we exclude these 66, 85 were good results (50 per cent.), 67 bad (39 per cent.), 17 no difference (10 per cent.), but 11 of these 66 cases developed symptoms they never had before, that is to say 16 per cent. suffered adversely from the operation.

Dr. Stacey discusses the effects on young children of the irritating dust particles from the wooden floors of schools, over which there is much walking. He also attaches importance to the absence of maternal care in hygiene, *e.g.*, nose blowing during school hours, and points out that collective attention during school hours is not the same as the individual attention by the mother.

In the summary of his results he says: "After making every allowance for operations, we can only show 50 per cent. of success with a technique as perfect as surgery can be," and he goes on to say "I am perfectly clear in my mind in this investigation, and from the intimate way in which I have been associated with it in all its branches, that operative measures should only be adopted when all else fails," and he is of opinion that the operation should only be performed when (1) the enlargement of the tonsils is of such a degree as to cause obstructive breathing, and (2) in the case of a recurrent quinsy.

He also is of opinion that the diagnosis of adenoids should not be by the finger alone.

Tuberculosis.

Two cases only were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination.

SKIN DISEASES.

Ringworm.

The number of new cases was 46 ;
 Carried over from last year 44 ;
 The number of cases cured during the year was 54 ;
 Carried over to next year ; 36 ;

11 cases of ringworm of the scalp and 6 of ringworm of the body were found in the schools by the School Nurses at their cleansing surveys. Difficulty sometimes obtains with cases who attend their own doctor. Instances have occurred in which a case has returned to school without his cap, but still suffering from the disease. A rule to be enforced in future is that no case of ringworm will be admitted to school unless with the certificate of the S.M.O.

Crippling Defects.

Visits were paid on three occasions during the year by Dr. Martin, viz., in May, September, and December.

20 new cases were examined and 58 old ones were re-examined by him.

11 cases were referred by him for massage, and this treatment was given three times each week.

The necessary appliances, as well as alterations to boots, etc., have been provided through the Wallasey Invalid Children's Aid Association.

Ear Disease.

37 cases of Otorrhœa were treated at the Clinic and 5 elsewhere.

School Dentist's Report.

The School Dentist reports that the attendances at the Clinic and its popularity amongst parents continue to be excellent, the total number of attendances at the Clinic being almost equal to those of the previous year, whilst the total number of dental operations carried out is slightly greater.

The School Dentist has visited during the year all the schools except one, and that will be done early in January, 1924.

During the year a certain number of School Dentists were circularised on the question of the use of general anæsthetics in dental operations. The balance of opinion seemed to be against the use of general anæsthetics for children, and consequently, the contemplated change from local to general anæsthetics was not thought advisable.

The system of paying fees for work done was commenced on September 19th, and it is pleasant to record that although a considerable drop in attendances at the Clinic was contemplated, such a drop has not taken place. The School Dentist's comments on the payments of fees are worthy of note. He says "the system of book keeping devised is simple and as nearly as possible fool-proof. The introduction of fees has caused the time devoted to the treatment of cases to be cut down slightly, particularly as regards the routine cases, since the taking of money and the giving of receipts absorbs a few minutes of the time which was formerly devoted to the treatment." He goes on to comment that the cause of the drop in the number of routine cases seen last year as compared with the previous year is caused by the fact that last year special or non-appointment cases came to the Clinic at any time and were treated in odd minutes between routine cases, or before or after the routine cases had arrived. Under the new arrangement the names of such cases have to be noted by the head teachers and forwarded to the Education Offices for appointments to be made, and complete half-days are now devoted to their treatment. This also causes a delay which is perhaps unavoidable between the time that a child requests treatment and when such child comes

to the Clinic, but in very acute toothache cases children are still sent direct to the Clinic and treated. The number of such cases applying for treatment is about 700 per year; consequently a considerable number of half days must be devoted to their treatment. So far as the parents are concerned there have been no vocal objections against the payment of fees; on the other hand, some have stated that they are pleased to pay the small fee demanded.

Below will be found a short summary of the working of the new system :—

ROUTINE CASES.

- (1) School Examined.
- (2) Lists of Appointments for Children referred for treatment sent to Education Office.
- (3) Education Office returns list, cases marked pay or free.
- (4) Parent pays fee of 1/-, receives a numbered receipt, and child's record card is stamped paid. No further charge is made for 12 months from that date.

SPECIAL CASES.

- (1) Names of children requesting dental treatment sent by head teachers to Education Office.
- (2) List of appointments made, cases marked pay or free.
- (3) Parent on first visit pays :—
 - (a) For simple extractions, . . 1/- Numbered
 - (b) For extensive treatment . . 2/6. receipt given.

Decision of what constitutes extensive treatment left to School Dentist.

Child suffering from acute toothache treated at once if sent direct to Clinic, and bill sent by Education Office to parent if a fee paying case.

