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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 1928

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.

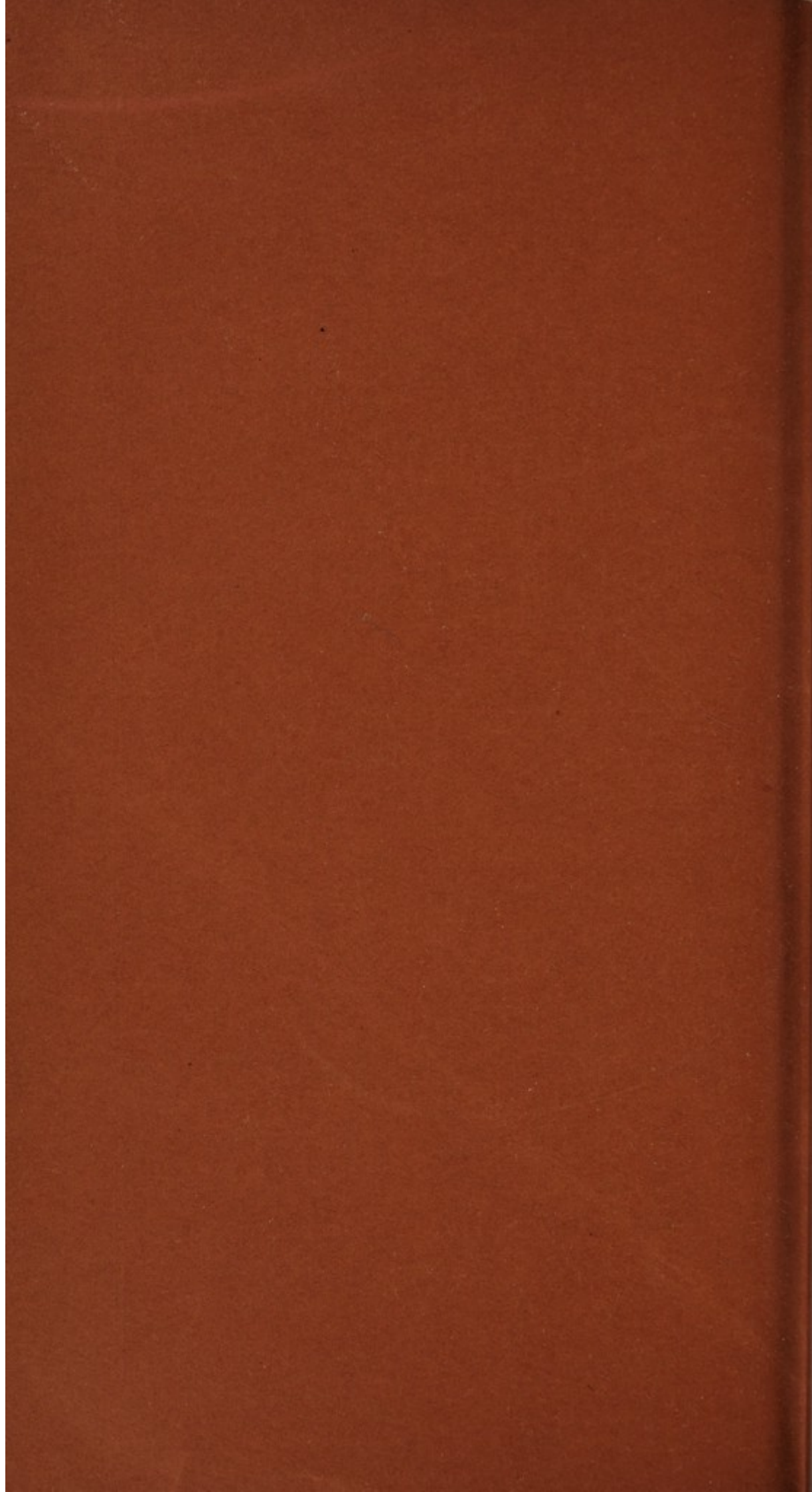
AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1928.

**Chairman :**

MR. COUNCILLOR D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

**Vice-Chairman :**

MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. WRIGHT.

ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. URMSON, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. FLANAGAN.

COUNCILLOR FR. W. GRIFFIN.

MR. COUNCILLOR N. LARSEN.

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. F. PULLEN.

MR. COUNCILLOR G. W. RUSSELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR L. E. THOMAS.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. B. TODD.

AND

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN J. McMILLAN, M.B., J.P.)

---

## Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1928.

**Chairman :**

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

**Vice-Chairman:**

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

COUNCILLOR FR. W. GRIFFIN.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. HALL.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. JOHNSTON.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. B. MILLWARD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. W. V. SCOINS.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. SUTTON.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. B. TODD.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. WHITE.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

AND

MRS. BOWER, MRS. HULME and MRS. OAKLEY.

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# STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1928.

Area in Acres	{ Wallasey 3,408 Moreton 1,371 Bidston 664 }	.. ..	5,443	
Extra area of Wallasey, including River and Foreshore	.. ..	.. ..	1,619	} 7,790
Extra area of Moreton, including River and Foreshore	.. ..	.. ..	728	
Census Population, June, 1921 (Wallasey only)	.. ..	.. ..	90,809	
Estimated Population, June, 1928 (Registrar General's)	.. ..	.. ..	101,100	
Number of Persons per house at time of 1921 Census (Wallasey)	.. ..	.. ..	4.59	
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st, 1928	.. ..	.. ..	24,734	
Number of Empty Houses, December 31st, 1928	.. ..	.. ..	329	} including added areas.
Rateable Value, 1927-28	.. ..	.. ..	£759,194	
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes	.. ..	.. ..	£3,013	
Registrar-General's standardizing factor for Age and Sex distribution (1925)	.. ..	.. ..	.989	
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	14.1	
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	10.6	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	.. ..	.. ..	39.0	
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	.. ..	.. ..	0	
Total Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	(under 1 year 4 .. (1 to 2 years —) ..)			} 4
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	.. ..	.. ..	1.83	
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhoea) per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	0.10	
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	0.69	
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	.. ..	.. ..	1.6	



Public Health Department,  
March, 1929.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the matter of Annual Health Reports I may be said to have attained my majority, for this is the 21st Annual Report I have compiled for this Borough.

Since the Ministry require a review report once only in five years, this Report is almost entirely statistical, but there are several notable events during the year which require a few comments from me.

In April Wallasey enlarged its boundaries by the inclusion of Moreton, Leasowe and part of Bidston-cum-Ford. The inclusion of those districts brought in its train sanitary problems of the greatest importance and of much complexity, since over a large part of the area there had been allowed to be constructed wooden erections of all kinds and descriptions arranged without any order, without any roads, without drainage of any description, with sanitary conveniences of the most primitive kind, and with a water supply from standpipes which in some instances were liable to pollution. To meet this situation two additional Sanitary Inspectors were appointed, and they commenced their duties in May. Two Health Visitors were also appointed, one commencing in May and the other later in the year. Temporary premises were obtained, and these were used for the housing of the staff and the Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics. The premises were unsuitable for the Tuberculosis Clinic and the Eye Clinic, and these clinics are held, by permission of the Leasowe Children's Hospital Authorities, in their Hospital. Within the body of the Report (pages 64, 19, &c.) will be found details of the measures taken to remove the insanitary conditions and of the work done at these Clinics.

Owing to the retirement of Mr. C. H. Scott, who for many years was Meat Inspector, that branch of the work has been re-organised. A Veterinary Officer and two assistants were appointed for the inspection of meat at the Lairages and private slaughter houses. The Veterinary Officer has also done a large amount of work in the direction of improving the cleanliness of the milk supply of the Borough. Lectures have been held both in Moreton and in Wallasey, and attempts have been made in many directions to educate those engaged in the supply and distribution of milk.

