[Report 1926] / Medical Officer of Health, Wallasey Local Board / U.D.C. / County Borough.

Contributors

Wallasey (England). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1926

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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 1926

BY

T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW,

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

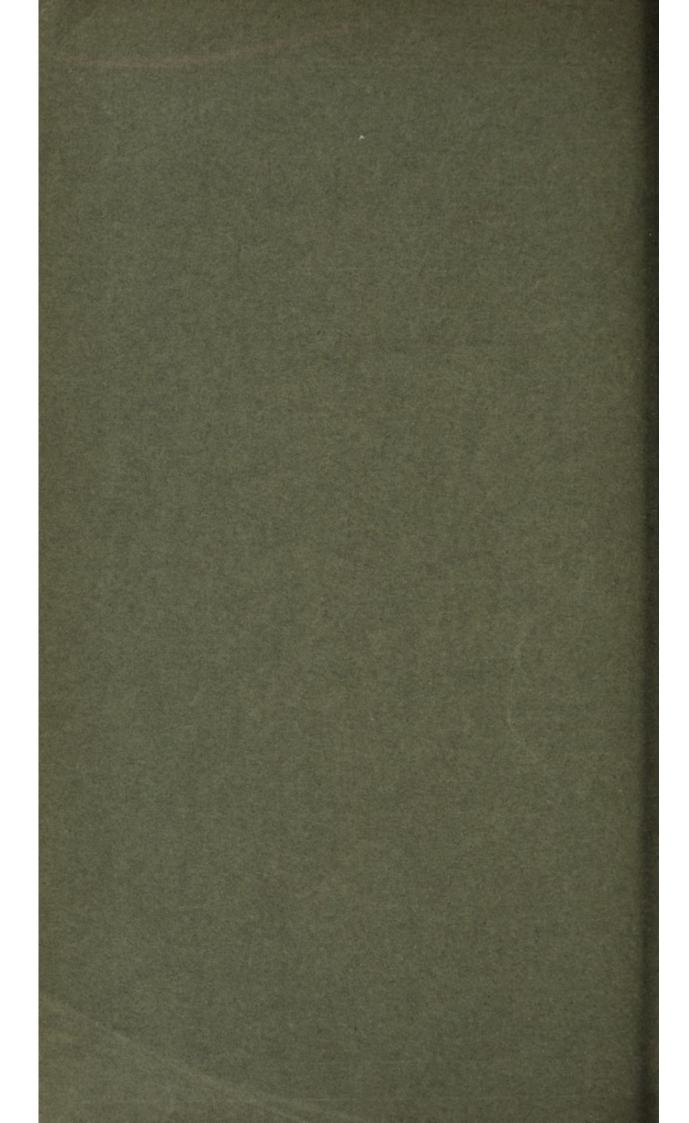
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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

WALLASEY:

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

1927.



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

1927,

HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1926.

Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

ALDERMAN T. HASLAM.

ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN.

Mr. COUNCILLOR J. FLANAGAN.

MR. COUNCILLOR N. LARSEN.

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. F. PULLEN.

Mr. COUNCILLOR G. W. RUSSELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR LL. S. TAYLOR, F.A.I.,

Mr. COUNCILLOR A. B. TODD.

MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. WRIGHT.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Mr. ALDERMAN J. W. HOLDSWORTH, J.P.)

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1926.

Chairman:

MR. ALDERMAN JAMES URMSON.

Vice-Chairman:

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. S. ATKIN.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. HALL.

Mrs. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. B. MILLWARD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. W. V. SCOINS.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. E. TEGGINS. MR. COUNCILLOR F. H. THORNTON. MR. COUNCILLOR A. B. TODD.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

AND

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

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1926.

Area in Acres 3,	408
Census Population, June, 1921 90,	809
Estimated Population, June, 1926 (Registrar General's) 93,	,050
Number of Persons per house at time of 1921 Census	1.59
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st, 1926 21,	,242
Number of Empty Houses, December 31st, 1926	317
Rateable Value, 1926-27 £701,	606
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes £2,	,800
Registrar-General's standardizing factor for Age and Sex distribution (1925)	989
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	15.6
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	11-1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	59
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	0.1
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years (under 1 year 14) (1 to 2 years 5)	19
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	9-0
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhœa) per 1,000 persons living	0-19
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	0.68
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	1.3

Public Health Department,

March, 1927.

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

This Report is entirely statistical, the Ministry of Health requiring a Review Report once only every five years.

Nothing of outstanding importance has occurred during the year. The routine work, having for its object the improvement of the health of the people, has gone on uninterruptedly. The Vital Statistics are, on the whole, satisfactory. The Birth-rate has shown a slight increase, and the Infantile Mortality rate a slight decrease.

As Medical Officer of Health one frequently meets with conditions which show that all is not well with the body politic, though exactly what the remedy to be prescribed must be is by no means clear. This may read somewhat cryptic, but let me give some examples of what I mean. Quite recently I came across, at the Child Welfare Centre, the wife, aged 18, of a boy, aged 18 (the latter being in Borstal), with one child. On another occasion a boy on the dole got married, went away and left his wife and child. Both these children were fed with free milk from the Centre. Many instances of people marrying whilst on the dole could be given, their children having to be provided with free milk at the Centre, or, alternatively, be starved and thus become unhealthy members of the community. I know instances in which no fewer than three successive infants have been fed on free milk at the Centre, the father never having worked in the interval. An instance of a different type is that of a man of 60 years marrying a young girl of 20; there have been four children, all of whom have been supplied with free milk from the Centre, but the husband has not worked since he married, his wife going out to work when she can find employment. The "liberty of the subject" is almost a fetish with every Englishman, and one hesitates to eveb suggest any curtailment of that liberty, but one cannot get away from the fact that liberty, in many instances, degenerates into licence, To my mind a man and woman who get married and who obviously cannot provide for the young lives which they are the means of bringing into the world are just as guilty of an offence against Society as is the starving man who steals a loaf of bread, or the man who steals a pair of boots for his bootless child, and commit a much greater offence than that of the man who steals flowers from a Public Park. The three latter

offences can be punished, whereas the first cannot, except by refusing to help the innocent child. In 1908, when I visited Germany, I found that the punishment prevailing there when a man did not provide for his family was to put the offender in a work Colony, pay him wages for the work done, but see that those wages went to support his wife and children, while he, at the same time, was deprived of his liberty. Some system of this kind might be of use in this country.

At the end of the Report will also be found my Annual Report on the Medical Inspection work carried out in connection with the various Schools of the Borough.

A Report almost entirely statistical presents an imperfect picture of the work done, but a perusal of the following pages will show how increasingly wide is the scope of work in connection with public health, demanding from those who do it highly specialised qualifications. As I have often shown, the work does not commend itself to the popular imagination in the same way as when one is dealing with f, s, d, . Many people do not value health until they have lost it. They can appreciate the difficulty, and, likewise, the expense of regaining it. Many of them then also appreciate the various factors—some apparently insignificant-which determined their own individual health. It is the province of the modern Health Department to remove as many of these determining factors as possible, and at the same time to educate the people as to how they can best perform their own share in maintaining their own health. There is far too great a tendency to forget that the maintenance of the health of the individual depends for the most part on himself. The Health Department can but remove influences and point the way. This work has been done during the past year very conscientiously by the whole of my staff, and I have to thank them individually for their efforts. At the same time I have also to thank the Chairman and Members of the various Committees dealing with health subjects with whom I have the honour to be associated, for their kindly consideration of all questions put before them, and for their interest in and support of the work.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.
T. W. N. BARLOW,
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 3,408.

Population (1921 Census), 90,809. Estimated June, 1926, R.G.'s estimate, 93,050.

Number of inhabited houses (1926), 21,242.

Number of empty houses (1926), 317.

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

Rateable value—£701,606.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£2,800.

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.

764 689 Totals 1453 Birth Rate..15-6

Deaths-1042. Death Rate-11.1

Excess of Births over Deaths-411.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth-4, viz. :

From sepsis, 1. From other causes, 3.

Deaths of infants under one year of age .. { Legitimate—86 } Illegitimate—1 } 87 ,, ,, per 1,000 births—59

Legitimate rate—61·0. Illegitimate Rate—22, each per 1,000 births. Deaths from Measles (all ages)—4.

Whooping Cough (all ages)—1.

Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—19.

The Diarrhoea deaths occurred as follows:-

- 4 in First Quarter of year.
- 6 in Second Quarter of year.
- 4 in Third Quarter of year.
- 5 in Fourth Quarter of year.

N.B.—Seven of the above were transferred to the Borough, the children having died outside the district.

3.-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

																1
DISEASE	Total	Cases admitted to	Total			14	De	aths	Deaths at Ages under.	ges 1	inder			1		-
	Notified	Hospital.	all Ages	-	01	00	4	10	10	15	20	25	35	45	65	65 & over
Small Pox Diphtheria and Membranous		1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croup		. 06	12	:	:	03	:	-	7	67	:	:	:	;	:	:
Erysipelas		01	01	:	:		:	:	:	-	:	:	:	-	:	
Scarlet Fever	212	08	-	:		:	100	:	-	:	:	:	:		:	
Typhus	:		:	:		:	1.	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Typhoid	01	-	:	:			/	:	:					:	:	
Fuerperal Fever	-	:	-	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:
* Do. Pyrexia	4			:							:				:	
Phthisis	_	98	63	:	:			:	:	:	+	00	50	18	10	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	:	14	01	61	03	co	:	-	:	:	-	-	:	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Acute Polio-Myelitis		:	:					:	:		:	:	:	:	:	
Opnthalmia-Neonatorum	00					:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Melorio	:	00	+	21	-	:		:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Discontone	:-	:	:	:		:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Transh Dane	-	:	:	:	:				:		:	:	:			
Drawmonio fall former	::	:-	. 0	:	:	:	: '	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	::	
Firemonia (an forms)	10	-	60	0	4	-	-	-	-		-	4	2	4	12	19
Encephantis Lethargica	1	- 1	:	:	:	:				:	:	:	:		:	
Other Admissions		27		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTALS	554	285	156	12	1	10	4	6	10	00	9	13	16	16	9.5	0.0
	1				-				-			70	1.0		0.00	0.00

* Puerperal Pyrexia became notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

RATIO OF UN-NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES TO NOTIFIED CASES.

In nine instances the first intimation of the existence of Tuberculosis cases was through the local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns. In two others the first intimation of the case was received after admission to some Institution without the Borough. This means that 9.5% of all cases were not notified. The attention of the Medical Practitioners found to have been in attendance on the cases has been called and an explanation asked for in each instance.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DEATHS DURING 1926.