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1923.**Elementary Schools.**

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**(A.) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS	..	..	194
ENTRANTS	..	..	1171
INTERMEDIATES	..	..	1146
LEAVERS	..	..	897
TOTAL	..	..	3214
NUMBER OF OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	..	..	6

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Special Cases—Boys	..	..	..	..	151	} 288
Girls	..	..	..	..	137	
Re-examinations (i.e., Number of Children Re-examined)	..	..	..	..	708	
TOTAL	996	

(C) INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN.

Number of Individual Children Inspected	3,502
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TABLE II.
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1923.

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	6	19	—	1
UNCLEANLINESS—				
Head	48	51	—	—
Body	11	23	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head	18	1	46	—
Body	1	—	55	—
Scabies	2	—	19	—
Impetigo	10	—	72	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	11	—	286	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis	21	5	28	1
Conjunctivitis	—	—	15	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	25	—
Corneal Opacities	2	2	—	—
Defective Vision	86	133	150	9
Squint	70	26	9	1
Other conditions	13	1	1	1
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	16	29	1	2
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	12	6	42	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	6	16	—	3
Adenoids	—	7	—	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1	5	1	5
Other conditions	13	—	2	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	—	—	1	—

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	17	1	8
TEETH (Dental Diseases)	See Special Report.			
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	7	21	1	1
Functional	—	1	—	—
Anæmia	19	—	1	—
Other Defects	—	3	—	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	23	4	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	2	1	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	6	4	2	—
Suspected	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	3	—	2	—
Spine	—	1	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ..	—	1	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other forms	—	1	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	2	3	—	—
Chorea	1	1	3	1
Other conditions	3	5	4	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	—	6	1	1
Spinal Curvature	1	1	—	—
Other Forms	3	3	2	—
OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES	89	25	26	9

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—457.

TABLE III.
**NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
 THE AREA, 1923.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind within the meaning of the E.F.), B. & D. Children Act, 1893—					
Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	..	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	..	..	4	—	4
Not at School	..	..	1	—	1
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf, &c.)					
Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	..	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	..	..	4	3	7
Not at School	..	..	2	—	2
MENTALLY DEFICIENT—					
Feeble Minded—					
Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	..	—	—	—
Attending Certified Schools for M.D. Children			6	2	8
Notified to the L.C.A. by L.E.A. during year			5	3	8
Not at School	..	..	3	3	6
Imbeciles—					
At School	..	..	—	—	—
Not at School	..	..	1	4	5
Idiots	..	..	2	3	5
Epileptics—					
Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	..	3	2	5
Attending Certified School for Epileptics	..	..	1	—	1
In Institution other than C.S.	..	..	—	—	—
Not at School	..	..	1	—	1

Boys. Girls. Total.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE—

Pulmonary T.B.—

Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	64	63	*127
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	.. ..	1	—	1
In Institutions other than C.S.	.. ..	5	6	11
Not at School	.. .. .	3	4	7

Crippling due to T.B.—

Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	13	11	24
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	.. ..	1	2	3
In Institutions other than C.S.	.. ..	6	5	11
Not at School	.. .. .	4	4	8

Crippling due to causes other than T.B., i.e.,
Paralysis, Ricketts, Traumatism—

Attending P.E. and Secondary Schools	..	13	12	25
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	.. ..	5	4	9
In Institutions other than C.S.	.. ..	—	—	—
Not at School	.. .. .	2	1	3

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. and Secondary Schools	..	—	—	—
Attending O.A. School	.. ..	—	—	—
Attending C.S. for P.D. Children	.. ..	—	1	1
Attending other than O.A.	.. ..	10	10	20
Not at School	.. .. .	—	—	—

* All these cases were not notified in the Year 1923. 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 1923.

(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	46	46	—	46
Body	55	55	—	55
Scabies	19	19	—	19
Impetigo	72	72	—	72
Minor Injuries	42	37	5	42
Other Skin Diseases	286	281	5	286
EAR DISEASE (Otorrhœa) ..	42	37	5	42
EYE DISEASE (External and other)	88	83	5	88
MISCELLANEOUS	84	62	22	84

(B) TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.

Referred for Refraction	361
Submitted to Refraction—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme (Clinic or Hospital)	358
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	3
Otherwise	—
	361
For whom Glasses were prescribed	270
For whom Glasses were provided	270
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	3
Received other Forms of Treatment	—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	85

(C) TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment	31
Received Operative Treatment—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme (Clinic or Hospital)	24
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	3
	27
Received other forms of Treatment	—

D.1.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1923.

INSPECTED BY DENTIST—

Specials	701
Age 5 years	—
" 6 "	516
" 7 "	816
" 8 "	852
" 9 "	736
" 10 "	606
" 11 "	183
" 12 "	—
" 13 "	—
" 14 "	—
	4,410

REFERRED FOR TREATMENT	2,165
*Specials	701
	2,866
ACTUALLY TREATED	1,417
*Specials	701
	2,118
RETREATED (result of periodical examination)	841

* Includes 20 cases from the Secondary Schools.

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

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	26
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment	459
Total number of attendances made by children	3,291
Number of Permanent Teeth—	
Extracted	341
Filled	1,463
Number of Temporary Teeth—	
Extracted	2,199
Filled	197
Total number of Fillings	1,660
*Number of administrations of general anæsthetics	21
Number of other operations—	
Permanent	79
Temporary	85

* Nitrous Oxide.