The inspection of shops has been transferred to this Department from the Watch Committee. This necessitated the appointment of a special Inspector for this work.

Owing to the march of events it has been necessary to alter our arrangements for dealing with Smallpox. The Hospital in Leasowe

Road, built over 30 years ago, constructed of wood, had become very much out of date, and owing to the spread of the town in the direction of the Hospital, it was decided during the year to discontinue its use for the purpose of smallpox treatment, arrangements being made with Liverpool Corporation for the admittance of any cases that may occur in this Borough into the hospital provided by that Authority. Liverpool now provides smallpox accommodation for all the Merseyside Boroughs.

The vital statistics are exceptionally favourable. The Birth-rate is higher than for some years, while the rate of infant mortality is considerably below the previous lowest, which was 56 in 1924. An infantile mortality rate of 39 for a town of the size of Wallasey is exceptionally low. 34 years ago, when I was taking out my Public Health Course, we were taught that if the infantile mortality rate could be brought down to 100 (it then ranged from 120 upwards) we would reach the irreducible minimum, because 10 per cent. of all births would be bound to die from ante-natal causes, prematurity, congenital disease, and so on. It is a striking illustration of the advance which has been made in preventive medicine that we in Wallasey have now reached a minimum more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times less than what was considered the irreducible minimum before Child Welfare work was commenced. It must always be remembered that this marked reduction in mortality connotes improved health in the survivors and that improved health in childhood means improved health during the whole of life. The Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees are always classed as spending Committees. They are so classed because they have no receipts in money; but who can express in money values what the undoubted saving in life and improved health of the community amounts to?

Unless one has imagination a perusal of the dull statistics which follow will convey little or nothing to the reader. The reader, however, may be assured that all the work recorded bears not only on the prevention of disease, but in maintaining a higher standard of health for the whole of the community.

I would again like to thank not only the Council as a whole, but particularly the Members of the Committees dealing with health matters, for the consideration they have always given to my recommendations and for their cordial support, without which it would be impossible to carry on, but with which work becomes a real pleasure.

This is the only opportunity which is given to me in the year to pay a tribute to those who are associated with me in this valuable work. No official could have a better or more loyal staff, and I much appreciate their hearty co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,  
Medical Officer of Health.



### 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

(including added Areas from April 1st, 1928).

Area (acres), 7,790 (see page 4).

Population (1921 Census), 90,809. Estimated June, 1928, R.G.'s estimate, 101,100.

Number of inhabited houses (Dec. 31st, 1928), 24,734.

Number of empty houses (Dec. 31st, 1928), 329.

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

Rateable value—£759,194.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3,013.

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.

	M.	F.	Total.	
Births (Legitimate) ..	686	669	—	1355
(Illegitimate) ..	24	32	—	56
	710	701	Total 1411	Birth Rate.. 14.1

Deaths—1060. Death Rate—10.6

Excess of Births over Deaths—351.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—3, viz. :

From sepsis, 1. From other causes, 2.

Deaths of infants under one year of age .. { Legitimate—53 } 56  
 " " " " " { Illegitimate—3 }  
 .. per 1,000 births—38.8

Legitimate rate—36.8. Illegitimate Rate—53.6, each per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—4.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages)—6.

„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—4.

The Diarrhoea deaths occurred as follows :—

— in First Quarter of year.

1 in Second Quarter of year.

2 in Third Quarter of year.

1 in Fourth Quarter of year.

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



**8.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (AND INCLUDING CERTAIN NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES MARKED \*)  
DURING THE YEAR, WALLASEY AND (FROM APRIL 1st) THE ADDED AREAS.**

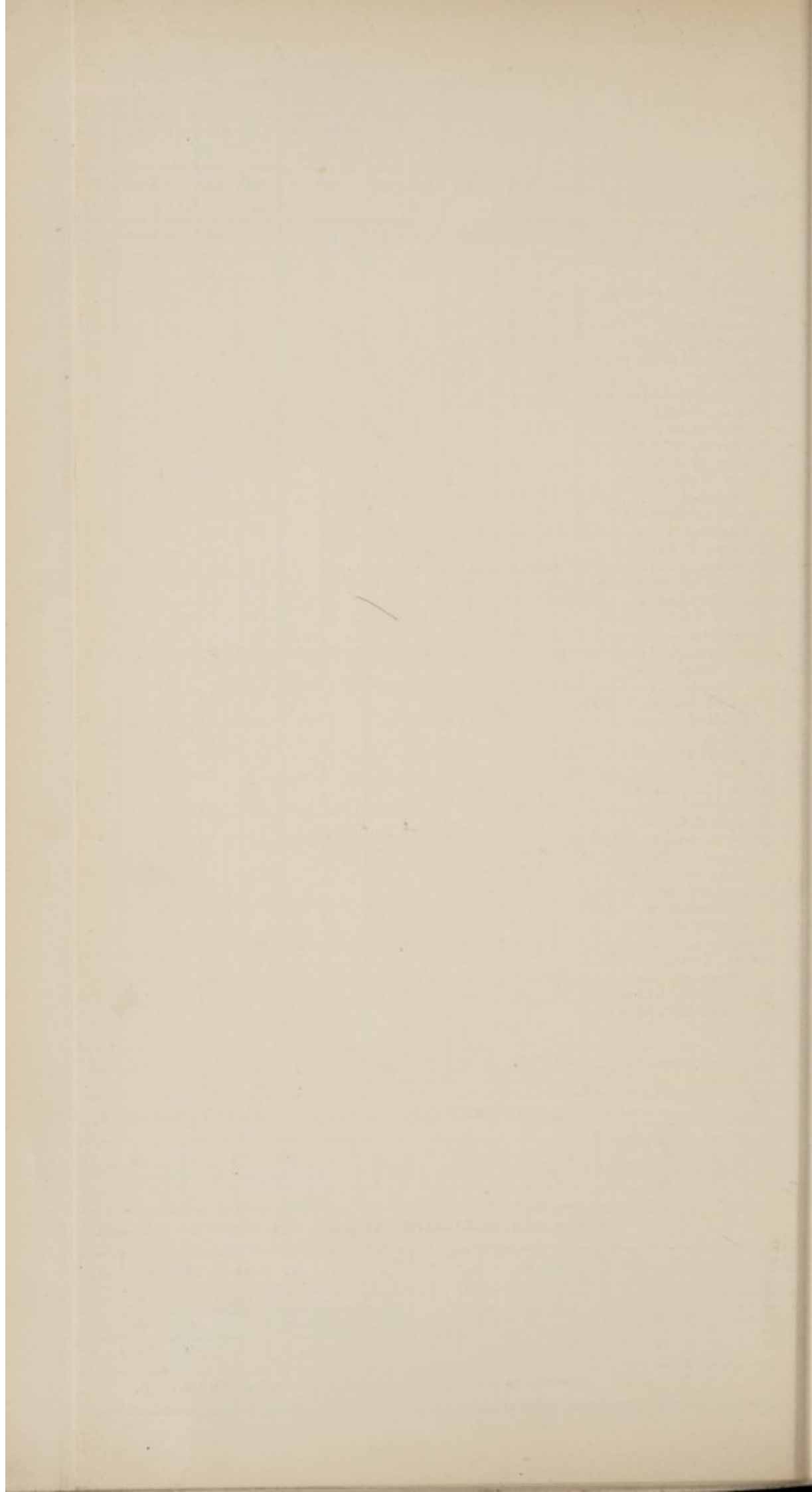
DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths all Ages	Deaths at Ages under.											65 & over
				1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	65
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	92	61	8	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	139	76	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid .....	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
* Do. Pyrexia .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis .....	104	59	69	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	16	14	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Myelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Measles .....	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	87	..	..	13	5	2	1	..	5	..	1	2	4	5	25
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	32
* Other Admissions .....	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>49</b>
															<b>39</b>

**RATIO OF UN-NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES TO NOTIFIED CASES.**

In twelve instances the first intimation of the existence of Tuberculosis cases was through the local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns. 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 1928

[illegible]





#### 4.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Wallasey	Moreton	Totals
Cases notified .. ..	3	4	7
Treated at Home .. ..	2	..	2
"    Hospital .. ..	1	4	5
Vision Unimpaired .. ..	3	4	7
"    Impaired .. ..	..	..	—
Total Blindness .. ..	..	..	—
Deaths .. ..	..	..	—

#### 5.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There were no special causes during the year.

Summer Diarrhoea is now a thing of the past. There was only one death within the Borough ascribed to this cause.

#### SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

**Professional Nursing in the Home.**—There are three Nursing Associations in the Borough which employ Nurses for nursing in homes. These are :—

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

**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), 92 beds.

2. Tuberculosis Sanatorium : One block, 22 beds, for advanced and observation cases.  
Mill Lane Hospital.
3. Highfield Maternity Home : 10 Beds.  
Mill Lane.
4. Leasowe Road Hospital : For Small-pox cases, 12 beds.

Since October 1st, 1928, however, an Agreement has been in force between Liverpool and Wallasey Corporations for the reception into the former's Hospital at Fazakerley, of any cases occurring in Wallasey).

5. Child Welfare Centre : 8 beds available for infants suffering from Malnutrition. Mothers are required to visit their children daily to receive practical instruction in all matters affecting their children's welfare. Where possible, a charge is made for the children's maintenance.  
New Street.

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

1. Victoria Central Hospital : £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. Leasowe Hospital for Children : Leasowe. 12 beds for Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 42/- per bed per week. Arrangements have also been made for beds as required for Orthopaedic cases.
7. St. Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital : Liverpool. Arrangements are made whereby cases may be referred from Wallasey for treatment either as in-patients or out-patients, this Authority contributing approximately one-half the cost.



8. Tranmere Union Infirmary : Birkenhead. Wallasey is a part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union, and cases are admitted from this Borough as necessity requires.
9. Cheshire Joint Sanatorium : near Market Drayton. The 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. 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. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 2-0 p.m. Mainly consultative ; only the very slightest treatment is given. Since September, 1928, the Wednesday Clinic was discontinued to allow of holding a weekly session at Moreton. Arrangements have been made whereby dental treatment is given to selected cases of expectant and nursing mothers requiring same. There are also eight cots for infants under 1 year.
2. Child Welfare Centre :  
Moreton Cross. Premises officially opened July 27th, 1928. Weekly Sessions, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. Thursdays (Since September).
3. Ante-Natal Clinic :  
New Street Centre. Sessions are held twice-weekly, namely, Mondays at 2-30 p.m., and Tuesdays at 10-30 a.m.
4. School Clinic :  
Church Street. For minor ailments, with special Clinics for Eyes and Tonsils. There is also a daily Dental Clinic.
5. Orthopaedic Clinic :  
Church Street. 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.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6. Tuberculosis Clinic :<br>Mill Lane Hospital.           | Open every morning (except Wednesdays) and every Wednesday evening.  |
| 7. Tuberculosis Clinic :<br>Moreton.                      | Held at Leasowe Children's Hospital first and third Wednesdays, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.  |
| 8. Venereal Diseases Clinic :<br>Mill Lane Hospital.      | Open every Wednesday 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. ; every Friday 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. for Males ; every Monday 5-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. ; and every Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. for Females.<br><br>Patients unable to attend at these times can make other arrangements with the Doctor.<br><br>Cases may attend between 6 and 7 p.m. any weekday for irrigation purposes. |
| 9. Artificial Light Treatment Clinic, Mill Lane Hospital. | Arrangements begun in 1927 for the establishment of this Clinic were complete in February, 1928. Clinics are held on Monday at 2-0 p.m., and Friday at 2-30 p.m.   |

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

- 
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. St. Faith's Home : Palm Grove, Birkenhead. | A Grant of £50 per annum is made towards this Home, which receives young Unmarried Mothers from this Borough.  |
| 2. Birkenhead Union :                         | Unmarried Mothers are also received at the Tranmere Union Infirmary, Birkenhead.   |
| 3. Birkenhead Union :                         | The Guardians look after the first illegitimate children of mothers. These children are provided for in an Institution in Bebington, the mothers contributing what they can from their earnings outside. |

4. Birkenhead Union :  
Wallasey Scattered  
Homes.

The Guardians have two houses 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 : The Buick Motor Ambulance, loaned by the British Red Cross Society, was replaced in September by an Austin Ambulance purchased by the Corporation, and the Ford Delivery Van for disinfected clothing was replaced by a Morris Van.
- (b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. Two Motor Ambulances for Non-Infectious and Accident cases are available for public use. These are under the control of the Watch Committee.

#### MIDWIVES' ACT.

##### Summary of the Work done under the Midwives' Act.

*Wallasey Moreton*

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of Bags, Case books, etc.	..	144	7
Enquiries re Still-born Children	.. ..	7	4
Other Enquiries	.. .. .	87	4
Total Visits paid under the Midwives' Act	..	238	15

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board (E. 18) the following notifications have been received :—

Records of sending for medical help (see Table below)	.. .. .	135	34
Notifications of Still-births	.. .. .	7	4
Notifications of Laying out Dead	.. .. .	—	—
Notifications of Artificial feeding	.. .. .	1	—
Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	.. .. .	—	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives	.. .. .	—	—
Cases of other Infectious Disease notified by Midwives	.. .. .	5	3



*Wallasey Moreton*

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 169 cases mentioned above :—

Feebleness of infant	..	..	..	..	8	—
Protracted labour	..	..	..	..	31	6
Retained Placenta	..	..	..	..	3	3
Instrumental Aid	..	..	..	..	8	—
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	8	3
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	4	—
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	8	2
Laceration of Perineum	..	..	..	..	25	—
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	2	—
Placenta Praevia	..	..	..	..	2	—
Inflamed Eyelids	..	..	..	..	6	6
Abnormal Presentation	..	..	..	..	14	—
Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	10	2
Abortion	..	..	..	..	1	—
Uterine Inertia	..	..	..	..	2	4
General Weakness	..	..	..	..	—	—
Various other causes	..	..	..	..	3	8
					135	34

Under Section 8 of the Midwives' Act, the Central Midwives' Board is to be acquainted with the death, and change of name or address of any Midwife.

Changes have been notified during the year in respect to :—

Name	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Address	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Notice of intention to cease practice	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Removal from District	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

There are 51 Midwives on the Roll, 48 of whom are trained, and 3 untrained. None are illiterate. Their registers (which are on the whole well kept) and their bags are regularly inspected by a lady Health Visitor, who possesses the C.M.B. qualification.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives was 546.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### Ante-Natal.

		1928 compared with 1927	
New cases dealt with	..	.. 432	.. 259
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	1382	..	1061



**Highfield Maternity Home.**

	1928 compared with 1927	
Number of patients admitted ..	200	203
„ delivered by Midwives ..	120	115
„ delivered by Doctors ..	80	88
„ of Cases of Puerperal Fever ..	1	1
„ of Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1
„ of Cases of Ophthalmia ..	1	—
„ Maternal Deaths ..	—	—
„ Infant Deaths ..	3	2
„ Stillbirths ..	6	5

**Child Welfare Centre, New Street.**

	1928 compared with 1927	
Cases in at Jan. 1, 1928 ..	3	—
New cases admitted during the year ..	36	15
Cases discharged during the year ..	30	13
Cases fatal during the year ..	2	2
Cases in at Dec. 31 ..	7	3

(In addition 4 nursing mothers were admitted for re-establishment of breast feeding).