	100	EX	ES.				DE	ATH	S IN	WI	HOLF	DI	STRI	CT A	T			Deaths in Institutions					DEA	THS	IN T	THE 1	VAI	RDS.					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUT
CAUSES OF DEATH		I.	F.	All Ages		der 2	U 3	nder 4		der 10		der 20		der 35	Under 45	45 and under 65		in the Borough whether of residents or non- residents.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	IN WALLASEY
causes { Certified Uncertified	51	2 1	529	1041	87	20	11			19		14	23	50	78	262		135	86	88	83	78	86		82	87 7		78	10	67	57	45	MILL LANE HOSPITAL— Residents Non-Residents
	51	3	529	1042	87	20	11	6	3	19	7	14	24	50	78	262	461	135	86	88	83	78	86	94	82	87 7	1	78	10	67	57	45	SMALL-POX HOSPITAL-
Enteric Fever																																	Residents
mall-pox feasles		i	3	4	2	ï	1	1:	1::	1::	1::	i	133	1		1:		2						1		1		1		1			VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL-
carlet Fever Vhooping Cough			1	1				1		1			1					1.0														1	Residents
eiphtheria and Cr	quo	6	6	12		1	2		ï	7	2	1	1::	133	**			9			i					2	2	5		i		-	Non-Residents
rysipelas			13	24	2						1		1	,1	2	9	9	1	1	2	4	2	2	1	2		4	1	1	2	1		WALLASEY COTTAGE HOSPITAL-
hthisis (Pulmor	arv	2	**	2			1.0				1			200	1		***	1	700												2		Residents
Tuberculosis)	3	3	34	64			1 .:	1		1		4	8	20	18	11	3	8	4	1	4	3	6	7	10	8	7	5	3	3	1	2	
berculous Menir ther Tuberculous		3	3	6	2	**	1	3			***				**			2				2	16		1		I	1	1		**		NEW STREET C.W. CENTRE— Residents
Diseases		3	5	8		2	1			1		200	1	1		1	1	3		1		2				1 .		1	1	1	1		Non-Residents
Disease		19	83	142		20	1	1	100			1	100	9	15	53	69	17	10	14	9	12	9	13	13	13 10		6	4	9	11	9	HIGHFIELD MATERNITY HOME-
heumatic Fever		2	3	5				1		2		2				1		1			1	1		10	1	1 .			1		11		Residents
Meningitis (not T butincluding Cer	uber,																																Non-Residents
Spinal.)		3	4	. 7	1	2	1				100			1	44	2		3							9	2		3 .		1			OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS-
rganic Heart Dis ronchitis		14	63 27	117	1 5			1 .		1	1 ::			3	4	31 10	77	5	12	9	11	11		6	4				5		12	8	Residents
neumonia (all for	ms) 3	9	20	59	8		1	i	i	i	1.	i	4	3	4	12	38 19	3 6	5	5	3 5	6	7 5		6 3			2 3	5	3	3	8 24 5	Non-Residents
ther Diseases of		9		13					100			100					-												1		3		
Respiratory Org iarrhoea and Ent	eritis 1	2	7	19	14	5	1			100	1 ::	1::	1		**	9	2	3 4	1	1	1	2 2	1	2	7	5		1 .			2.2	***	TOTAL
ppendicitis and					100							-	1							1				3.				1		1	**		
Typhlitis irrhosis of Liver	***	2	2	3	1::	1 ::				1:	13		1		2		2	2	1			-	-;	1	1						2.5		ELSEWHERE
Mooholism		ĩ		1	1					1						1			100	**	10		1						1		23	***	
ephritis and Brig Disease	ht's	6	25	51		1				2	1 14			5	5	13	26	6	6	3	9		4	6	,								LIVERPOOL AND OTHER HOSPITALS-
uerperal Fever			1	1	1	133	1.						11		1	10		1			1			35 0		5			3	6	1	8	(Excluding Sanatoria)
ther Accidents Diseases of Pregr	and																																UNION INFIRMARY, BIRKENHEAD .
and Parturition			3	3			130			100			1	2				1		100	0		7,02		03			0		1			CHESTER AND OTHER ASYLUMS
ongenital Debilit	v																							100							32		
and Malformatio																																	Sanatoria outside Wallasey
Birth	1	7	15	32	31		1			1								7	1	4	1	2	1	3	4	4 3		2	2	1		5	
olent Deaths, luding Suicide	ex-	0	9	29	4	1	2	100	1 33	1		1	3	1	2	9	5	7	1	3	3	100	2	3	2	4		4	2	4			
icide		4	3	7		1.0		100	1		1	100	12	33	1	5	1	1	1	2			20	22	1					1	2		
ther Defined Disc seases ill-defined		3	190	363	17	2	2			1	2	4	5	11	21	89	209	42	36	37	35	26	33	39 3	24 :	21 2	5 2	28 1	1	23	21	4	
inknown		6	3	9		1				1			1			6			2	1	1	1		1	1			1 .			1		
TOTALS	51	3 4	529	1042	87	20	11	6	3	19	7	14	24	50	78	262	461	135	86	88	83	78	86	94 1	82	87 7		8 4	0	67	57	45	
7000000000		3			1		-		1														100		900			100					DEATHS OUTSIDE WALLASEY but
DEATHS OF C	HILDR	EN	UN	DER	ON	E Y	EAR	BE	LONG	ING	TO	WAI	LAS	EY.											01700								not in Public Institutions :
	1 .		1	-		-	1	1	1	1		1	II		-						NUM	BER	OF	INQU	EST	S ON							INWARD TRANSFERS
ds 1 1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		Total	-	-						T											TOTAL
ds 5 5	3	3	7	*7	16	14	8	8	4	1	1	5		87*		R	on-Re-	ts (all ages) adents (all a	· · · ·		47			nate C			111	legitic	nate	Chil	ldren	-	
		-	1 '	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			-	on-res		ages)		14	0	ver 1	l year		1		Ove	r 1	year year	I	. 4	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS in Wallasey
* Includes 1 i	Vanitima	te .	3 des	es old	suffe	cated	t whit	et im	bed.	(Acc	identa	n.					-							100					100	-		100	of Non-Residents :
America I I	ee Programmer		u unity					-	-	-		-																					OUTWARD TRANSFERS

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified	 	 4
Treated at Home	 	 4
,, Hospital	 	 -
Vision Unimpaired	 	 4
,, Impaired	 	 -
Total Blindness	 	 -
Deaths	 	

5.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

In the Autumn there was an unusual incidence of Influenza, but for the most part it was not of a severe character, and the deaths from the disease were only slightly higher than the preceding years.

Diphtheria was also much more prevalent than has been the case for some years past; indeed, the number of notifications was the largest ever recorded. There were twelve deaths from this disease. Many cases of Diphtheria were not microscopically Diphtheria, but they certainly were sore throats which required isolation and proper treatment.

There were four deaths from Measles.

Summer Diarrhoea was, as usual, conspicuous by its almost complete absence.

Similarly, Typhoid was almost completely absent, there being but two notifications during the year.

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:—

- The Seacombe, Egremont, New Brighton, and Liscard District Nursing Association (3 Nurses).
- (2) The Wallasey and Poulton Nursing Association (1 Nurse). In the event of a serious epidemic, it would be necessary to engage nurses for this purpose.

Day Nursery.—There is now no Day Nursery in the Borough, the one formerly used at Marine Promenade in the Summer having been closed owing to alterations at Marine Park.

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).

 Tuberculosis Sanatorium : Mill Lane Hospital. One block, 22 beds, for advanced

and observation cases.

3. Highfield Maternity Home: Mill Lane.

10 Beds.

4. Leasowe Road Hospital:

For Small-pox cases, 12 beds.

5. Child Welfare Centre: New Street. 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.

estitutions are SU

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:

£600 per annum grant.

2. Wallasey Dispensary:

£40 per annum grant.

3. Wallasey Cottage Hospital:

£180 per annum grant.

4. 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.

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

Leasowe Hospital for Children: Leasowe. 6 beds for Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 40/- per bed per week.

Arrangements have also been made for beds as required for Orthopaedics cases.

- St. Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital: Liverpool.
- 8. Tranmere Union Infirmary:
 Birkenhead.
- Cheshire Joint Sanatorium: near Market Drayton.
- Arrangements are made whereby cases may be referred from Wallasey for treatment eitner as in-patients or out-patients, this Authority contributing approximately one-half the cost.
- Wallasey is a part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, and cases are admitted from this Borough as necessity requires.
- 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 are allotted for Wallasey cases, but so far only 15 have been used. The cost per bed per week is approximately 63/-.

8.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

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

- 1. Child Welfare Centre: New Street.
- 2. Ante-Natal Clinic: New Street Centre.
- 3. School Clinic: Church Street.
- 4. Orthopaedic Clinic: Church 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.
- The Weekly Sessions were increased to twice-weekly on February 15th, 1927.
- For minor ailments, with special Clinics for Eyes and Tonsils.

 There is also a daily Dental Clinic.
- Held at the School Clinic first Wednesday afternoon of each month, when the Doctor attends, but it is open daily for massage, electrical treatment and remedial exercises.

- Tuberculosis Clinic: Mill Lane Hospital.
- Venereal Diseases Clinic : Mill Lane Hospital.
- Open every morning, except Wednesdays, and every Wednesday evening.
- 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.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

- St. Faith's Home: Palm Grove, Birkenhead.
- 2. Birkenhead Union:
- 3. Birkenhead Union:
- Birkenhead Union: Wallasey Scattered Homes.

- A Grant of £50 per annum is made towards this Home, which receives young Unmarried Mothers from this Borough.
- Unmarried Mothers are also received at the Tranmere Union Infirmary, Birkenhead.
- The Guardians look after the first illegitimate children of mothers. These children are provided for in an Institution in Bebington, the mothers contributing what they can from their earnings outside.
- The Guardians have two houses in this Borough for the reception of destitute and orphan infants, one at 141, Sea View Road, the other at 66 Falkland Road. Each has accommodation for 12 infants. They have also a large house, 59, Albion Street, where they have accommodation for 25 children under the age of five years.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases:

(1) A Buick Motor Ambulance (loaned by the British Red Cross Society), (2) A Ford Delivery Van for disinfected clothing.

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, for disinfection and for disinfestation.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, for disinfection a	nd for	disinfe	station.
MIDWIVES' ACT.			
Summary of the Work done under the M	lidwive	s' Act	
Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, of Bags, Case books, etc Enquiries re Still-born Children		1	5
Total Visits paid under the Midwives' Act	t	2	205
Under the Rules of the Central Midwives following notifications have been received:—	s' Boar	d (E.	18) the
Records of sending for medical help (see T	able be	elow) 1	156
Notifications of Still-births			5
,, ,, Laying out Dead			1
" ,, Artificial feeding			2
,, ,, Ophthalmia			
Deaths of Children before attendance of	f a Me	dical	
Practitioner			_
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Mid-	wives		_
Cases of other Infectious Disease notified b	ov Midy	vives	2
The following is a list of the causes for			
was sought in the 166 cases mentioned above		medic	ar nerp
			10
Protracted labour			34
Retained Placenta			16
Instrumental Aid			8
Prematurity			2
Post-partum Haemorrhage			9
Ante-partum Haemorrhage			3
Laceration of Perineum			37

Placenta Praevia	3
I_01 F! 1	6
	11
	4
TY: T	1
	: -
Various other causes	
The state of the s	12
	156
Under Section 8 of the Midwives' Act, the C	entral Midwives
Board is to be acquainted with the death, and	change of name
or address of any Midwife.	change of hame
Changes have been notified during the year	in respect to :-
Name	
Address	8
Notice of intention to cease practice	1
Removal from District	1
Removal from District	hom are trained
and 4 untrained. None are illiterate. Their reg	istore (which are
on the whole well kept) and their bags are regular	
a lady Health Visitor, who possesses the C.M.B.	
The total number of cases attended by Midy	vives was 501
Visits re Child Welfare.	wives was out.
	1,414
	. 4,891
Visits re still-births	. 79
,, ophthalmia cases	
,, puerperal cases	354
Visits to Maternity Centre First visits to homes re expectant mothers	354
D : 14	
Re-visits ,, ,, ,, ,, First visits to homes <i>re</i> infants attending the C	
The state of the s	#110
Re-visits ,, ,, ,, ,, Visits re infant deaths	* 46
Visits to all children, 1 to 5 years	1,085
VISITS to all Children, 1 to 5 years	1,000
*Included in figures re Registered Births	
Visits re cases of Diarrhoea	77
11	7
,, Mumps 21 ,, Chicken Pox 26	
,, Chicken Pox 20	
other minor Inf. Diseases 3	450
References to Education Authority	379
Enquiry visits	33
References to Guardians	8
" N.S.P.C.C	7
,, District Nurse	/

PNEUMONIA.

The notifications numbered 51, of which 9 proved fatal. Visits of enquiry were paid to the cases, special regard being had to the arrangements for the nursing of the patients. When these were found unsatisfactory, efforts were made to improve matters, either by removal to Hospital or by enlistment of the services of the District Nurse.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

Twenty-four applications for Diphtheria anti-toxin were received during the year, and 926,000 units issued.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION ARRANGEMENTS.

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

Rooms of houses from which patients suffering from Tuberculosis are taken are disinfected by spraying, and the bedding disinfected by steam. House disinfection after Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric was discontinued in 1922.

There are two Washington-Lyons Disinfectors at Mill Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital.

	DISINF		N.				1926.
Number of	f Houses disinfected after	fevers		2.0	2.0		298
***	,, ,,	phthisis	S				56
,,	., .,	other o	disease	os			45
**	Rooms ,,	fevers	and p	hthisis			74
.,		vermin					_
	Books from Public, Priva	te, or So	chool !	Libraries	s disin	fected	146
**							-
211	Public Buildings disinfe	cted					-
	LIST OF ARTICI	ES DISI	NFEC	ED.			
Number o	f Mattresses				4.0		2
,,	Beds						442
.,	Pillows and Bolsters						920
.,	Blankets						915
	Quilts and Eiderdowns						474
	Sheets						525
,,	Articles of wearing app	arel					1,525
**	3.6						318
**	Hospital Wash Bags, et	tc.					
							5,121
	LIST OF ARTIC	LES DES	STROY	ED.			-
Number of	Mattresses						4
"	Beds						35
.,	Pillows, Bolsters and B						15
"	Articles of Bedding						-
.,	Articles of wearing app	arel					15
***	Miscellaneous articles						10
**	Dressings	4					
				100	1000	- 10	
		Total	1				69
						3.0	-

LABORATORY WORK.

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

1.—Simple throat swabs in connection with Diphtheria cases, and specimens of sputum in connection with Phthisis cases, and various discharges in connection with Veneral Disease are examined in the Laboratory at Mill Lane Hospital.

Sputum .. 335 specimens, of these 73 contained Tabercle Bacilli.

Throat Swabs 489 ,, of these 103 contained Diphtheria Bacilli.

Throat Swabs 28 ,, of these 20 contained organisms of Vincent's Angina.

Total .. 852 specimens.

- Samples of milk taken for purposes of bacteriological examination are forwarded to Liverpool University.
- 3.—Arrangements have also been made whereby blood specimens in connection with cases of Venereal Disease are also sent to Liverpool University for examination.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.

No use has been made of either of these tests during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

				1926.	1925
No. of	Persons	attending	the Dispensary	 749	 679
			Tuberculosis	 397	 369
"	**	and,	Non-Tuberculosis	 163	 153
"	"	cuffering	from Malnutrition	 189	157
	11	Suncing	Hom manutillion	 100	

These persons suffering from Nalnutrition are all children although ill-nourished and underweight, have no signs of any tuberculosis.

						1926	1925
Number of	new cas	es				336	 319
Children						177	 144
Number of	cases ref	erred b	y Gen	eral Pr	acti-		
tioners						146	 144
Contacts						164	 147

It is satisfactory to note that 92 per cent. of all new cases excluding contacts were referred to the Dispensary by local doctors.

ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY.

						1926	1925
Males				 		441	 386
Females				 		 387	 437
Children				 		2,190	 2,502
				Tota	1	3,018	 3,325

CONTACTS.

164 (38 adults, 126 children).

Adults-

5	were definitely suffering from Pulmonary	Tuberculosis	13%
6	were under observation		16%
27	no evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis		71%

Children-

6	were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5%
51	no evidence of any disease	40%
7	were suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6%
62	were malnourished and under observation	49%

The examination disclosed the fact that 11% were suffering from definite Tuberculosis and 49% were undernourished (pretuberculous) no sign of any definite disease.

Adults	Child-dren.	
Total number of contacts of all notified		
cases 114	86	7
Number of contacts who attended for		
examination 29	70	

75% of all children contacts attended ; this is very satisfactory and is due to the tact and energy of the Tuberculosis Nurse and Health Visitor.

The type of case sent to the Dispensary still continues to be of the advanced variety—13 died within 9 months of their first attendance.

2 died within one month of attendance.

_	 AA TOLETTE	CARC	THOMEST OF	er c c c i i c i c
4	,,	two	months	,,
1	***	thre	е "	,,
1	11	four	"	"
2	,,	five		.,,
1	"	seve	","	.,
1	,,	eigh	t ,,	,,
1	199	nine		

SPUTUM.

345 specimens were examined; of these 195 were sent by general practitioners, and 28 contained Tubercle Bacilli. Two specimens contained spirilla from two cases of Bronchial Spirochaetes.

DEATHS.

There were 64 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.68 per 1,000 of population. 46 of these died within 2 years of notification,—4 were not notified.

26	were	notified	in year	under	review.
14	,,	,,	,,	1925	

	33	3.3	33	1020
6	**	.,,	**	1924
4	,,	0.00	. ,,	1923
1	,,	,,	,,	1922
2	,,	,,	.,	1921
2	,,	.,	.,,	1920
1	,,,	. ,,		1919
1	V.,.		.,	1918
1	***			1917
1		,,		1916
1				1914

There were 14 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.01 per 1,000 of population. 7 were not notified.

4 were notified in year under review.

-1	Merc	nothed	in year	under
1	,,	,,	,,,	1925
1	,,,	***		1923
1				1913

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 102 notifications from Pulmonary Tuberculosis + 7 cases which were cancelled + 6 cases transferred from other districts. (55 males, 47 females), compared with 180 in 1925, 169 in 1924. 26 of these notifications died within the current year.

There were 30 cases of Non-Pulmonary notified + 1 cancelled case + 1 transferred from other districts (males 18, females 12)) compared with 56 cases in 1925 and 51 in 1924. Four of these cases notified died within the current year.

	Pul	monary	Non- Pulmonar	y
Notifications from General Practitioners	s	53	10	81
,, ,, Tuberculosis Officer		30	12	-1
,, Other Sources		19	- 8	81
		102	30	П
		+ 6	other sourc	esa
		108		3

OCCUPATION OF CASES NOTIFIED 1926.

Nil 33	Chemist	 1
Scholars 15	Warehouseman .	 1
Housewives 14	Bookbinder	 1
Clerks 13	Binman	 1
Domestics 7	Railway Employee .	 1
Labourers 4	Milliner	 1
Salesmen 3	Piano Tuner .	 1
Shop Assistants 3	Pedlar	 1
Printers 3	Dentist	 1
Nurses 2	Newsvendor	 1
Seamen 2	Ship's Steward .	 1
Laundress 2	Master Mariner .	 1
Tailoress 2	Electrician	 1
Theatre Attendants 2		 1
Painters 2	School Teacher .	 1
Engineers 2	2	 1
Factory Hands 2		 1
Groundsman 1		 1
Umbrella Maker 1	Instrument Repairer	 1

Two nurses and one school teacher were among the notified, they are not now employed in their former occupations.

AGE PERIODS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Amo	1					Dea	ths.	
Age Periods.	Pulm	onary.		on- onary.	Pulme	onary.	Pulmo	on- onary.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.
Under 1 5 10 15 20 25 45 65 65	2 3 3 5 3 13 10 10 4	1 9 8 12 12 12 1	2 6 1 2 2 1 1 3	1 4 1 3 - 2 1 -	- - 1 11 10 5 2	7 4 9 8 3	1 2 - - 1 - - 1	1 4 1 - - 1 - 1
65 and upwards	53	49	-		1	2	1	_

SANATORIA.

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

The type of case presenting itself for treatment is still one of advanced disease, and Sanatorium treatment in the majority of cases is really only a "patching up."

MILL LANE SANATORIUM

MILL LANE SANATORIUM.	
Adults. Children.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1926 10 12	22
Admitted during 1926 47 33	80
Discharged during 1926 39 35	74
Fatal during 1926 6 —	6
Remaining December 31st, 1926 12 10	22
RESULTS OF TREATMENT.	
	21 -1 1
Potients discharged and immediate Adults. (
Patients discharged much improved 26	35
,, ,, no improvement 12 ,, ,, would not settle 1	
	_
AFTER RESULTS.	
Children—	
At school full day 22	= 63%
At School half day 4	= 11%
Re-admitted to Sanatorium 9	= 26%
Adults—	
Working and fit for work 14	= 35%
	= 26%
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium 7	- 180/
Transferred to Switzerland 1	= 3%
Transferred to Switzerland	= 13%
Left district or died 2	= 5%
A very large percentage of children have been made fit for	or school
after a period of treatment varying from 3 to 6 months.	
CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.	
On January 1st, 1926, there were 11 beds (5 male and 6	female)
during the year 4 extra female beds were taken over.	remaie),
Male. Female.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1926 4 6	10
Admitted 9 12	21
Discharged	
Died 1 1	2
Remaining December 31st, 1926 5 9	14
One empty male bed, January, 1926.	
One empty female bed, December 31st, 1926.	
RESULTS.	
	7%
Unable to work	3%
Left district for Colonisation.	7%
Died 2 = 1	3%
Unemployed 1 =	7%
Working constantly 7 = 4 Unable to work 2 = 1 Left district for Colonisation 2 = 1 Died 2 = 1 Unemployed 2 = 1 Would not settle 2 = 1	3%

These are very good results considering the advanced disease type of case met with. Nearly all these cases were transferred from Mill Lane Sanatorium.

TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Rest for febrile cases.

Rest, combined with graduated exercises, for afebrile cases is the treatment generally recognised for all cases.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

1.-Artificial Pneumothorax.

6 cases have been treated, all were advanced disease cases (one lung extensive disease and other lung disease slight).

Males 2.—One was treated for progressive disease. One was treated for profuse and persistent haemoptysis.

Both these patients are now on full work at their previous occupations.

Females 4.—All had progressive disease in spite of ordinary

Sanatorium treatment.

All are progressing satisfactorily, two are on full work; one is unemployed; one is still in Sanatorium, but on graduated exercises after being bedridden for several months.

I would strongly recommend this form of treatment to every case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which does not respond to ordinary

Sanatorium Routine.

Constant X-ray control is very necessary for all these cases. To use this treatment on a large scale would be a costly undertaking under the present arrangement for X-ray plates at a guinea a plate. An X-ray plant attached to the Dispensary would be a great asset and would soon pay for itself.

2.—Postural Drainage.

It is a known fact that Tuberculosis destroys the elastic tissue of the lungs replacing it with fibrous tissue, thus seriously interfering with the mechanism of completely emptying the lungs of sputum by coughing, again cavities form in the lung and cannot empty themselves. It has been recommended that patients should drain their chests by leaning over the side of the bed face downward. I have found that most patients feel very exhausted after this procedure. So I have had a platform made which is placed under the foot of the bed, raising it to such a height that the patient is reclining head downwards at an angle of about 30-45 degrees, this position is maintained for one hour daily at two, three or four equal intervals during the day. The increased amount of sputum obtained after this, has been very satisfactory with very beneficial effects on the patient, as shown by increased weight, lower temperature, improved appetite, even by those very advanced and dying cases.

AFTER CARE.

There is no after-care Committee in Wallasey.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor keeps in touch with all patients after discharge from Sanatorium, and they are persuaded to attend the Dispensary regularly.

Extra milk is being supplied by the Children's Voluntary Aid Association to cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer.

HOUSING.

This is one of the great problems in the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign. Enquiries were made in regard to the sleeping accommodation at houses where cases were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

This shows that 40% of those suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Wallasey occupy the same room during sleep with other persons, many of whom are children.

X-RAY

X-ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensary

were 59, a very much larger number are required.

All cases attending the Dispensary for the first time should be X-rayed as a routine. It would save frequent visits to the Dispensary for observation cases and save the time of the staff.

Artificial Pneumothora treatment requires frequent X-ray

examinations of cases.

SPUTUM.

335 specimens were examined, of these 199 were sent by General Practitioners, and 30 contained Tubercle Bacilli.

NON- RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

32 cases (19 males, 13 females) of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, this includes two transfers (1 male abdomen, 1 female glands neck) from other areas.

				1	Male.	Female.	Total.
Glands,	neck				6	7	13
	abdomen	and	peritoni	itis	5	5	10
Bones					1	_	1
Spine					1	-	1
Meninges					1	1	2
Knee					2	-	2
Hip					3	_	3

VISITS.

The number of visits paid by the Dispensary Nurse and Health Visitor in 1926 was 1,503 against 1,448 in 1925.

The increase is due to the fact that a clerk has now been attached to the Dispensary and has taken over a large part of the clerical work.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the 1st January, 1927.

						Noti	Notifications on Form A.	ons	on F	orm	Α.			Number of Notifica- tions on Form C.	Form C.
				Nur	Number of Primary Notifications.*	of Pri	imary	Not	ificat	ions.	*		Total		
Age Periods.	0 t-	- 0 to	500	5 0 5 5	20 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	25 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 55 55	55 55 65	dp- wds.	Total Primary Nctifica- tions.	Notifica- tions on Form A.	Poor Law Institu- tions	Sanatoria
Pulmonary Males	1	63	65	63	10	65	13	10	10	4	1	53	62	1 50	10
" Females	-1	1	-	-	6	œ	12	12	-	4	-	49	63	61	15
Non-pulmonary Males	61	9	-	63	01	-	-	60	13	.1.	1	18	18	1	+
Non-pulmonary Females	1	4	-	60	91	61	-	1	1		1	12	15		01

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the 1st January, 1927, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1919.*

Total Cases.	9	4	23	2
65 and up- wards.		1	1	
55 to 65	1	1.	1	-
45 to 55	1	23		1
35 to 45	-	1	-	
25 to 35	8	-	-	
20 to 25	2	1	1	1
15 to 20	1	-	1	1
10 to 15	1	1	1	-
to 1 to 5 to 10 to 5 to 15		1	1	- 1
1 to 5		1	1-	1
0 to	-	1	1	1
Age periods.	Pulmonary Males	" Females	Non-pulmonary Males	". Females

UNNOTIFIED CASES.

The number of cases in which the certificate of death was the first intimation was, in 1926, 9. It is the practice always to call the attention of the doctor concerned to the fact that the case had not been notified by him. In two others the first intimation of the cases was received after admission to Institutions without the Borough.

COPY OF RETURN-FORM T. 127A.

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Medical Officer of Health's Notification Register at December 31st, 1926.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.					
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
850	689	1539	245	239	484			

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

It was not found necessary to use this Section during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME (Form T. 53).

MEMO. 37/T.: TABLE I).

RETURNS SUPPLIED TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1926.

			Grand Total.	= 57 = 38 = 77	= 18 $= 68$ $= 78$ $= 78$	=15	= 506 = 190
-	Total.	Children.	F.	217.03	10 52 75	- 46	
	Tc	Chil	M.	8 1 9	30 26	- 355	105
	ATI	Adults.	H.	30 30	21214	8 64 8 64	127
		Ad	W.	39	80 4 E	55	179
	у.	Children.	TH.	2	711	1 1	952
	Non-pulmonary.	Chil	M.	e	4		51
	nd-uoN	Adults.	T.	21	111		133
		Adı	M.	11-	atte 4 pp	- 1	6
		Children.	표.	111	-11	- 1	43
	Pulmonary.	Child	M.	111	411	- 1	54
	Pulm	Adults.	F.	23	64	-	114
		Ac	W.	26	21	4 1	170
		Diagnosis.		A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):— (a) Definitely tuberculous	B.—Contacts examined during the year:— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Cured	D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st:— (a) Diagnosis completed

Nil.	16	10	9	1,503	345	195	35	09 58 88
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:— (a) Form G.P. 17
611	40	26	47	9	3,018	ele m	80	Nil.
Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1926	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of " lost sight of " cases returned	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	Died during the year	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment	or supervision	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment
1	oi	69	4	16	6.	7.	1	œ

(Memo. 37/T.: Table II.)

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the Year 1926.

	Observa-		ılmonary berculosis.	Non-Pu Tube		
	tion.	' Sana- torium'' Beds.	" Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	Total,
Adult Maies	_	5	7	* _	_	12
Adult Females	-	10	7	-	-	17
Children under 15	_	-	8	7	(1 extra)	15
Total	_	15	22	7	_	44

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1926.