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	734	692	42	734
Visual Defects	361	273	3	276
Defects of Nose and Throat .	31	24	3	27
Dental Defects	†2,846	†2,098	—	2,098
Other Defects	219	24	195	219
	4,191	3,111	243	3,354

† Includes 681 specials.

TABLE VI.

**SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED
AT THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1923.**

1. The total number of children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections	3,214
2. The Number of Children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition	25
Skin Disease	43
Defective Vision (including Squint)	315
Eye Disease	44
Defective Hearing	45
Ear Disease	18
Nose and Throat Disease	48
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	—
Defective Speech	27
Dental Disease (see separate Dentist's Report)	—
Heart Disease—	
Organic	28
Functional	1
Anæmia	19
Other defects	3
Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	30
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary—Definite	10
Suspected	1
Non-Pulmonary	7
Disease of the Nervous System	15
Deformities	14
Other Defects and Diseases	114
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	350
4. The number of Children in (1) (&c., &c.), who were referred for Treatment	457
5. The number of Children in (4) who received Treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, etc)	336

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1923.

Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

AGES OF PUPILS EXAMINED DURING 1923.

AGE.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Under 12	160	125	285
12	144	123	267
13	130	112	242
14	179	153	332
15	171	129	300
Over 15	72	50	122
Totals	856	692	1,548

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.
**RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
 INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR 1923.**

Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Total.
MALNUTRITION	—	—	—
SKIN AND HAIR—			
Ringworm—Head	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	3	—	3
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ..	3	10	13
TEETH—			
Decayed (4 or less)	112	—	112
„ (over 4)	2	—	2
Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Defects	41	82	123
NOSE AND THROAT—			
Enlarged Tonsils	3	14	17
Adenoids	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS—			
Non-Tubercular	—	47	47
EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE—			
Blepharitis	—	4	4
Conjunctivitis	1	1	2
Keratitis	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	2	2
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—
Ptosis	—	—	—
VISION			
Defective Vision	64	212	276
Squint	1	3	4
Colour Sense	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—
EAR DISEASE—			
Defective Hearing	1	—	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	1	1
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	9	5	14
THORAX (Shape and Development)	—	11	11
Carried forward	240	393	633

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Total.
Brought forward	240	393	633
HEART AND CIRCULATION—			
Heart Disease—			
Organic	1	14	15
Functional	—	1	1
Anæmia	22	3	25
Other Defects	—	—	—
LUNGS—			
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	1	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS—			
Pulmonary—Definite	1	—	1
„ Suspected	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—			
Headache	—	1	1
Signs of Overstrain	1	—	1
Epilepsy	—	—	—
Chorea	—	2	2
Other Diseases	—	1	1
DIGESTION OR CONSTIPATION	1	4	5
Other conditions	1	—	1
DEFORMITIES AND DEFECTS—			
Rickets	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	2	2
Flat Foot	—	1	1
Other Deformities or Defects	4	17	21
CATAMENIA	—	—	—
Total	272	440	712

TABLE III.

Table III. in Elementary School Statistics covers the area.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF PUPILS DURING THE YEAR 1923.
(A) Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		Total.
		Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Head . . .	—	—	—	—
Body . . .	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	3	—	1	1
Minor Injuries	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases . .	3	—	2	2
EAR DISEASES —				
Otitis Media, etc. . . .	1	—	—	—
EYE DISEASE—				
External and other . . .	1	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS	—	—	—	—

(B) Treatment of Visual Defects.

Referred for Refraction	65
Submitted to Refraction—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	36
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	26
Otherwise	—
	62
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme 36
were prescribed	(b) Otherwise 26
	62
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme 36
were provided	(b) Otherwise 26
	62
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	3
Received Operative Treatment—	
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	—
Received other forms of Treatment	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE V.

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments	8	—	3	3
Visual Defects	65	36	26	62
Defects of Nose and Throat .	3	—	—	—
Dental Defects	155	*20	58	78
Total	231	56	87	143

* Included in the Elementary School Statistics.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE VI.

SUMMARY relating to Pupils Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the year 1923.

1. The total number of pupils medically inspected at the Routine Inspections	1,548
2. The number of pupils in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	—
Skin and Hair Disease	16
Dental Disease	237
Nose and Throat Disease	18
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	47
External Eye Disease	8
Defective Vision (including Squint)	280
Ear Disease	2
Defective Speech	14
Thorax	11
Heart Disease—	
Organic	15
Functional	1
Anæmia	25
Other Defects	—
Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	2
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary—Definite	1
„ Suspected	—
Non-Pulmonary	—
Disease of the Nervous System	5
Deformities and Defects	24
Digestion and Constipation	6
Catamenia (Defects)	—
	<hr/> 712 <hr/>
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	440
4. The number of pupils in (1), etc., etc., who were referred for treatment	272
5. The number of pupils in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, etc.) ..	143