**Child Welfare Clinic, New Street.**

	1928 compared with 1927	
New cases dealt with during the year ..	471	417
Percentage of total births attending ..	33.3	32.1
Attendances of Infants ..	4,260	4,597
Infants on Books at Dec. 31st ..	3,895	3,493

**Visits, References, &c.**

First visits <i>re</i> registered births ..	1,173
Revisits ..	6,281
Visits <i>re</i> still-births ..	2
Visits <i>re</i> ophthalmia cases ..	29
Visits <i>re</i> puerperal cases ..	3
Visits to Maternity Centre ..	330
First visits to homes <i>re</i> expectant mothers ..	516
Re-visits ..	132
First visits to homes <i>re</i> infants attending the Centre ..	*257
Re-visits ..	* 88
Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths ..	* 27
Visits to all children, 1 to 5 years ..	2,259

\*Included in figures *re* Registered Births.

Visits <i>re</i> cases of Diarrhoea .. ..	11	}	629
„ Measles .. ..	152		
„ Whooping Cough .. ..	159		
„ Mumps .. ..	100		
„ Chicken Pox .. ..	121		
„ Other minor Inf. Diseases .. ..	86		
References to Education Authority .. ..	428		
Enquiry visits .. ..	165		
References to Guardians .. ..	34		
„ N.S.P.C.C. .. ..	9		
„ District Nurse .. ..	—		
„ Sanitary Inspectors .. ..	23		
„ Other Departments .. ..	29		

### MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES ACT, 1926.

#### REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES TO JUNE 30TH, 1928.

1. No. of applications for registration of Maternity Homes	* 7
2. No. of Homes registered .. ..	* 7
3. No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—

### NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

This Act provides for the registration of Nursing Homes, including Maternity and General Nursing Homes, and supersedes Part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. It came into force on July 1st, 1928.

1. No. of applications for registration since July 1st .. ..	8
2. No. of Homes registered since July 1st .. ..	5
(and 1 deferred till 1929).	
3. No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration ..	2
4. No. of Appeals against such Orders .. ..	—
5. No. of Cases in which such Orders have been—	
(a) Confirmed on appeal .. ..	—
(b) Disallowed .. ..	—
6. No. of applications for exemption from Registration ..	1
7. No. of cases in which exemption has been—	
(a) Granted .. ..	3
(b) Withdrawn .. ..	—
(c) Refused .. ..	—
8. No. of Homes on Register at Dec. 31st, 1928 .. ..	23
9. No. of visits paid .. ..	40

### PNEUMONIA.

The notifications numbered 87, of which 20 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.

Nineteen applications for Diphtheria anti-toxin were received during the year, and 784,000 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 for disinfection and disinfestation.

DISINFECTION.						1928.
Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	..	..	..	..	..	225
"	"	"	phthisis	..	..	91
"	"	"	other diseases	..	..	64
"	Rooms	"	fevers and phthisis	..	..	164
"	"	"	vermin	..	..	52
"	Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected					112
"	Schools disinfected					—
"	Public Buildings disinfected					—

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.						
Number of Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	—
"	Beds	..	..	..	..	374
"	Pillows and Bolsters	..	..	..	..	823
"	Blankets	..	..	..	..	711
"	Quilts and Eiderdowns	..	..	..	..	351
"	Sheets	..	..	..	..	359
"	Articles of wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	1,000
"	Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	356
"	Hospital Wash Bags, etc.	..	..	..	..	—
						3,974

LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED.						
Number of Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	9
"	Beds	..	..	..	..	32
"	Pillows, Bolsters and Blankets	..	..	..	..	19
"	Articles of Bedding	..	..	..	..	8
"	Articles of wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	22
"	Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	—
"	Dressings	..	..	..	..	—
Total						90



**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 Venereal Disease are examined at our own Laboratory, Mill Lane Hospital. Particulars in regard to these are :—

Specimens Examined.				Number found to contain			
Sputum	..	..	.. 466	Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	133
Throat Swabs	..	..	.. 435	Diphtheria Bacilli	..	..	113
Venereal	..	..	.. 60	Gonococci	..	..	44

- 2.—Arrangements are also made whereby blood specimens in connection with cases of Venereal Disease are sent to Liverpool University for examination. The number of such specimens examined was 105, and also 5 Gonorrhoeal specimens.
- 3.—Samples of milk (other than those taken under the Food and Drugs Acts) are taken from local retailers from time to time and are sent to Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb's Laboratories, Runcorn, for examination. Particulars respecting those analysed in 1928 will be found on page 49.
- 4.—Arrangements are also made with Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, for the testing of samples of Certified Milk taken on instructions of the Ministry of Health.
- 5.—Samples of "Grade A" Milk and of "Pasteurized" Milk taken periodically are also sent to Messrs. Evans' Laboratories.

**SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.**

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

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer attends the following Clinics :

**Mill Lane Dispensary.**

Mondays, 11-0 a.m. Adults.  
 Tuesdays, 11-0 a.m. do.  
 Wednesdays, 5-0 to 6-30 p.m. .. do.  
 Fridays, 11-0 a.m. do.  
 Thursdays, 9-30 a.m. Children.

**Leasowe Hospital.**

First and third Wednesday in each month at 2-0 p.m. The first Clinic was held on the 9th of August, 1928.

	1928	1927	1926
No. of Persons attending the Dispensaries	710 ..	709 ..	749
„ „ diagnosed Tuberculosis	400 ..	325 ..	397
„ „ „ Non-Tuberculosis	224 ..	123 ..	163
„ „ suffering from Malnutrition .. ..	86 ..	261 ..	189

The persons suffering from Malnutrition are all children who, although ill-nourished and underweight, have no signs of tuberculosis. A considerable number of these have improved in general health, and have been discharged.

	1928	1927	1926
Number of new cases .. ..	405 ..	286 ..	336
Children .. ..	216 ..	147 ..	177
Number of cases referred by			
General Practitioners ..	152 (37%)	117 (40%)	146
Contacts .. ..	192 ..	120 ..	164

The number of cases is thus seen to show a very decided increase compared with the previous two years. 44 only of these were from the added areas.

Of the 405 new cases only 100 (or 24%) were definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

#### ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARIES.

	<i>Mill Lane Leasowe</i>		<i>Mill Lane</i>	
	1928		1927	1926
Males ..	370 ..	7 ..	373 ..	441 ..
Females ..	385 ..	9 ..	352 ..	387 ..
Children ..	3,109 ..	50 ..	2,087 ..	2,190 ..
	<u>3,864</u> ..	<u>66</u> ..	<u>2,812</u> ..	<u>3,018</u> ..

#### CONTACTS.

The number of Contacts was 192 (67 adults, 125 children).

Of the **Adults** :

	1928	1927	1926
1 was found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1.49% ..	6% ..	13%
10 were found to be suffering from Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	14.90% ..	— ..	—
56 No evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	83.61% ..	91% ..	71%



## Of the Children :

	1928	1927	1926
2 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	1.6%	4.5%	5%
69 no evidence of any disease ..	55.2%	26.3%	40%
10 were suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	8.0%	4.5%	6%
44 were Mal-nourished ; no evidence of Tuberculosis ..	35.2%	63.6%	49%

This examination disclosed the fact that 72.8% were under-nourished (pre-tuberculous) and were, therefore, unsuitable persons to be exposed frequently to doses of Tubercle Bacilli in their homes.