			In insti- tutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Insti- tutions. on Dec. 31st
(lts	M.	8	37	28	5	12
N - bar of Dationts	Adults	F.	12	31	26	3	14
Number of Patients	Iren	M.	10	14	17		7
	Children	F	8	18	19	2	7
	12	M.	-	- 1	-	-	-
Number of obser-	Adults	F.	- 7	-	-	-	
vation Cases	Iren	M.	-	3	2	_	1
1	Children	F.	-	4	2	-	2
	Tota	il	38	107	94	8	43

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

in it			1	Durati	on of 1	Resider	ntial T	reatm	ent in	the In	stituti	on.		,
in dufficerous to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.		nder 3		,	3—6 month	4.		6—12 month			ore the		Total.
Ins		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	T
	Quiescent	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	2
Class T.B.	Improved	1	2	15	-	1	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	28
min	No material improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Improved	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
phy Groun	No material improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Improved	2	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-		-	11
lass pl 3rou	No material improvement .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T.B.	Improved	4	1	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	16
Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	No material improvement .	8	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
3 0	Died in Institution	4	1	-	. 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
7	Quiescent or Arrested	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bones and Joints.	Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
John	No material improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		-
H	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	-	-
Te .	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_
mim	Improved	-		4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Abdominal	No material improvement .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_
	Quiescent or Arrested	-		-	-	-	-		_	-	-	_	-	
her jans.	Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Org	No material improvement .	-	-	-5	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	_
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
7	Quiescent or Arrested	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	1
pher nds.	Improved		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peripheral Glands.	No material improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution		-	-	-		-	-	I -	-	_	-	-	-
Non Sis.			Under			1-2 week.		2—4 weeks,			More than 4 weeks.			
Ouservanous for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculosis												35 1	
or p				1										-
248	Doubtful			-							-		-	1
										-	-	-	3	3

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of * the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

_				F	revio	us to	192	6.			1926.		
C	ondition at the time of	f the	last	minus.	Cla	ass T.	B. pl	lus.	oi.	Cla	ss T.l	B. plu	18.
	record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).
	Discharged as	Ad- ults.	M.	8	1	_	_	1	_	-	-	-	-
		All	F.	14	-		-	-	_	_	_	_	-
		Child- ren.	M.	3	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-
		Ch	F.	2		_		-	_	-	_	_	-
ALIVE	Disease arrested.	Ad- ults.	M.	31	3	18	5	26	1		-	_	
		A	F.	31	2	3	8	13	_		-	-	-
		Child- ren.	M.	26		_		-		_	-	-	_
			F.	19	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	_
		Ad- ults.	M.	18	_	15	46	61	4	_	5	11	16
	Disease not		F.	16	2	4	15	21	6	-	4	7	11
	airested.	Child- ren.	M.	39	_	_		_	3	_	-	-	_
		Child ren.	F.	41	_	_		-	1	-	_	_	_
C	condition not ascer during the Yea		1	-	_		-	-	_	-		-	_
I	ost Sight of or other noved from Dispensar	wise y Reg	re- ister.	694	_	_	17	17	2	-	-	5	5
		Ad- ults.	M.	-	-	_	69	69	_	_	-	9	9
	Dead.	Ad- ults	F.		-	-	38	38	-	-	-	_	-
	Dead.	Chiid-	M.	1	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	-
		Chiid ren.	F.	2	-	-			-	-	-	-	
	Totals			945	8	40	198	246	17	_	9	32	41

^{*} See note at the end of Section 6 on page 3 of Memorandum 37/T.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of *the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1926 arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

-	tment, and then class			P	revio	us to	1926				1926.		
C	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.					Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		Ad- ults.	M.	-	T-0		1	1	-	-	-	-	_
	Discharged as	Ad- ults.	F.	-	-		1	1	-	-	-	-	_
		Chil- dren.	M.	-	1		1	2	-	-	-	-	_
		Chil-dren.	F:	1	-	-	1	2	-	_	-	-	_
/E.	Disease arrested.	Ad- ults.	M.	-	-	_	1	1		-	-	-	_
		A In	F.	2	-	1	1	4	1	_	-	-	1
ALIVE.		Chil- dren.	M.	3	4	-	8	15	1	-	-	-	1.
			F.	3	3	-	6	12	-	-	_	-	_
	253	Ad- ults.	M.	1	_	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
	Disease not		F.	-	1	_	2	3	-	1	_	1	2
	arrested.	.ii.	M.	3	17	1	11	32	-	4	_	3	7
		Chil.	F.	1	15		18	34	1	3	-	3	7
1	Transferred to Pulmor	ary		-	-	-	-		-	_	_	-	-
(Condition not ascer during the Yea		ı	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E 88	_	_
1	Lost Sight of or other moved from Dispensar	rwise y Reg	re- gister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		÷ 5	M.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	_	_
	Dead.	Ad-	F.	-	-	-	1	1		-	-	-	-
	read.	rii-	M.	_	-	-	2	2		-	-	-	-
	4 1 1 1 1 1	Chit-dren.	F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals			14	41	3	56	114	3	8	-	8	19

^{*}See Note at the end of Section 6 on page 3 of Memorandum 37/T.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

(a) The Venereal Diseases Officer attends the following Clinics at Mill Lane Dispensary:—

Irrigation daily between 6-0 and 7-0 p.m. Special arrangements are made to suit cases that cannot attend at the appointed hours. A number irrigate at home after instruction. Free treatment is given at all Clinics.

87 new patients attended during 1926, compared with 63 for 1925, 17 of these were found to be Non-Venereal.

Of the 70 genuine cases,	Syphilis 58 males 15 12 females 8	s. Gonorrhoea. 37 4	Chracre.
Number of attendances-			
Males .	1926 2,056	1925 1,658	
Females .	224	222	

The attendances have been very satisfactory.

Gonorrhoea specimens are examined at the Laboratory, Mill Lane Hospital.

69 were examined for gonococci.

1 was ,, spirochetes.

55 specimens of blood were sent from the clinic for Wassermann Re-action.

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

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Mill Lane Hospital, Wallasey, during the year ended the 31st December, 1926.

1		Syl	philis	Soft C	hancre	Gono	rrhœa	other	itions than ereal.	To	otal
Number of case	s which	М	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.
report wer	e under treatment or	21	12	2		34	5	3		60	17
as transfer and which ment Centr	n for narked off in a previous ing ceased to attend or red to other Centres, returned to the Treat- e during the year under										
	ering from the same in-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-		44	1
Total—Iter	ms 1 (a) and 1 (b)	24	13	3	-	34	5	3	-	64	18
	cases dealt with at the Centre during the year										
for the first	time	15	8	6		37	4	14	3	72	15
*Total—Iter	ms 1 (a), 1 (b) & 2 (a)	39	21	9	_	71	9	17	3	136	33
2 (a) know previous tre	cases included in Item wn to have received natment at other Centres to infection	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	_
	ases which ceased to										
of treatmer (b) after one	pleting the first course at for	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-
	etion of treatment, but	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
before final	tests as to cure of	-	2	-	-	12	2	-		12	4
	es transferred to other Centres after treat-	2	1	-	-	4	1	-	_	6	2
pletion of to	s discharged after com- reatment and observa-	3	-	4	-	17	2	-	-	24	2
the year un	s which, at the end of der report, were under or observation forfi	29	17	5	-	33	4	-	-	67	21
*Total—Iter	ns 3, 4, 5 and 6	39	21	9	_	71	9	-	-	119	30
Medical Off	iual attention by the	240	175	36	_	343	45	26	4	645	224
	ediate treatment, e.g., iressings, etc	-	-	4	-	1,407	-	-	_	1,411	_
Total Attendan	ices	240	175	40	-	1,750	45	26	- 4	2,056	224
days" of ta	aber of "In-patient reatment given to per- ere suffering from				_						
				F	or detec	ction of			1		
		Spi	irochet	les.	Gonoc	occl.		ther anisms,		For Vasserma Reaction	
	which were examined										
(b) Specimens ing at the which were	the Medical Officer of, ent Centre from persons attend- e Treatment Centre sent for examination		1		. 6)		-		-	
to an appro	eved laboratory		-		_					55	

^{*}The total of Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) in the vertical columns headed Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhæa should agree with the corresponding total of Items 3, 4, 5, and 6.

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in theses headings.	Wallasey.	Liver- pool.	Cheshire County.	Birken- head.	Leeds.	Tota
A.† Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :— Syphilis Soft Chancre Gonorrhœa Conditions other than venereal Total	18 6 34 16	3 - 3	2 1 - 2		- - 1	
B.† Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area C.† Aggregate number of "In-pateint" days" of all patients residing in each	2,061	79	41	77	22	2,4
D. Number of doses) 1. Out-patient	-		-	-	-	
of arsenobenzol Clinic	-		-		-	5
in the :— 2. In-patient dept. dept. to patients residing in each area.	_	_	-		-	

- E. Names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses—Stabilarsan and Sulfarsenol:—Men, 0.45 grm. to 0.6 grm.; Women, 0.3 grm. to 0.45 grm.; Children 0.1 grm. to 0.3 grm.
- F. Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usuall dealt with at the Treatment Centre.—As stated in St. Thomas' Hospital, Venereal Diseases Department and printed in St. Thomas' Gazette, Vol. XXIX, 1923.
- G. Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.— Syphilis:—No signs or symptoms for two years, and negative Wassermann tests. Gonorrhœa:—Absence of threads from urine; absence of pus cells and gonococi after prostatic massage and passage of a bougie.

[†] The totals in Item A should agree with the corresponding totals in Item 2 (a) on the previous page, an the totals in Items B and C should agree with the respective totals in Items 7 and 8 on the previous page

ADOPTIVE ACTS, &c.

A list of Acts, Orders, and Regulations under which the Department works was given in the Quinquennial Report of 1925. On September 16th, 1926, Section 51, Part 3, of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, was adopted.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically every house in the Borough is provided with watercloset accommodation. In the outlying portions of the town, however, there are 14 cesspools, and these are emptied fortnightly. There is also 1 privy midden similarly situated, which is emptied fortnightly. There are 35 earth 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

		TI O TOTALI O EGO		
Wumber o	of houses	visited		4,645
	apartm	ents visited		18,898
.,		found in a dirty condition		19
	apartm	The state of the s		28
.,		overcrowded excessively		3
.,	houses	with defective, insufficient or choked drains		410
				200
	,,	with defective sash cords, windows, &c		130
Number	of houses	without supply of water for drinking, domestic,	or	
				11
- 11	**	with defective boilers, flues, &c		75
"	"	with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flucisterns, putty joints, traps, wastepipes,	soil-	
		pipes and/or channellings		587
**	,,			187
		with defective floors		97
100	,,	with insufficient ventilation		3
	.,	vacant or insecure against misuse by general publi	c	_
		with damp or defective walls		216
***	,,	with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts		610
**		without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins		1071
		with dirty yard surfaces		13
	,,	with offensive accumulations requiring removal		29
	.,	with defective fire grates, chimneys, &c		55
		with defective doors and fastenings		55
		with defective W.C. apartments (W.C. doors,	floore	
	- "	walls, &c.)	110015	144

Number of houses with other defects		106
Number of interviews and appointments re work in hand		583
,, re-visits to houses (no access, &c.)		102
supervisional visits		78
offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing		
inspections of cesspools		20
,, matters referred to other departments		301
,, matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.)		735
" information laid in respect of nuisances		12
,, convictions obtained		4
,, cases withdrawn on payment of costs		8
" " pending demolition order		-
Amount of fines and costs		104/-
Application to Justices for power of entry to premises (S. 102 H	.P.	
Act, 1875)		1
Amount of costs		1
Act, 1875)		3/6
SMOKE NUISANCES.		
STEPS TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES.		
		00
Number of observations made		22
" Notices served in respect of black smoke (verbal)		-
Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice		-
,, Convictions		-
Amount of Fines and Costs	12	_
BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.		
Number of inspections of stable yards		966
re-inspections ,,		82
Notices served to empty manure pits		59
,, Informations laid in default of compliance with notice		1
,, Stable yards without sufficient manure pits		2
Notices served to provide manure pits		2
,, Notices to clean stable yard		-
Notices served to provide stables with sufficient pav	ing	
and/or drainage		
,, Notices re keeping pigs in stable yard	- 4	
ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.		
Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances		9 560
Statutory Notices issued	1	400
,, re-inspections of nuisances		12,149
DRAIN TESTING.		
Number of houses at which drains or branches have been special tested by means of smoke or water	ally	41
EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.		
Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Pub Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps	olic	-
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		3
,, W.C's common conveniences (found clean)		9
,, ,, ,, (found dirty)		_
,, ,, ,, (found defective)		_
., (re inspected)		–
,, ,, ,, (cleansed) and/or r	epa	ired —
INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.		
Number of delta to associate the Tay Constitution of setupod or cold		159
Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold		153
" Ice Cream carts inspected		1
SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.		
Number of special complaints received and dealt with		1,345
HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.		
Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins		1,071
,, offensive ashpits abolished		114
' WARRING SMORE THOROUGH		
MARINE STORE INSPECTION.		
Number of premises entered on Register		3
inspections		12
notices served for offensive conditions		-
INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.		
Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans		28
,, inspections of tents, vans, and sheds	- 4	193
OTHER INSPECTIONS.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, &c		
Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)		5
,, Railway Stations (W.C.'s 8, Urinals, 16)		_
,, ,, Schools		41
", "Hotels		2
", Public Conveniences		50
,, ,, Urinals		110
CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.		
The number of Boats inspected in 1926 was 79.		
Number of Boats on which infringements were found		Nil
Number of infringements		Nil