	Adults.	Child-dren.	Babies under 1 year.
Total number of contacts of all notified cases .. ..	176	75	5
Contacts who attended for examination	56	64	—
Percentage of contacts who attended for examination .. ..	31%	85.3%	—

85.3% of all children contacts attended; this is very satisfactory.

A large percentage of the adult contacts have been examined by their family doctors.

In 13 instances the doctor notifying a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis stated that all precautions re spread of infection would be undertaken, and requested that the cases be not visited.

Three notified cases in County Mental Hospital.

**SPUTUM.**

466 specimens were examined ; of these 248 were sent by general practitioners, and 133 contained Tubercle Bacilli.

**DEATHS.**

There were 69 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.69 per 1,000 of population, 59 (85.5%) of these died within 2 years of notification. 8 were not notified.

37 were notified in year under review.

13	"	"	"	1927
9	"	"	"	1926
2	"	"	"	1925
3	"	"	"	1924
—	"	"	"	1923
2	"	"	"	1922
2	"	"	"	1921
1	"	"	"	1916



There were 8 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of population. 4 were not notified. 2 were notified in year under review.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 104 notifications (56 Males, 48 Females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis + 4 cases which were subsequently cancelled + 20 cases transferred from other districts. Four of the Notifications were from the added area. This is a considerable increase as compared with 1927 (68 notifications). 37 of these died within the current year.

There were 46 cases of Non-Pulmonary notified (27 males, 19 females) + 10 transferred from other districts compared with 30 cases in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications from General Practitioners	61 (58.65%)	16 (34.78%)
" " Tuberculosis Officer	30 (28.84%)	21 (45.65%)
" " Other Sources	13 (12.51%)	9 (19.57%)
	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 46

71 of the notified Pulmonary Cases (69%) and 32 of the Non-pulmonary (69%) attended the Dispensaries.

Cases coming to the Dispensaries continue to be of the advanced type of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Nine died within 9 months of their first attendance, viz.:—1 within 1 month; 2 within 2 months; 4 within 3 months; 1 within 4 months; 1 within 9 months.

A considerable number of these cases had only recently consulted a doctor, and denied any definite history of previous illness.

### OCCUPATION OF CASES NOTIFIED 1928.

Nil	...	...	7	Tool grinder	...	...	1
Housewives	...	...	30	Florists	...	...	1
Scholars	...	...	4	Cinema Attendant	...	...	1
Labourers	...	...	6	Paperhanger	...	...	1
Clerks	...	...	10	Warehouseman	...	...	1
Seafaring	...	...	10	Policeman	...	...	1
Shop Assistants	...	...	5	Café Attendant	...	...	1
Electricians	...	...	4	Postmen	...	...	2
Travellers	...	...	2	Printer	...	...	1
Bookmaker	...	...	1	Coal Dealer	...	...	1
Joiners	...	...	2	Wireman	...	...	1
Carters	...	...	2	Crane Driver	...	...	1
Ferryhand	...	...	1	Hospital Nurse	...	...	1
Laundress	...	...	1	Milkman	...	...	1
Plasterer	...	...	1	Office Cleaner	...	...	1
Confectioner	...	...	1	Painter	...	...	1

## AGE PERIODS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 .. ..	—	—	10	6	1	—	1	1
10 .. ..	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
15 .. ..	2	2	3	6	—	—	—	2
20 .. ..	1	5	5	—	1	1	2	—
25 .. ..	8	6	—	—	2	2	—	—
35 .. ..	15	14	1	3	9	7	2	—
45 .. ..	10	11	2	—	10	3	—	—
55 .. ..	14	3	1	—	12	2	—	—
65 .. ..	5	7	1	—	6	10	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals .. ..	56	48	29	17	43	26	5	3

## SANATORIA.

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

Nearly all cases admitted were of the advanced type, and the treatment resulted in "patching up" only.

## MILL LANE SANATORIUM.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1928 ..	10	11	21
Admitted during 1928 .. ..	52	7	59
Discharged .. ..	37	17	54
Fatal .. ..	7	—	7
Remaining December 31st, 1928 ..	18	1	19

## RESULTS OF TREATMENT

	Adults.	Children.
Patients discharged much improved ..	9 (24.3%)	9 (52.9%)
" " improved ..	23 (62.2%)	8 (47.1%)
" " no improvement ..	5 (13.5%)	—
" " would not settle ..	—	—



## AFTER RESULTS.

## Children—

At school full day .. .. .	12
At School half day .. .. .	1
Not at School .. .. .	2
Re-admitted to Sanatorium .. .. .	—
Below School age .. .. .	2
Left District .. .. .	—

## Adults—

Working and fit for work .. .. .	11 (29·72%)
Unable to work .. .. .	11 (29·72%)
Unemployed .. .. .	3 (8·1%)
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium .. .. .	4 (10·84%)
Re-admitted to Sanatorium .. .. .	—
Left district or died .. .. .	8 (21·62%)

## CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1928	7	9	16
Admitted during 1928 .. .. .	9	15	24
Discharged .. .. .	8	14	22
Died .. .. .	2	—	2
Remaining December 31st, 1928	6	10	16

## RESULTS.

Working constantly .. .. .	15 (68·18%)
Unable to work .. .. .	4 (18·18%)
Left district .. .. .	2 (9·09%)
Unemployed .. .. .	—
Would not settle .. .. .	—
Readmitted to Sanatorium .. .. .	1 (4·55%)

## TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Rest for febrile cases.

Rest, combined with graduated exercises, for afebrile cases.

## ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

## 1.—Artificial Pneumothorax.

Males 7.—One died ; remainder doing well.

Females 6.—Two left district, disease arrested. Others doing well.

This form of treatment could be applied to many more cases, especially those of an advanced type, if an X-Ray Plant were attached to the Dispensary. A skiagram is not enough (as obtained at present) ; screening is essential so as to see movement, etc. of the lungs.

## 2.—Postural Drainage.

This form of treatment is still being used, with benefit to certain cases.

## 3.—Thoracoplasty.

One case was operated upon at a North Wales Sanatorium, (Denbigh), and has done very well.

## AFTER CARE.

There is no after-care Committee in Wallasey.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor keeps in touch with these patients after discharge from Sanatorium, and they are persuaded to attend the Dispensaries at regular intervals.

Extra milk is 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.

46	notified persons sleep alone and have a separate room	=	55.4%
7	„ „ have a separate bed only	..	= 8.5%
30	„ „ occupy a bed with one or more persons		
	some of whom are children .. ..	=	36.1%

## X-RAY.

91 Skiagrams were taken at Victoria Central Hospital. A larger number could have been taken and more useful information thus obtained had there been an X-ray apparatus attached to the Dispensary.

## SEDIMENTATION RATE OF RED CELLS IN BLOOD.

This phenomenon has been used as an aid to prognosis by numbers of Tuberculosis workers. The chief point of the test is that rapid sedimentation of red cells in a patient means a very bad prognosis. Experience with 100 tests has shown it to be unreliable. Whereas with a rapid sedimentation rate several patients should have been deteriorating, it has been found that they look and feel particularly well, and vice versa.



## NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

46 cases (27 males, 19 females) of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, this includes one transfer (male, lupus) from other areas.

						Total.
Glands, neck	..	..	..	..	..	19
„ abdomen	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bones	..	..	..	..	..	10
Meninges..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eye	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lupus	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	3

## VISITS.

The number of visits paid by the Dispensary Nurses and Health Visitors was 1,722, compared with 1,784 in 1927 and 1,503 in 1926. This work is an exceedingly important part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign.





## 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 1st January, 1928, to the 29th December, 1928, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	11	—	1	29
„ Females ..	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	17
Non-pulmonary Males	—	4	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	15
„ Females	—	2	4	2	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	14

Sources of information as to above mentioned cases :—

Death Returns	8 Pulmonary.	4 Non-pulmonary.
“ Inward ” Transfers	38 „	25 „
		Other sources—Nil.

## UNNOTIFIED CASES.

The number of Pulmonary cases in which the certificate of death was the first intimation was eight. 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 each instance the explanation given was satisfactory.

**COPY OF RETURN—FORM T. 127A.**

**Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Medical Officer of Health's Notification Register at December 31st, 1928.**

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
463	412	875	219	195	414

**Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

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

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

It was not found necessary to take action during the year in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.



# **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 DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.						Non-pulmonary.						Total.						
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. ..	31	27	1	1			3	—	—	5	8				34	27	6	9	= 76 = 4 = 213 = 133
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—				2	—	2	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—				27	32	48	26	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. ..	3	6	1	1			1	—	—	5	4				4	6	6	5	= 21 = 2 = 192 = 169
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—				—	1	1	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—				14	42	52	61	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as																			
(a) Cured .. ..	2	4	6	9			—	—	—	11	5				2	4	17	14	= 37 = 347 = 310
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—				44	75	102	89	
D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—																			
(a) Diagnosis completed .. ..	108	86	46	39			4	6		56	55				112	92	102	94	= 400 = 400
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..																			

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1928 .. .. .	331	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary .. .. .	—
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	60	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants .. .. . (b) Otherwise .. .. .	44 93
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .. .. .	24	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes .. .. .	42
4. Died during the year .. .. .	25	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes .. .. .	1,684
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months .. .. .	3	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .	Total No. of Specimens Exam'd —466 91
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. .	3,201	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December .. .. .	134
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision .. .. .	70	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December .. .. .	18
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment .. .. . (b) Other special forms of treatment .. .. .	663 A.P. 88	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:— (a) Form G.P. 17 .. .. . (b) Form G.P. 36 .. .. .	14 21



(MEMO. 37/T.: TABLE II.)

FORM T.54.

**RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.****(A) Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the Year 1928.**

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males ..	—	6	7	—	—	13
Adult Females..	—	10	7	—	—	17
Children under 15	—	—	8	12	—	20
Total ..	—	16	22	12	—	50

**(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1928.**

			In institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions. on Dec. 31st	
Number of Patients	Children	Adults	M.	14	34	24	8	16
		F.	12	35	29	—	18	
		M.	7	11	10	—	8	
		F.	5	9	9	1	4	
Number of Obser- vation Cases	Children	Adults	M.	—	2	1	1	—
		F.	—	5	5	—	—	
		M.	3	—	3	—	—	
		F.	4	1	5	—	—	
			45	97	86	10	46	

(MEMO. 37/T. : TABLE III.) FORM T.55.  
 RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF  
 PATIENTS\* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DIS-  
 CHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE  
 YEAR 1928.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.											
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.		
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	—	4	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	5	3	—	11	7	—	4	3	—	4	—
		No material improvement ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Improved .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved .. .. .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
		No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.			Under 1 week.			1—2 week.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.	
	Tuberculous .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-tuberculous .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	5
	Doubtful .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fatal .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

\* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.



## FORM T.56.

## (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 1928, 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.

Classification at the end of the last year made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1926.				1927.				1928.						
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.					
				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.		Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).				
Cured.	Child- ren.	Ad- ults.	M.	15	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				36	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child- ren.	Ad- ults.	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ad- ults.	Child- ren.	M.	22	1	6	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			8	1	7	1	9	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Child- ren.	Ad- ults.	M.	31	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ad- ults.	Child- ren.	M.	8	—	25	4	29	—	—	6	—	6	2	2	7	1	10	6	1	15	1	17
			9	2	5	—	7	2	—	2	2	4	1	2	9	3	14	10	—	13	6	19
Child- ren.	Ad- ults.	M.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
			11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Condition not obtained during the Year			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sight of or case removed from Dispensary			584	4	66	35	105	6	—	1	2	3	4	—	7	—	7	—	2	6	—	8
Ad- ults.	Child- ren.	M.	7	—	1	92	93	—	—	—	12	12	1	—	9	9	—	—	—	5	5	
			2	—	1	46	47	2	—	—	16	16	1	—	6	6	1	—	—	3	3	
Child- ren.	Ad- ults.	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..			809	12	111	178	301	15	—	12	32	44	11	4	23	19	46	19	3	35	16	54

## FORM T.56.

## (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 1927 arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.		
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.
ALIVE.	Disease not arrested.	Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.		2	6	—	13	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					F.	4	6	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.		4	11	—	4	19	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	2	—	—
					F.	3	7	—	12	22	—	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	2	—
	Disease arrested.	Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
					F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.	2		4	1	3	10	1	2	—	2	5	1	1	—	3	5	2	2
				F.	1	5	—	2	8	1	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	3	1	2
	Trans. to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Condition not ascertained during the Year.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.				36	15	9	42	102	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
	Dead.	Chil- dren.	Ad- ults.	M.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
					F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chil- dren.		Ad- ults.	M.	—		—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..					53	55	10	95	213	4	9	—	9	22	4	4	—	7	15	5	4



### VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Mondays .. .. Females, 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.  
 Wednesdays .. Males, 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.  
 Fridays .. .. Males, 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

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 the year, compared with 79 for 1927, 25 of these were found to be Non-Venereal.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Chancre.
Of the 62 genuine cases, 50 males	7	39	4
12 females	3	9	—

Number of attendances—

	1928	1927	1926	1925
Males .. ..	1,929	2,361	2,056	1,658
Females .. ..	183	318	224	222
	<hr/> 2,112	<hr/> 2,679	<hr/> 2,280	<hr/> 1,880

The attendances have been satisfactory. A very large number of the men are seafarers. They are given travelling medical cards by which they can obtain treatment at most of the ports throughout the world.

63 Gonorrhoeal specimens were examined at the Laboratory, Mill Lane Hospital.

40 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.



36 RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Wallasey, during the year ended the 31st December, 1928.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of cases which—									
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for . . . . .	27	19	1	—	19	10	—	—	47
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) . . . . .	27	19	1	—	19	10	—	—	47
2. (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time . . . . .	7	3	4	—	39	9	18	7	68
*Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) & 2 (a) . . . . .	34	22	5	—	58	19	18	7	115
(b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection . . . . .	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	6
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—									
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for . . . . .	3	6	—	—	5	2	—	—	8
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for . . . . .	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of . . . . .	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	6
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for . . . . .	2	2	—	—	10	1	—	—	12
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for . . . . .	2	—	5	—	11	7	—	—	18
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for . . . . .	23	8	—	—	29	8	—	1	52
*Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 . . . . .	34	22	5	—	58	19	—	1	97
7. Out-patient attendances—									
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer . . . . .	211	98	12	—	325	68	27	17	575
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. . . . .	—	—	12	—	1,342	—	—	—	1,354
Total Attendances . . . . .	211	98	24	—	1,667	68	27	17	1,929
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—	For detection of . . . . .								For Wassermann Reaction . . . . .
	Spirochetes.		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre . . . . .	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40

\* The total of Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) in the vertical columns headed Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa 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 these headings.	Wallasey.	B'head	London	Sheffield	Greece	Swansea	Accrington	Isle of Man	Cheshire	Total
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—										
Syphilis .. .. .	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	10
Soft Chancre .. .. .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	41	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	48
Conditions other than venereal ..	22	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	25
Total .. .. .	73	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	87
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area .. ..	1,965	61	12	3	12	24	1	2	31	2,112
Aggregate number of "In-patient" days" of all patients residing in each area .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the:—										
1. Out-patient Clinic ..	125	1	—	3	—	6	—	—	31	166
2. In-patient dept. to patients residing in each area.										