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

There are 73 places where food for human consumption is prepared. Sausages, 66; black puddings, 7; polonies, 6; pressed beef and brawn, 12; pressed tongue, 3; spice balls, 1; preserved (potted) meats, 3; pies, 7; tripe, 2. Special attention is paid to the cleanliness of the utensils and the workers, as well as the means of storage of food prior to preparation. Inspections are made as often as necessary, and not less often than once a week.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 107 bakehouses in occupation. The number of underground bakehouses is now reduced to 5. The following is a summary of the work of inspection during the year in connection with Bakehouses :-Number on Register 52 of visits made ... 150 18 re-visits ... bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings) 11 notices issued for limewashing 11 bakehouses limewashed without notice 2 notices issued for defective drainage walls and floors to repair defective ceilings ... to cleanse tables, utensils, &c. to clean areas 2 references to Factory Inspector Confectionery Bakehouses. 55 Number on Register 64 of visits made ... 7 re-visits 4 found dirty (walls and ceilings) 4 notices issued for limewashing bakehouses limed without notice 51 notices issued for defective drainage, &c. to cleanse floors, utensils, &c. for various defects references to Factory Inspector

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

		-Number of-	
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	240	19	
Workshops	444	10	
WORKPLACES	90	3	
Total	774	32*	

^{*} Verbal Notices: 28.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	,		No. of Defect	ts.———	Number of
Particulars.		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M.	Prosecu- tions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness		24	24		
Want of Ventilation					
Overcrowding					
Want of Drainage of Floors .					
Other Nuisances		9	9		
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient		3	3		
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty					
Not Separate for Sexes					
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—					
Illegal Occupation of Unde ground Bakehouse (s. 101)					
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses					
(ss. 97 to 100)		6	6		
Other offences (excluding offence relating to outwork which as included in Part 3 of this Repor	ге				
Totals		42	42	· · ·	

FACTORIES.

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

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

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

Т	RADE.				Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
					9	41
					3	2
Boot Makers and R	epairers				18	49
					14	27
Wheelwrights and S	Smiths				2	5
Joiners					- 5	12
				. 1	1	2
Motor Engineers					7	15
					1	2
					3	9
Artificial Manure M					1	1
Fountain Pen Make				200	1	1
					1	3
Firelighter Manufac	turers				2	9
Timber Merchants			7.75		2	
TO 3 6'11					3	2 2 3
				100	1	3
Spring Makers					2	4
Provender Dealers					3	5
Brick Makers				2	1	3
Nut Cracking Wor				* 1		9
Engineers					6	9
Pharmacy Oil Storages					1	-
Oil Storages				411	2	1
Creosoting Works				* 1		7/15
Ore Merchants				- 2	1	1
Treacle Works					1	1
Leather Belting Ma	nufacturer	S			1	1
Destructor Works				-	1	2
Tramway Depot an	d Electrici	ty Wor	ks		4	3
Gas and Water Wo	rks			* *	1	1
Smokeless Fuel Wo					-	
Insulating Works					1	1
Cereal Mills					1	1
Builders' Merchant					1	1
Ice Cream Works					3	4
Lock Manufacturer					1	-
TO1					-	-
					_	_
Mineral Water Man		::			2	9
					ī	1
				5.00		
Chain Maker				* *	1	
Corn Warehouses	otures.			1 1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Waterproof Manufa	Makers					The Basic
Metal Stamp, etc.,		* * *			1 .	1
Plaster Manufactur	ers				1	4
Pipe Cleaner Manu	lacturers	2.5	* *		1	4
Tie Makers and Kn	itters			*	1	
Leather Dressers		1.7			1	
Cleaners and Reno	vators				1	1
Tool -Manufacture	rs				_	-
				1		010
	Tot	ala.			114	240

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

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

The number of Workshops on the Register approximately is as follows :-

as follows:—			
TRADE.	Number on Register.	Appr'ximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	43	95	109
Confectioners	52	120	59
Laundries	10	32	22
Tailors	15	47	29
Dressmakers and Milliners	52	124	119
Bootmakers and Repairers	45	74	101
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	16	40	26
Watchmakers and Repairers .	6	10 -	9
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Worker	2	5	_
Saddlers and Leather Workers .	2	2	7
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	6	2
Picture Framers		_	_
Printers	1	4	2 2 3
Photographers	1	4	2
Coffin Makers	. 2	4	3
Tile Manufacturers	_	-	_
Chocolate Makers	2	16	13
Rabbit Skin Driers	_	_	
Coach Builders	1	2	1
Gut Scrapers	-	. —	
Motor Repairers	4	15	7
Boat Builders		_	_
Cycle Repairers	3	. 5	8
Electric Toy Manufacturers .		_	-
Sweet Manufacturers	1	2 2	
Firelighter do	1	2	2
Blacksmiths		_	_
Engineers	1	1	1
Scale Repairers	2	4	5
Wringing Machine Repairers	1	2	3
Wireless Outfitters	1	2	
Ice Cream Works	3	4	17
Joiners and Contractors	6	12	10
Dry Cleaners	2	5	7
	276	640	555
			the state of the s

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 Repairer	s	 7	10	10
Wheelwrights and Smiths		 8	25	21
Ioiners		 20	41	17
Wringing Machine Repairers	3	 		_
Motor Engineers and Repair		 14	35	25
Ctonomorone		 2	5	3
Coopers		 _	_	
Bottle Washers		 1	2	2
Shippers and Stevedores .		 4	300	2
Caral Dalldon		 -	-	
Copper Ore Works		 -	-	-
TOTALS		 56	418	80

3.—HOME WORK.

EMISES	9, 110.	'64 81	01 8	Prosection (Section 110	(18)	1
OUTWORK IN	10NS 10	91	mad (01	Orders (S. 1)	(12)	1
INFECT	SECT		8901	Instal	(14)	1
IN	.08.	.8	uoŋ	Prosecu	(13)	. 1
TWORK IN	CTION 1	.bə	Ales	Notices	(12)	1
OUND	SE		8001	instail	1	
	utions.	pu	.8.	t gailles teil	(10)	1
	Prosecutions	-990	sui	Failing to r permit tion of	(6)	1
ON 107.	-daa	to ke	SUS	Notices Seupler Se to gai	1	
OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107		he year.	orkers.	Work-	(7)	1
LISTS	loyers.	Sending once in the year	Outworkers	Con- tractors	(9)	1
DRKERS	rom Emp			Lists.	(2)	1
OUTWO	Received from Employers.	n the year.	orkers.	Work-	(†)	1
	Lists R	1000	Outwo	Con- tractors	(3)	1
		Sending twice		Lists.	(5)	1
		NATURE OF	WORK.		(1)	Wearing Apparel Making, &c.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Number.	1		-	-	-	9	10	
Nu les	and	ctors but 5)-	:	H.M.	ories	:	:	
actori	tctory	Inspe Act (s.	:	to:	f Fact	:	:	
r of F	he Fa	Health Shop	:	sent	ector o	1 22	:	1
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	Notified by H.M. Inspector	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	tified to H	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) : Certificates granted during the year	In use at the end of the year	The state of the s

OUTWORKERS.

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

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 2,747 houses 36,655 yard W.C.'s flushed 34,083 yard gullies flushed .. 112,124 drains found choked 8,906 drains cleared ... 8,616 SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES. Number of visits to streets 312 houses 312 yard W.C.'s flushed 312 yard gullies flushed 1.034 drains found choked 46 drains cleared ... 46 FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC. Number of visits to streets ... 69 schools, public buildings, etc 122 yard W.C.'s flushed 837 yard gullies flushed 2,755 drains found choked ... 332 drains cleared ... 330 BACK PASSAGES. NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS IN HOT WEATHER 48

ADMINISTRATION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The number of Cowkeepers on the register at December 31st was 2, and the number of cows 26. 232 visits were paid during the year.

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 at Dec., 31st	117
,,	shippons with Milkstores attached	2
,,	inspections made	846
13	notices served for defects	1
	notices served re utensils and covering of milk	
	vessels	5
,,	notices served requiring the removal of manure	e —
,,	notices served requiring liming or cleansing	-
,,	notices complied with	5
.,	visits to unregistered premises selling milk	
23	informations laid re non-wearing of armlets	
,,	convictions obtained	
	Amount of Fines	
.,	licensed sellers of certified milk	13
,,	licensed sellers of pasteurized milk	2

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-Houses (Private).

			In Jan., 1926.	In Dec., 1926.
No.	Registered	 	 2	2
,, L1C	Licensed	 	 _	
	Total	 	 3	3

There is no Public Abattoir.

There are no special inspection arrangements as to time of slaughter, but the Meat Inspector examines the carcases 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.

]	Beef		 	 	6,281	lbs.	
1	Mutton		 4.1	 	799		
	Veal		 **	 			
(Offal-		 	 	4,748		
	Pork		 	 	1290	11	
	Lamb	* * *	 	 2.20	-	70	
					-		
	-		Total	 	14,190		

	prepared for sale	 		1,002
	" butchers' shops	 	5.50	3,900
	,, fish and poultry shops	 		2,444
13	,, fried fish shops	 		615
**	inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets	 		363

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS. Number of visits paid during the year

INSPECTION	OF	PIGGER	IES.		
Piggeries in the Borough				 	8
 inspections paid				 	960

4,158

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the Year .

	I	oreign.		Coastwise.			
Lairages.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen and Calves.	Sheep, Lambs. Goats.	Pigs.	
*Wallasey *Alfred	 7,444	=	490	5	150,429	350	
Totais	 7,444	_	490	5	150,429	350	

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

Table showing (A) amount of Tuberculous Meat Destroyed.

		Private Slaug	hter Houses.	Lairages.		
Beef	 	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters 18	
MUTTON	 			-		
PORK	 	42	_	-		
VEAL	 	****			-	

(B) Amount Destroyed for other causes.

			Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.		
BEEF			Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters	
	1.1	* *	3	7	4	82	
MUTTON			12	5	58	46	
Pork			4	2	_		
LAMB			4		_		
VEAL			15	_	264		
GOATS			-		_		
	TOTAL		38	14.	326	128	

Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as unfit for human food:—

				Lbs.
Beef	 			12,695
Mutton	 			3.145
Lamb	 		***	183
Offal	 			7,770
Veal	 	***		14,797
Pork	 ***			237
				38,827
				ADDRESS OF REAL PROPERTY.

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.
43,848	165,196	34,059

INSPECTION OF LAIRAGES.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year:—

1926 1,144

MEAT REGULATIONS.

The working of these regulations has proceeded smoothly during the year, there being no contraventions.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Summary of samples submitted during the year to the Public Analyst:—

Analyst .—				
Name of Sar	mple.	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Genuine.	No. of Samples Certified Adulterated.
Milk		158	142	16
Butter	2000	 31	31	
Lard				
		 28	28	
Coffee		 28	28	-
Cheese		 16	14	2
Condensed Milk		 14	14	-
Dried Milk		 3	3	
Ground Ginger		 8	8	
Arrowroot		 2	2	
Cream of Tartar		 8	7	1
Pepper		 8 .	8	
Sausages		 1	_	1
Soda Water		 4		4
Whiskey		 3	3	
Gin		 1	1	
Rum		 2	2	
Corn Flour		 4	4	_
Tinned Peas		 2	1	1
Vinegar		 2	1	1
Lemonade		 2 2	2	
Bread and Butte	er	 2	2	
	Totals	 327	301	26

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases:

	roccount	183 Were III	Stituted	in the following cases .—
Milk	4%	"		Fined £1 and 15s. Costs. Dismissed.
.,		added wate		,,
**		Deficient in	fat	,,
**	12%	***	* * *	,,
**	12% 8%	,,	**	"
"	6%		110	"
	5%			19s. Costs.
*12	5%			19s. ,,

Milk	12 parts per	100,000	extraneous Dirt.	Fined £5	and £2 17s.	costs.
"	8	,,	,,	,,	15s.	,,
**	8	"	,,	"	15s.	22
	6				15s.	44

Cheshire Cheese made from Skimmed Milk. Fined £2 and 15s. costs

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 2 samples of milk, 4 soda water, 1 peas, 1 vinegar, 1 sausages, 1 cream of tartar, 1 preserved cream and 1 cream, the adulteration being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

The remaining adulterated sample of cheese, was a test sample, and led up to the purchasing of an official sample for which the seller was prosecuted.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 7.9 per cent

Borough Analyst's Report.