1. Names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses, —Stabilarisan 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.

2. Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.—As stated in St. Thomas' Hospital, Venereal Diseases Department and printed in St. Thomas' Hospital Gazette, Vol. XXIX, 1923.

3. 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.  
Gonorrhoea:—Absence of threads in urine; absence of pus cells and gonococci 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, and the totals in Item B and C should agree with the respective totals in Items 7 and 8 on the previous page

### CARE OF THE BLIND.

The number of persons on the Register at December 31st was 76.

Excepting in those cases where visits are not desired, visits are paid from time to time to each of them. When necessary cases are referred to the Home Teaching Society of the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind, for pecuniary assistance, for lessons in Braille or Moon, for teaching of a trade, etc., etc.

Under the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, certificates were issued during the year to 11 persons entitling them, on presentation of such certificates at a Post Office to Free Wireless Licences.



### ADOPTIVE AND OTHER 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. To these must be added The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, Part II of which was revoked by the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, The Wallasey Corporation Act, 1927, The Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927, Diseases of Animals Act, 1927, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1927, Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1927, The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons) Facilities Act, 1926, The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically every house in the Borough is provided with water-closet accommodation. In the outlying portions of the town, excluding the Moreton area, however, there are 14 cesspools. There are also 14 privy middens. 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.

Number of houses visited .. .. .	4,420
" apartments visited .. .. .	17,989
" houses found in a dirty condition .. .. .	16
" apartments .. .. .	42
" " overcrowded excessively .. .. .	2
" houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains .. .. .	383
" " with defective sash cords, windows, &c. .. .. .	75
Number of houses without supply of water for drinking, domestic, or sanitary purposes .. .. .	19
" " with defective boilers, flues, chimneys, &c. .. .. .	73
" " with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, wastepipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings .. .. .	797
" " with defective yard or passage surfaces .. .. .	166
" " with defective floors .. .. .	61
" " with insufficient ventilation .. .. .	—
" " vacant or insecure against misuse by general public .. .. .	2
" " with damp or defective walls .. .. .	190
" " with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts .. .. .	591
" " without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins .. .. .	675
" " with dirty yard surfaces .. .. .	6
" " with offensive accumulations requiring removal .. .. .	17
" " with defective fire grates, &c. .. .. .	37
" " with defective doors and fastenings .. .. .	31
" " with defective W.C. apartments (W.C. doors, floors, walls, &c.) .. .. .	119



Number of houses with other defects .. .. .	80
Number of interviews and appointments re work in hand .. .. .	744
" re-visits to houses (no access, &c.) .. .. .	147
" supervisory visits .. .. .	190
" offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing .. .. .	—
" inspections of cesspools .. .. .	17
" matters referred to other departments .. .. .	250
" matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.) .. .. .	675
" information laid in respect of nuisances .. .. .	11
" convictions obtained .. .. .	7
" cases withdrawn on payment of costs .. .. .	4
Amount of fines and costs .. .. .	£4 8 6
Application to Justices for power of entry to premises (S. 102 P.H. Act, 1875) .. .. .	—
Orders made .. .. .	—
Amount of costs .. .. .	—

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

## STEPS TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of observations made .. .. .	52
" Notices served in respect of black smoke (verbal) .. .. .	—
" Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice .. .. .	—
" Convictions .. .. .	—
Amount of Fines and Costs .. .. .	—

## BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards .. .. .	369
" re-inspections .. .. .	20
" Notices served to empty manure pits .. .. .	11
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice .. .. .	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits .. .. .	—
" Notices served to provide manure pits .. .. .	—
" Notices to clean stable yard .. .. .	1
" Notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage .. .. .	—
" Notices re keeping pigs in stable yard .. .. .	—

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances .. .. .	2,403
" Statutory Notices issued .. .. .	528
" re-inspections of nuisances .. .. .	10,132

## DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water .. .. .	29
--	----

## EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps .. .. .	—
---	---

## CELLAR DWELLINGS.

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

## COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to courts and alleys .. .. .	38
" " W.C's common conveniences (found clean) ..	115
" " " " " (found dirty) ..	—
" " " " " (found defective) ..	—
" " " " " (re-inspected) ..	—
" " " " " (cleansed) and/or repaired ..	—

## INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &amp;c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold ..	45
" Ice Cream carts inspected .. .. .	2

## SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with .. .. .	1,967
--	-------

## HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins .. ..	675
" offensive ashpits abolished .. .. 1927—113 .. 1928—59	

## MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register .. .. .	3
" inspections .. .. .	28
" notices served for offensive conditions .. .. .	—

## INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans .. .. .	44
" inspections of tents, vans, and sheds .. .. .	372

## OTHER INSPECTIONS.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, &amp;c.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences) .. .. .	4
" " Railway Stations (W.C.'s 1, Urinals, 3) .. .. .	4
" " Schools .. .. .	7
" " Hotels .. .. .	—
" " Public Conveniences .. .. .	54
" " " Urinals.. .. .	126

## CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1928 was .. .. .	71
Number of Boats on which infringements were found .. .. .	—
Number of infringements .. .. .	—

**BAKEHOUSES.**

At the end of the year there were 111 bakehouses in occupation.

The number of underground bakehouses is now reduced to 3.

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

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
„ of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
„ re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ notices issued for limewashing	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ notices issued for defective drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ „ walls and floors	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ „ to cleanse tables, utensils, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ „ to clean areas, yards, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ references to Factory Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

**Confectionery Bakehouses.**

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
„ of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
„ re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ notices issued for limewashing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ bakehouses limed without notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ „ 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.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries).	169	15	..
WORKSHOPS .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	458	33	..
WORKPLACES .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	78	6	..
Total .. .. .	705	54*	..

\* Verbal Notices : 13.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	40	40	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. ..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .. .. .	1	1	..	..
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient .. .. .	4	4	..	..
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty ..	24	24	..	..
Not Separate for Sexes .. ..	1	1	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under- ground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Re- quirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	70	70	..	..

### FACTORIES.

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

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

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

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers .. .. .	10	19
Confectioners .. .. .	1	—
Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	20	33
Laundries .. .. .	12	21
Wheelwrights and Smiths .. .. .	1	1
Joiners .. .. .	4	7
Coffin Makers .. .. .	1	—
Motor Engineers .. .. .	10	14
Stonemasons .. .. .	1	2
Printers .. .. .	4	7
Artificial Manure Makers .. .. .	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers .. .. .	1	1
Boat Builders .. .. .	1	1
Firelighter Manufacturers .. .. .	1	2
Timber Merchants .. .. .	2	3
Flour Millers .. .. .	3	3
Spring Makers .. .. .	1	2
Provender Dealers .. .. .	2	1
Brick Makers .. .. .	4	4
Nut Cracking Works .. .. .	1	1
Engineers .. .. .	6	4
Artificial Stone Manufacturers .. .. .	1	1
Oil Storages .. .. .	2	1
Chocolate Manufacturers .. .. .	1	1
Ore Merchants .. .. .	1	—
Treacle Works .. .. .	1	—
Leather Belting Manufacturers .. .. .	1	3
Destructor Works .. .. .	1	2
Tramway Depot and Electricity Works .. .. .	4	7
Gas and Water Works .. .. .	1	—
Insulating Works .. .. .	1	1
Cereal Mills .. .. .	1	—
Builders' Merchants .. .. .	2	2
Ice Cream Works .. .. .	2	2
Lock Manufacturer .. .. .	1	2
Mineral Water Manufacturer .. .. .	2	4
Varnish Makers .. .. .	1	2
Corn Warehouses .. .. .	1	—
Plaster Board Manufacturers .. .. .	1	1
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers .. .. .	1	2
Tie Makers and Knitters .. .. .	1	—
Leather Dressers .. .. .	1	2
Cleaners and Renovators .. .. .	1	3
Smiths .. .. .	2	3
Cycle Repairers .. .. .	1	1
Wireless Engineers .. .. .	1	2
Electrical Repairs .. .. .	1	1
Totals .. .. .	121	169