The Borough Analyst reports:—

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

Under the Sale of	f Food an	nd Drugs A	1cts	 	309
Under the Publi					32
					341

Particulars of these samples and the number of adulterated samples are as follows:—

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					Total.	Adulterated.
Milk				 	157	16
Butter				 	31	-
Lard				 	28	
Cheese				 	16	2
Cocoa				 		_
Coffee				 	28	THOUGHT -
Spirits				 		-
Confecti	onery	and Jo	am	 		-
Pepper				 	8	-
Drugs				 	13	1
Spirits				 	6	STEP TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
Vinegar				 	2	1
Miscella	meous	Samp	les	 	20.	6
					-	
					309	26
						_

The samples under the Public Health Act were 14 samples of Preserved Cream, 1 sample of Cream, 14 samples of Condensed Milk and 3 samples of Dried Milk. 13 samples of Preserved Cream complied with the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1927. 1 sample of Cream and 1 sample of Preserved Cream failed to comply with these Regulations. All the samples of Condensed Milk complied with the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and all the samples of Dried Milk complied with the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations. 1923.

(Signed) T. R. HODGSON, M.A. (Cantab), 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 preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each Sample.
Milk	 	158	
Cream	 	1	1 0.1% Boric Acid.

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

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	 	 13
(ii) Statements incorrect	 	 1
		-
Total	 	 14

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample:—
0.24, 0.27, 0.31, 0.34, 0.39, 0.19, 0.35,
0.25, 0.38, 0.22, 0.21, 0.34, 0.24, 0.46,

Percentage stated on Statutory label-0.40%.

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

(i)	Above	35%	 	 	 14
(ii)	Below	35%	 	 	 _

Total .. 14

(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:—

(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.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

One of the Sanitary Inspectors was appointed Rat Officer in 1920, and steps have been taken each year to deal effectively with rats and mice. His work mainly consists of interviewing and explaining to occupiers different methods suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture for ridding their premises of these pests.

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

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

National Rat Week.

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

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

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 1926 was 21,242, an increase of 477 as compared with 1925. 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 355, as will be seen from the following Table, supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

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	17	4	6	3	-		-	_	104	39	42	88	42	15	355

Note.—Of the 143 houses certified in Somerville and Poulton, 37 were built by private enterprise and 106 (74 in Somerville, 32 in Poulton) were State Assisted.

Number of Houses in Course of Erection, 1st January, 1927.

Inhabited Houses.

The following Table shows the number of Ingabited Houses in the Borough at the ned 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	1919	19,289	43
1912	17,522	565	1920	19,350	61
1913	17,936	414	1921	19,503	153
1914	18,476	540	1922	19,653	150
1915	18,918	442	1923	19,841	188
1916	18,950	32	1924	20,420	579
1917	19,186	136	1925	20,765	345
1918	19,246	60	1926	21,242	477

The number of Empty Houses at December 31st, 1926 (as per Borough Treasurer's figures) was 317.

NEW HOUSES.

(1)	Number of	new	houses	erected	during	the	year:	-
	(a) Total							355
	(b) As par	t of a	Munici	pal Hous	sing Sche	eme		106

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN REGARD TO DWELLING HOUSES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1924, IS SUPPLIED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

	Keniarks.				These 180 houses will be completed on or before 31st December, 1927.			
1927.	Com- pleted	1	I	-	11	111	36	1
19	Com- menced	1	1	1	140	38 38 38	20	24
1926.	Com- pleted	28	1	74	11	111	25.01	1
190	Com- menced	1	- 1	-	11	111	10	1
1925.	Com- pleted	58	59	20	11	111	1,1	1
19	Com- menced	56	69	16	11	111	81	1
	Contract.	56	59	94	140	20 26 38	38.53	24
	Housing Scheme.	Scheme No. 4.— Surrey Street Site	Scheme No. 5.— Mostyn Street Site	Scheme No. 6.— Eastcroft Road Site	Scheme No. 7.— Lateral Road Site Contract No. 1	FUTURE CONTRACTS CON- TEMPLATED FOR 1927. Scheme No. 7.— Contract No. 3	NON-SUBSIDY HOUSES. TENANT-OWNERSHIP. Scheme No. 3.— Belvidere Road Site— Contract No. 2	Scheme No. 3.— Belvidere Road Site— FUTURE CONTRACT CONTEM- PLATED FOR 1927. Contract No. 4

HOUSING etc. ACTS.

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing	
Acts)	7,994
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,607
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
(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	16
II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL	Notice
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2,264
III.—Action under Statutory Powers.	
A. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing, Act 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	42
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners (including 4 from 1925)	44
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners (c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1927	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.

	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,637
	(a) by owners (including 130 from 1925)	2,603
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	19
	(c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1927	145
	(c) outstanding at Jan. 15t, 1027	110
Act	C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the t, 1925.	Housing
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses	
	having been rendered fit	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(6)	Number of Demolition Orders quashed on appeal by Ministry on condition that premises would not again	
	be used for dwelling purposes	2

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Staff of the Department consists of :-

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer.†

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

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

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

Ante-Natal Medical Officer.†
PHOEBE A. INCE, M.D. (Part time).

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

**THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,

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

Health Visitors†.

*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL†

*MISS ALICE BARWISE†

*MISS RUTH M. QUINTON†

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

Tuberculosis Nurse.

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

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

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors.

JAMES TUDOR,
G. W. BURFORD.

Administrative Assistant. JOHN McNALLY,

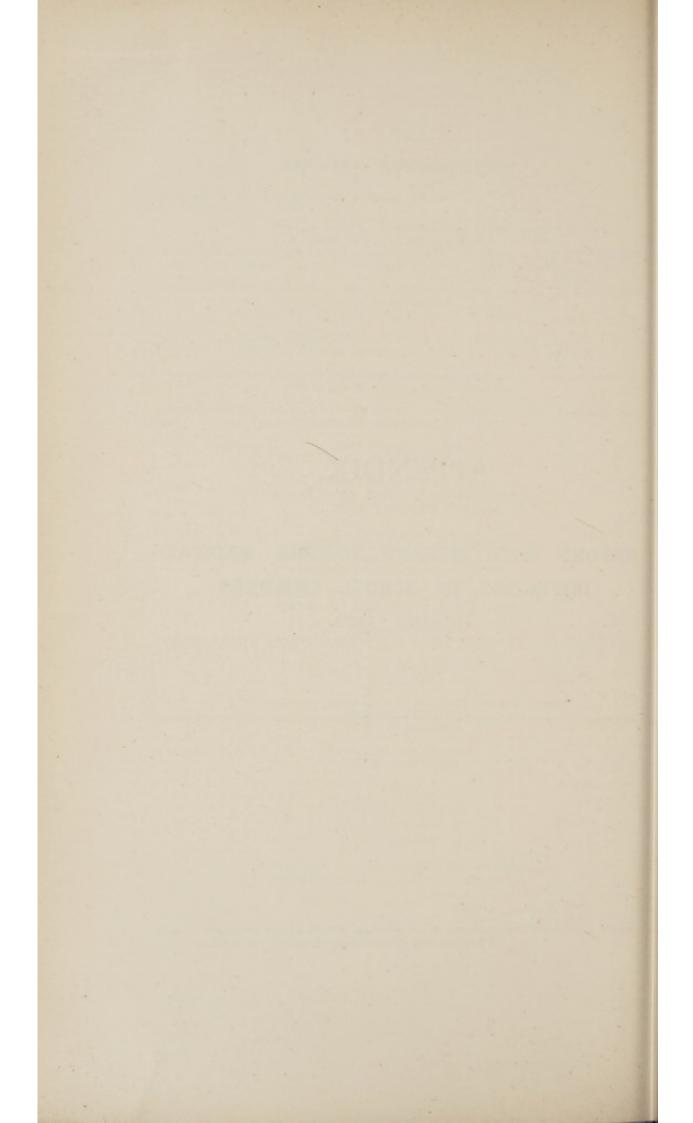
*FRANK ALDRED, NORMAN SQUIRE, MISS D. WITTER. J. H. O'BRIEN.

i*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 †

APPENDIX.

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING 1926.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year 1926.

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, F.R.S. (Edin.), Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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

> C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S., School Dentist.

C. W. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., Anæsthetist.

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

Mrs. B. CHAPPELLS (Trained Nurse), School Nurses,

Miss M. OGLE

(Certificates Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Diploma Liverpool University in Massage, etc.), Masseuse.

- H. R. BICKERTON, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Eyes);
- C. YORKE, M.D., Ch.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Tonsils and Adenoids);
- T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Orthopædic);

Visiting Specialists.

- 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	 			540	
WALLASEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	 			525	
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR BOYS	 			360	
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	 			360	

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1926 on the Medical Inspection of the children in the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Borough.

Included in this Report, as usual, is the Report of the School Dentist, in which he discusses some interesting matters in connection with the Dental Treatment of school children, and also a Report from Dr. T. Hartley Martin, who is in charge of the Orthopædic Clinic. The work performed at the Orthopædic Clinic is growing in volume, is greatly appreciated by the parents, and is of inestimable value in the prevention of crippling, and, therefore, in the prevention of all the disabilities, social or otherwise in after life which follow crippling. The satisfactory part of this Clinic, is that through the co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare, the Education, and the Health Committees, and their respective staffs, we are getting a large proportion of the cases at the stage at which most can be done for them in the way of treatment, and thus enabling the Clinic to carry out real preventive work.

During the year an Anthropometric Survey amongst school children was carried out by the School Medical Officer at the request of the Board of Education. Details of this Survey will be found in the following pages.

During the year the routine work has gone on uninterruptedly and nothing has happened which requires comment by myself.

I have to thank the Committee again for the kindly consideration they have invariably given to my recommendations, and for their interest in the physical condition of school children under their care. The success of this work depends very largely on the hearty co-operation of all concerned in the health conditions of the community, and it is a real pleasure to me to acknowledge my debt to those with whom I have the honour to collaborate in this most important work—not only members of my own staff, but those on the Educational side of the work, the Director of Education and his staff.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

> T. W. N. BARLOW, School Medical Officer.

GENERAL.

I do not intend to reproduce the full statement which appeared in my last year's Report on the work of the School Medical Inspection. In that Report the objects of School Medical Inspection, the Staff required, the volume of the work to be done, and the results achieved, were fully dealt with.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Cleanliness.

The School Nurses have twice examined the children of each department in every School. They have made in all 20,199 examinations, of which 8,749 were of individual children, and 553 children were found with nits in the hair, i.e., 6·3 per cent. In detail, there were 2,522 infants examined, of whom 159 had nits, i.e., 6 per cent. 3,038 girls, 295 affected, i.e., 9·7 per cent., and 3,189 boys, 99 affected, i.e., 3 per cent.

In addition, there were nine children with Pediculosis of the head, and seven with Pediculosis of the body. These were excluded until cleanliness was established. The number of grave cases is very small and shows how progress is made as the effect of Cleansing Surveys.

Minor Ailments.

The number of cases seen at this Clinic was 876 (last year 870), 52 were referred elsewhere. The number of dressings for these cases was 3,950. The three chief ailments are Ringworm, scalp and body, 58; Impetigo, 161; and other Skin Diseases, 306; which compare with 59, 192, and 273 respectively of last year's findings.

Eyes.

During the year 396 children attended the Clinic, 354 of whom were for visual defects. They made 585 attendances. The chief degrees of errors of refraction were:—

Compound Hypermet		83		
Simple Myopia		 		73
Hypermetropia	***	 		45
Compound Myopic As	***	44		

Eighty-eight children had Internal Strabismus and three External Strabismus. Fourteen of these children were referred to the Hospital for operation.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Thirty-nine operations were performed for this condition at the Hospital:—

Ages (years)		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boys										2	
Girls		1	6	1	5	2	2	0	0	1	0
Tota	ls				Boys,	21	: (irls.	18.		

Of these 10 were referred by the Specialist, and nine by their own Doctors.

Two boys were detained over night and two girls were detained for two nights at the Hospital after the operation.

Anthropometrics.

In March of this year was undertaken a special investigation of children at certain ages, relative to Nutrition, Physique, etc. Some 360 children were examined. 120 from 5 to 6 years. 120 from 8 to 9 years, and 120 from 12 to 13 years.

In order to make exact comparable measurements among these children, the investigations were made at the School Clinic on the same scales, and under exactly the same conditions. This necessitated the children attending after school hours, and great credit is reflected on the Nurses, Teachers, children, and especially the mothers (of whom 95 per cent. attended personally at the Clinic) for their collaboration in this investigation. When it is borne in mind that the weights, heights, chest measurements of each individual child were checked three times, in addition to a great deal of general information, the work entailed was very great, and could not possibly have been undertaken if performed on the school premises.

The Nurses have made 208 special visits to the Schools and 336 attendances at the School Medical Inspections, and attended one half-day each month to assist in the Dental Clinic, on those days when extractions under gas are performed. Sixteen cases have been referred to the N.S.P.C.C.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DENTIST.

School, Clinic,

January 1st, 1927.

I have the honour to present to you a few remarks on the work of the School Dental Clinic during the past year.

The total amount of work done during the year is practically the same as that done in previous years, the total number of attendances, by a curious chance being exactly equal to that of the previous year. I regret to say, however, that in spite of the fact that the number of children examined is larger than in any previous year, the number of Schools examined is smaller than ever before. This is due to the fact that the number of cases eligible for examination and treatment is still growing, and, indeed, will continue to grow until the year 1928, when it will attain its maximum — at the moment the total number to be examined, and if necessary treated, is 6,500.

In addition, of course, are the odd cases from the remaining four thousand of the School population, which are always visiting the Clinic. Somerville, Manor Road, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Poulton, St. Joseph's and St. Alban's are the Schools examined and treated this year. Somerville School itself contains 900 children of all ages to be examined and, if necessary, treated. In 1928, when the figures reach their maximum, if it is desired to make a complete circuit of all Schools, either an increased staff will be necessary, or the age groups will have to be cut down.

The introduction of the use of general anæsthetics at the Dental Clinic has been exceedingly successful-indeed at the moment of writing my appointments for nitrous oxide gas are booked up three months ahead. The anæsthetist visits the Clinic once per month and deals with an average of 10 to 12 cases per half-day visit. If it is desired, and I think it myself very desirable, to do the majority of extractions by means of a general anæsthetic, the anæsthetist would have to visit the Clinic much more frequently indeed. Once per week would be necessary for the ideal system, but an extra visit per month even would be a great help. I did at first contemplate the administration of ether when necessary, but after going into details, I decided that it would be unwise to do so. It is necessary before administering ether that the patient should be properly prepared—that is the diet on the previous day has to be modified, and certain injections made. If this is not done the consequences may be serious. It

is equally important that facilities should be available for the patient to recover, and, if necessary, a bed should be ready to keep them on the spot, or some vehicle, such as an ambulance, be ready to transport them home. None of these facilities are available at the Clinic at the moment, and no one responsible could very well see to the correct preparation of the patient.

In view of these facts, I consider ether is an unsuitable anæsthetic for use at the Dental Clinic, and I have not up to the present made use of it. I may possibly be asked why I do not use the method known as "continuous gas," which consists of the administration of nitrous oxide gas through the nose, making it possible to continue to anæsthetise the patient while the operation is going on. My objections are personal ones, and I am open to correction. The administration of continuous gas is only possible, in my opinion, with a patient who is at the time of the operation not only not unduly scared, but is prepared to give the anæsthetist a certain amount of intelligent assistance. The average child fulfils neither proviso. Continuous gas, I should say is impossible for children of six to twelve, and only possible for picked cases between twelve and fourteen. Furthermore, I doubt whether the anæsthesia is really deep enough for the rather difficult and protracted extractions of which I am thinking.

I may put the matter in a nutshell by stating that although I personally will always have gas administered to me for anything I need doing in my mouth, in the event of there being any doubt as to whether the anæsthetic would last long enough for a prolonged operation, I would insist on having ether rather than continuous gas—and this despite the fact I am fully aware of the unpleasantness of ether, not only to take, but to recover from. The ideal Dental Clinic would embody the necessities for the administration of ether, a qualified nurse to see that the patient was properly fed and prepared on the previous day, and a couple of beds and a night nurse, in case there was any necessity to keep a patient in for the night. As an alternative, a motor ambulance, in which the patients could be returned to their homes, might obviate the beds.

I think it can be taken as an axiom for those interested in the public health services, that it is a much easier thing to drive people away from a Clinic than to attract them there, and that as a consequence any line of treatment carried out should be carried out in the most perfect way possible or not at all. Our facilities for the administration of nitrous oxide gas in the normal way, are excellent. Any patient needing a deeper or longer anæsthetic is better treated either in a hospital or on their own premises. I may say in connection with these anæsthetics, that I endeavour as much as possible to avoid having a crowd all clustered up together in the waiting room awaiting their turn for treatment, and another crowd all together washing their mouths out in the recovery room. I believe myself that privacy such as one gets when receiving treatment privately is much appreciated, and I endeavour to space my work in such a fashion that not more than one, or possibly two, cases are on the premises together.

It also assists the operators to a great extent, as I have found that parents of patients waiting in a crowd are liable to start telling blood-curdling stories to one another of unpleasant things that do happen sometimes, with the natural effect on the sensibilities of the unfortunate children waiting their turn. At the same time, patients under nitrous oxide gas are liable (although quite insensible) do produce some really terrifying noises, and I found out early in my experience as a school dentist that one really loud yell would entirely demoralize a waiting-room full of patients and put a complete finish to any hope of completing that particular half-day's work. Therefore, although I may possibly be able to see two or perhaps three cases less per half-day on my present system, it is possible to see those that are attended to in conditions which are excellent, both for operators and patients.

At any rate, as I stated previously, my anæsthetic afternoons are so "popular" that at the moment I have appointments made three months in advance. I make it a point to see each child and parent three days before the anæsthetic is administered, and to give the parent full particulars of what is to be done (even warning them that anæsthethics are attended by slight but unavoidable risks). I obtain from each parent a written consent to the operation after I have talked to them, and under no circumstances whatever have I ever or will I ever do such a case without that consent is obtained. The system has given excellent results up to date, but as I have stated previously, one half-day for anæsthetics per month is inadequate, and I trust the possibility of further visits by the anæsthetist will be considered.

The Clinic as a whole seems to be carrying out its functions in quite a satisfactory manner, indeed so much so that requests for treatment by children, or rather their parents, other than those on my daily list of appointments are embarrassingly large. It is my policy, and has been since the Clinic started, to treat all cases that request treatment, as the habit of children attending a dentist is one that I think ought to be encouraged. Additionally, such cases obviate to a large extent the waste of time which occurs

when cases fail to keep their appointments, and also they can be made to attend at times when it is difficult to get hold of routine cases.

My policy with these special cases is to attend to them at once, if possible (they usually have more or less violent toothache) or if that is not possible, to make an appointment for the most convenient time that can be found. There is one point about the Dental Clinic that needs emphasising, and that is the growth of the clerical work connected with it. This has grown to very large dimensions inevitably, and is complicated by the necessity of collecting and keeping account of the fees. This I discovered to my cost recently during the absence due to illness of my clerk. I found it utterly impossible to combine the duties of operator and clerk.

An interesting point in connection with School Dental Work is the great difficulty, particularly with younger children, of doing really good permanent fillings which will last. It is much simpler to do work of this type for an adult, and I have come to the conclusion that the best policy is to do fillings in cases only when there is the maximum chance of their being really good. Doubtful teeth are better out, and nothing does a dental clinic greater harm than to do a large number of fillings which prove failures. Extractions judiciously done can perform wonders in the case of a child with a mouthful of rotten teeth and no apparent hope of ever having anything better. Systematic dental treatment for children is in its infancy, and the general public is barely commencing to realise the benefits to be gained from it. Propaganda and education will improve matters in time, but the work is bound to be slow.

Every parent who visits the Clinic and is satisfied with the treatment carried out there, does more good than any amount of lectures or articles in the Press could ever do, to impress others with the value and importance of dental treatment for children. I, therefore, encourage parents to visit the Dental Clinic as often as possible for treatment and advice concerning their children's teeth, as I regard every visit as an assistance not only to the school dental service, but the public medical service as a whole.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

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

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following is Dr. T. Hartley Martin's report on the working of the Wallasey Orthopædic Clinic during the past 12 months.

13 Clinics have been held during the year, at which 67 new cases have been examined and 336 re-examinations been made—an average of 30 cases per session.

These figures analysed according to the ages of the children are:—

NEW CASES.	In rela Under	tion to Schoo	ol Age Over
Non-Tuberculous	 19	37	2) 07
Tuberculous	 3	6	-} "
RE-EXAMINATIONS.			
Non-Tuberculous	 93	229	$\frac{14}{3}$ 386
Tuberculous	 10	37	3 5000

The following table shows the number of new cases referred year by year for examination, classified according to their disease categories:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Infantile Paralysis	19	9	6	6	9	3
Spastic Paralysis	1	3	6	5	5	2
Rickets	6	2	4	14	16	12
Tuberculous	15	8	14	9	12	9
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	_		4	3
Deformities—Congenital	2	1	4	5	4	2
" Acquired	4	1	4	11	15	22
Diagnosis	-	-	2	9	8	13
Totals	47	24	40	59	73	66

The number of cases on the register on December 31st, 1926, are:—

D	In	relation to	School	Age.
DISEASE CATEGORIES.	Under	Of	Over	Totals.
Infantile Paralysis	 3	20	2	25
Spastic Paralysis	 1	15	1	17
Rickets	 25	9	-	34
Tuberculous	 3	16	-	19
Non-Tuberculous	 1	9	-	10
Deformities—Congential	 3	8	-	11
,, Acquired	 3	27		30
Diagnosis	 _	1	-	1
Totals	 39	105	3	147

The following table shows the present state of the register in greater detail and gives the reasons for discharge of all cases in which treatment was terminated during the year 1926:—

					Dischar	ged in	1926			
Disease Categories.	Remaining 1925	New cases 1926	Cured.	Relieved.	Over age. Relieved.	Over age, requiring further treatment.	Left district.	Refused treatment.	Died.	Remaining 1926
Infantile Paralysis	25	3	-	1	_	_	2	-	-	25
Spastic Paralysis	15	2		-	-	-	-		-	17
Rickets	27	12	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	34
Tuberculous	12	9	1	-	-	-0	1	-	-	19
Non-Tuberculous	8	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Deformities—Congenital	12	2	1	-	-	-	1		1	11
" Acquired	19	22	9		-	-		2	-	30
Diagnosis	3	13	-	-	-			15*	-	1
Totals	121	66	15	1	_		6	17*	2	146

^{*}Includes 15 cases referred for diagnosis which were referred back as not requiring orthopædic treatment.

The following table shows the numbers of cases discharged year by year since the commencement of the Clinic in comparison with the numbers treated:—

	-eou		Case	s disch	arged,	1921—1	926.		
	nmei ic.	Reasons for discharge.							
Diagnosis.	Cases treated since commence- ment of the Clinic.	Cured.	Relieved.	Over age, relieved.	Over age requiring further treatment.	Left district.	Refused treatment.	Died.	Demaining 1996
Infantile Paralysis	43	8	4	1	_	5			2
Spastic Paralysis	22		-		1	3		1	1
Rickets	55	17			1	2	-	1	3
Tuberculous	48	22	-	-	1	3		3	1
Non-Tuberculous	14	3		****	100	1		-	1
Deformities—Congenital	17	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
,, Acquired	56	23	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Diagnosis	32	-	-			-	31*		
Totals	287	76	5	2	3	15	33	6	14

^{*31} cases referred for diagnosis which were referred back as not requiring orthopædic treatment.

Of the 188 cases which have been on the attendance register during the year, 6 only have been admitted to hospital. The cases were —

Rickets 4 Non-T. B. Osteitis ... 1 Infantile Paralysis ... 1

The total number of days spent in hospital by these cases was 172, varying from 3 to 80 days—average 29 days.

In addition, 6 cases have been referred to the hospital for X-Ray Diagnosis, and 4 cases for the application of Plaster-of-Paris splints.

The work of the Massage and Remedial Exercise Department still continues to be of great importance. Without such a department no Orthopædic Clinic can function. The average monthly number on the register during the year has been 46·2. 29 new cases have been referred for treatment and 33 cases discharged from treatment. 3,468 attendances have been made during the year.

The Radiant Heat Lamp installed during the year has given the results which were expected of it. By its use the time of the Masseuse can be utilised to greater effect, and it has succeeded in preventing the occurrence of Trophic Lesions in cases of Infantile Paralysis, the presence of which is undoubtedly a hindrance in the treatment and a deterrent of progress. It is hoped that in the future the Masseuse will be able to attend the Special School for the treatment of cases. Such cases make greater progress if treatment can be given in the environment to which they are from day to day accustomed.

The co-operation of the staff of the Education Committee in assisting parents in the purchase of splints and surgical boots continues to be of the greatest help, and the assistance of the Wallasey Invalid Children's Association in providing extra nourishment and tonics is valuable.

The fact that the members of the Medical Profession are becoming familiar with the existence and work of the Clinic, and are referring cases for treatment, is a hopeful sign for the future of the Clinic, and of its continued success in the treatment of all Orthopædic cases in the area of the County Borough.

> T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B.,

Orthopædic Surgeon to the Wallasey Education Committee.

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1926.

Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF C	CODE C	ROUP	INSPEC	TIONS		 	217
ENTRANTS						1378	
INTERMEDIATI	ES					1016	
LEAVERS						1136	
		,	Тота	AL.		3530	
Number of (OTHER	Routi	NE INS	PECTIO	NS	 	
	(в) от	THER	INSPEC	TIONS		
NUMBER OF	SPECIAL	INSP	ECTIONS	s—Boy	rs	 159	
, ,,	,,		"	GIR	LS	 194	*353
1	REINSP	ECTION	vs			 	529
			Тота	AI,		 	882

^{*}Does not include employment cases.

TABLE II.

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, Year Ended December 31st, 1926.

	Routine Ir	ispections.	Spe	cials.
Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.
MALNUTRITION UNCLEANLINESS— See Table IV., Group V.	1	1	1	3
SKIN—				Name of the last o
Ringworm—Scalp	5	-	12	1
Body	3	_	2	0
Scabies	-	-		1
Impetigo	13	-shari	8	0
Other Diseases (Non-	-			
Tubercular)	27	-	11	3
Eye— Blepharitis	12	4	9	
0 1 11 111	. 1	4	2 0	0
Keratitis	- 1	1	U	1
Corneal Ulcer	1	1	1	
Corneal Opacities	i	4	_	
Defective Vision	143	224	165	8
Squint	16	19	7	0
Other conditions	10	3	3	2
EAR-			The state of	
Defective Hearing	8	12	5	_
Otitis Media	_	_	_	_
Other Ear Diseases	12	23	2	2
NOSE AND THROAT—				33.
Enlarged Tonsils	19	63	3	4
Adenoids	2 .	4	2	1
Enlarged Tonsils and		. 1		
Adenoids	4	4	5	2
Other conditions Enlarged Cervical Glands	14	6	7	5
(Non-Tubercular)	2	1	3	3
	-	1	0	3

16

TABLE II.—Continued.

	Routine I	nspections.	Spec	cials.
Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	19	24	1	0
(Dental Diseases)	224	-	-	-
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease— Organic	1	38	9	0
Functional	3	1	ī	0
Anæmia	19	48	_	_
Other Defects	_	_	-	_
LUNGS-	1537		A SOUR	
Bronchitis	7	17		2013-2
Other Non - Tubercular	1000000			DESCRIPTION OF
Diseases	-	-	- 11	0.40
TUBERCULOSIS—			Service (Service)	1000
Pulmonary—	,	9		
Definite	3	3		
Suspected Non-Pulmonary—	0	1		
Glands	4	1		
Spine	î		-	-
Hip	- 20	_	_	
Other Bones and Joints.	-	-	-	102000
Skin	-	-		-
Other forms	-	3		_
NERVOUS SYSTEM—			- AUTOM S	1
Epilepsy	9	2		1
Chorea	2	2	1	
Other conditions Deformities—	1	-		
Rickets	2	13		1.1.
Spinal Curvature	3	1	alle	
Other Forms	7	9	-	-
OTHER DEFECTS & DISEASES	64	24	35	19

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—366.

TABLE II.—Continued.

(B) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

	Number o	of Children.	10	
Group. (1)	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)	
CODE GROUPS—				
Entrants	1378	127	9 .2	
Intermediates	1016	114	11 -2	
Leavers	1136	136	11 -9	
TOTAL (Code Groups)	3530	377	10 .6	
Other Routine Inspections	_		_	

(C) TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (ROUTINE and SPECIAL) AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE REFERRED FOR TREATMENT IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of Inspections.	3,676	3,502	3,469	3,485	3,883
DISEASED CONDITIONS: External Eye Diseases. Defective Vision and	No. % 87 (2.3)	No. % 91 (2.5)	No. % 28 (0.8)	No. % 17 (0.4)	No. % 18 (0.4)
Squint	334 (9.0)	315 (8.9)	411 (11.8)	402 (11.5)	331 (8.5)
Ear Disease or Defect Throat and Nose De-	61 (1.6)	71 (2.0)	37 (1.0)	34 (0.9)	27 (0.7)
fects Diseases of Heart and	47 (1.2)	23 (0.6)	25 (0.7)	16 (0.4)	56 (1.4)
Circulation Lung Disease (Non-	47 (1.2)	28 (0.7)	38 (1.0)	33 (0.9)	26 (0.6)
Tubercular)	40 (1.0)	25 (0.7)	11 (0.3)	17 (0.4)	7 (0.2)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	19 (0.5)	13 (0.3)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.2)	9 (0.2)
Malnutrition	11 (0.3)	6 (0.1)	11 (0.3)	3 (0.08)	2 (0.05)
Skin Diseases	596 (16.2)	520 (14.6)	63 (1.8)	69 (1.9)	82 (2.1

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA, 1926.

	BLIND (including Partially Blind).			
(1)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	4	Girls.	Tota 5
	Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	-	_	_
(2)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	_		
	Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution		=	=
	DEAF (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially	y Dea	f).	
(1)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf			0
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	4	9
	At other Institutions	1	_	1
(2)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the			
	Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions	_	_	_
	At no School or Institution	_	-	-

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)—	nie l	Girls.	Potal
	ys.	GILLS.	LOCAL
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally De-			J. 122.25
fective Children Attending Public Elementary Schools	20	16	36
At other Institutions	3	3	6
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—			
Feeble-minded	-	-	_
Imbeciles	757	-	-
Idiots		-	
EPILEPTICS.			
Suffering from severe Epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for			
Epileptics	9	14_	2
In Institutions other than Certified Special			-
Schools	_	_	
Attending Public Elementary Schools	-		-
At no School or Institution		-	-
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	_	1
At no School or Institution	_	2	2
Physically Defective.			
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved			
by the Ministry of Health or the Board	-	-	-
At other Institutions		-	-
At no School or Institution	-	-	
Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved			
by the Ministry of Health or the Board	17	18	35
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	-		-
At Certified Day Open Air Schools			_
At other Institutions	35	33	68
At other Institutions	2	1 2	3 2
At no School or Institution	27	2	2

Delicate Children (e.g., pre or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia, etc.)			
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution	 53 1 -	 83 9	136 10
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculosis diseases), e.g., Children suffering from Paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease—	6 30 2 3	3 35 2 —	
At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution At Secondary Schools	5 37 - 3 2	- 3 44 - 5 9	81

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1926.

Group I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS,

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

	Number of Children Treated.			
Disease or Defect.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total	
Skin—				
Ringworm—Scalp	30	-	30	
Body	28	-	28	
Scabies	13	1	14	
Impetigo	161	-	161	
Minor Injuries	95	5	100	
Other Skin Diseases	293	13	306	
EAR DISEASE (Otorrhœa) EYE DISEASE (External and other)	81	2 3	46 84	
MISCELLANEOUS	79	28	107	
Group II.—TREATMENT (Excluding Minor Eye			S.	
Submitted to Refraction—		* '		
Under Local Education Author	ity's Scheme	(Clinic		
or Hospital)		35	4	
By Private Practitioner or Hos Otherwise			6	
			- 360	
For whom Glasses were prescribed			000	

269 269 Received other Forms of Treatment 11 For whom no Treatment was considered necessary ... 65 Treatment not yet completed Group III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT. Received Operative Treatment-Under Local Education Authority's Scheme (Clinic or Hospital) By Private Practitioner or Hospital 38 1 39 Received other forms of Treatment

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Group IV .- TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1926.

	(Age	5 years				-		
		R				772		
	1	7				550		
Routine	"	0	***			557		
	"	9 ,,		***				
Age				***		592	Total	4395
Groups.	,, 10			***	***	612		
	,, 1		***	***	12.	495		
	,, 1:			***		392		
	,, 13	3 ,,				337		
	(,, 1	4 ,,				88		
Specials								222
		Gı	and To	otal			***	4617
								-
REFERRED FO	R TRE	ATMENT					2165	
*Specials							222	
- President								2387
ACTUALLY TR	EATED						1276	
*Specials							222	

^{*}Includes 49 cases from the Secondary Schools.

TABLE IV .- Continued.

PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN.

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Number of half-o							40 454	
			1	l'otal			494	
Total number of	attenda	ances 1	made b	y child:	ren			3033
Number of Perm	anent 1	Ceeth-	-					
Extracted Filled								354 1301
								1001
Number of Temp Extracted	orary I							681
Filled								128
Total number of	Fillings	s						1429
Total number of	Extrac	tions						2035
*Number of adm	inistrat	ions o	f gener	ral anæs	thetics			99
Number of other	operati	ions—						
Permanent								182
Temporary	***			***		•••		197

^{*}Nitrous Oxide.

Group V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(1)	Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses 17.6
(2)	Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses 20,199
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean 543
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Education Authority —
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 — (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws —

VERMINOUS CHILDREN FOUND ON SCHOOL INSPECTIONS IN 1926.

	Percentage found Verminous.				
School.	Infants.	Girls.	Boys.		
St. Paul's	6.8%	17%	4%		
St. Joseph's	12.0%	10%	1.0%		
Riverside (Council)	7:1%	14:0%	3.5%		
,, Junior Mixed Dept.	-	24.0%	3.0%		
Somerville (Council)	5.5%	6.0%	2.0%		
,, Junior Mixed Dept.		7.5%	1.0%		
Poulton (Council)	5.5%	12:0%	3.0%		
St. George's Road (Council)	5.0%	6.0%	2.0%		
Vaughan Road (Council)	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%		
St. James's, Egerton St	5.0%	5.0%			
, Magazine Lane	5.0%	7:0%	2.0%		
SS. Peter and Paul	2.5%	7.5%	-		
Central (Council)		2.0%	1.0%		
St. Mary's	11.0%	22.0%	2.5%		
Manor Road (Council)	3.0%	7.5%	2.5%		
St. Alban's	7.0%	13.0%	4.0%		
Church Street (Council)	5.5%	7.0%	5.0%		

MEDICAL INSPECTION 1926.

Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF AGE GROUP INSPECTIONS ...

(A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

... ... 91

Age Groups.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
ENTRANTS Under 12	 184	167	351
ſ12	 134	93)
INTERMEDIATES 13	 146	124	763
(14	 145	121	J
, 15	 137	105	254
Leavers { Over 15	 51	61	354
Totals	 797	671	1468

NUMBER OF OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF	F SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	 	 	 4
NUMBER OF	F RE-INSPECTIONS	 	 	 _
	TOTAL	 	 	 4

(A) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

10261 NOT	Routine In	ispections.	Special Inspections		
Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	
Malnutrition Skin—	_	_		-	
Ringworm—Head	_	_	_	-	
Body	T JAN 1718	N=200			
Scabies	-	_		-	
Impetigo		_		-	
Other Diseases (Non -			TO THE STATE OF	The same of	
Tubercular)	20	3			
Teeth-					
Decayed (4 or less)	72	-	-	-	
,, (over 4)	1	- 1	-	-	
Sepsis	7.00	-		_	
Other Defects	143	2	- 517	_	
Nose and Throat	9	0			
Enlarged Tonsils only	2	6	The same of		
Adenoids only	1	_			
Enlarged Tonsils and		1			
Adenoids Other Conditions	3		2		
Enlarged Cervical Glands—	,				
Non-Tubercular	2	3	-		
Eye—	A THE SAME				
Blepharitis	2	5	_	-	
Conjunctivitis	_		-	1	
Keratitis		-	-	-	
Corneal Ulcer	-	-	-	U all	
Corneal Opacities	-	1	-	-	
Ptosis	_	-	-	-	
Defective Vision (exclud-					
ing Squint)	109	210		_	
Squint	1	4		-	
Colour Sense	_	-	_		
Other Conditions	-	2	I The same	-	
Ear-		7		1	
Defective Hearing	4	1			
Otitis Media		13		_ 3	
Other Diseases	5	4		_	
Defective Speech		1		1	
Thorax (Shape and Development)	1	1	-	-	
Carried forward	366	262	2	1	

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TABLE II.—Continued.

	Routine Ir	ispections.	Special In	spections.
Defect or Disease.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation.
Brought forward Heart and Circulation—	366	262	2	1
Heart Disease—	1099 019	MONTHUMEN		M. Comment
Organic	2	15	-	
Functional	2 2	5	_	
Anæmia	8	16		
Other Defects	*		_	
Lungs-				
Bronchitis	1	3		_
Other Non-Tubercular				
Diseases				
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—Definite			_	
" Suspected				
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands				
Spine				
Hip		_	-	
Other Bones and Joints				_
Skin				
Other Forms				
Nervous System—				
Headache	2	6	_	
Signs of Overstrain		2		
Epilepsy	_			
Chorea		1		
Other Diseases	. 2	i		
Digestion or Constipation—	3	,		
Other conditions	-		-	
Deformities and Defects-				
Rickets	-	-	-	No.
Spinal Curvature	1	4		
Flat Foot	-	2	1	-
Other Deformities or De-				
fects	19	12	_	_
Catamenia	- 2	-	_	_
Total	408	330	3	1
	Contract of the Contract of th		,	

TABLE II.—Continued.

B) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.)

	Number	25010	
Group. (1)	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
Entrants	351 763 354	46 100 25	13 ·1 13 ·1 7 ·0
Total	1468	171	11 -6
Other Routine Inspections	_		_

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

Table III. in Elementary School Statistics covers the area.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness.)

	Numb	er of Pupils T	reated.
Defect or Disease.	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm—Head		_	_
Body	-	-	
Scabies	_	_	_
Impetigo	1	_	1
Minor Injuries	_	_	_
Other Skin Diseases	_	8	8
Ear-			
Otitis Media, etc	-	-	-
Eye-			
External and other	2	_	2
Orthopædic Treatment	6.		6
Miscellaneous	2	3	5
Group II.—Treatment Submitted to Refraction— Under Local Education Author By Private Practitioner or Hos	ity's Scheme	e 4	12 10
Otherwise			
		_	- 82
	er L.E.A.'s	Scheme 4	40
were prescribed (b) Othe	rwise	4	10
		-	- 80
	er L.E.A.'s		10 .
were provided (b) Othe	rwise	4	10
December 1-1 f- // 1		-	- 80
Recommended for Treatment other Received other forms of Treatment	than by Gla	isses	
For whom no Treatment was consid	ered necessa	ary	2
Group III.—Treatment of De	fects of Nos	e and Thro	at.
Received Operative Treatment—			
Under Local Education Author	ity's Schom		1
By Private Practitioner or Hos	pital		
Received other forms of Treatment			
			The second secon

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE IV.

Group IV .- Treatment of Dental Defects.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils Treated.		
	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total
DENTAL.—Specials	*49	74	123

^{*}Included in the Elementary School Statistics.

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

Only Elementary Schools come under this arrangement.