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 and classification of Workshops on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Appr'ximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits
Bakers .. .. .	44	97	50
Confectioners .. .. .	56	129	37
Laundries .. .. .	10	27	11
Tailors .. .. .	19	53	34
Dressmakers and Milliners .. .. .	56	116	116
Bootmakers and Repairers .. .. .	66	109	121
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers .. .. .	16	32	27
Watchmakers and Repairers .. .. .	9	15	15
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers .. .. .	4	10	6
Saddlers and Leather Workers .. .. .	1	1	2
Leadlight Manufacturers .. .. .	1	6	—
Printers .. .. .	3	5	3
Photographers .. .. .	1	4	—
Coffin Makers .. .. .	2	4	5
Coach Builders .. .. .	1	1	1
Motor Repairers .. .. .	4	10	4
Cycle Repairers .. .. .	7	13	9
Sweet Manufacturers .. .. .	1	1	—
Firelighter do. .. .. .	1	2	2
Scale Repairers .. .. .	1	1	1
Ice Cream Works .. .. .	2	4	2
Joiners and Contractors .. .. .	4	4	5
Dry Cleaners .. .. .	3	9	5
Gramophone Repairers .. .. .	1	2	2
TOTALS .. .. .	312	655	458

### WORKPLACES.

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

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Appr'ximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers .. .. .	6	10	11
Wheelwrights and Smiths .. .. .	8	21	14
Joiners .. .. .	17	37	25
Motor Engineers and Repairers .. .. .	13	31	20
Stonemasons .. .. .	2	3	2
Bottle Washers .. .. .	1	2	1
Shippers and Stevedores .. .. .	4	280	4
Builders' Yards .. .. .	2	6	1
TOTALS .. .. .	53	390	78

## 3.—HOME WORK.

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

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. Number.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .. .. . 9

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—

Notified by H.M. Inspector .. .. . —

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. .. . —

Other matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories —

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—

Certificates granted during the year .. .. . 4

In use at the end of the year .. .. . 3

## OUTWORKERS.

73 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,994
„ „ houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,259
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,712
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,828
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,972
„ drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,365

## SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
„ „ houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	898
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
„ drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	76

## FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
„ schools, public buildings, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
„ yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,780
„ drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	412
„ drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	408

## BACK PASSAGES.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL FLUSHINGS IN HOT WEATHER	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
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**Supervision of Food Supply ; Diseases of Animals, etc.**

**Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.**

**Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.**

**Milk and Dairies (Designation) Order, 1923.**

**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**

The work in connection with these Acts and Orders has increased considerably during the last few years, and in view of the extension of the Borough, as from the 1st of April last, with its various farmsteads, it was thought advisable to follow the practice of other Corporations and appoint a wholetime Veterinary Officer to carry out the Meat and Food Inspections and work under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the veterinary part of which previously had been done, part time, by Mr. Dobie, of Birkenhead. The appointment was made at the middle of April, and the Veterinary Officer took up his duties on the 1st May. As a result of the re-organisation of the work, due not only to alterations in the methods but also to the increased area to be worked, it soon became apparent that the work was far too much for one person to carry out in any way efficiently, the inspection of the animals slaughtered at Wallasey Lairages at the ordinary times being one man's work alone. The Committee, therefore, authorised the appointment of two Detention Officers, and these took up their duties under the Veterinary Officer in August last.

**REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.**

In submitting the report of the Veterinary Officer may I take the opportunity of saying that thanks are due to the meat traders, including Butchers, Slaughterers and Shopkeepers, in Wallasey for the loyal way in which they have co-operated with that Officer in carrying out any suggestions made by him in regard to improvements in methods of handling and displaying meat, with the object of preventing contamination. When a carcase of meat worth perhaps £20, is taken to be destroyed, it is not always easy to co-operate with the Officer who has been responsible for the loss, and because there has been no serious friction it shows a will to co-operate worthy of commendation.

**SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.**

**Farms and Small-holdings.**

247 milking cattle have been clinically examined by the Veterinary Officer under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, for clinical evidence of Tuberculosis and other diseases of the udder which may affect the milk supply. Two cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and were dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Act.



Milk production as a whole is not carried out satisfactorily, the farmers apparently not having even a rudimentary knowledge of Clean Milk Production. With the object of securing improved conditions it was thought that a useful preliminary step would be to endeavour to enlist directly the interest and co-operation of the farmers by calling them to meetings at which, with the help of lantern slides, explanations could be given which could not without the aid of slides except with considerable trouble and individual repetition, be effectively understood. The Veterinary Officer addressed two meetings at the Parish Hall, Moreton, the majority of the farmers in the neighbourhood being present on each occasion. It is pleasing to record that, whilst there is yet much to be accomplished, milk is certainly now being produced locally under better conditions than ever before. With a little personal persuasion it is confidently hoped that the whole object of the Department in this matter may shortly be attained.

The shippens are, in the main, badly constructed, with insufficient light and ventilation. To remedy these defects, notices have been served under the Milk and Dairies Order, requiring the owners to do certain necessary work within 18 months.

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DAIRIES.

With a view to co-ordinating the whole work of milk inspection, and following the practice adopted in many large towns, it was considered advisable to transfer to the Veterinary Officer the supervision of dairies and milkshops. Owing to this transfer taking place late in the year, it is not possible at the moment to show any very great improvement, but I have every confidence that within the next few months great strides will be made in the re-organisation of the dairy trade on a sound hygienic basis.

Much more work under this heading is now involved upon the Veterinary Officer, as certain sections of the Milk and Dairies Order did not come into force until April, and others on the 1st of October. These latter registrations deal mainly with the conveyance and transport of milk, and as 95 per cent. of the milk supply in this Borough now comes in by motor transport it is essential for churns and lorries to be inspected by someone who has a definite knowledge of the farmers concerned, and who is able to intercept the milk lorries as they bring in the supplies.

Some of the shops where milk is sold retail are unsatisfactory as regards the premises and the manner in which the trade is carried on. If improved conditions cannot be obtained the question of withdrawing registration will have to be seriously considered.

Proof that in a number of cases the milk is very badly handled and in others that the supply from some farms is not so good as it should be, is shown by the following figures of samples of milk sent for bacteriological examination.

Total No. of Samples of Ordinary Milk taken .. .. .	46
18 (or 39.1%) contained 5,000,000 or over.	
38 (or 82.5%) contained 1,000,000 bacterial organisms per 1 c.c. or over.	
15 (or 32.5%) contained 200,000 or equivalent to Grade "A" standard.	

As will be seen from the figures above, 39% of milk samples were what might be described from a bacteriological standpoint as "Dirty Milk." This result was, no doubt, due to the bad methods employed by some dairymen, as it has been found on the other hand that 32% were up to Grade "A" standard, or "good Clean Milk." Although farmers' methods vary to a certain extent, they do not in any way account for the tremendous difference in these results, which can be accounted for only by the spoiling of the milk *after* it has left the farm and before it reaches the consumer.

Of the above samples, 6 (or 13.5%) were found to contain virulent Tubercle Bacilli. This is, I regret to say, a fairly high figure, and shows the value of Certified and Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk.

In each case, the farms supplying the milk in Cheshire and Flintshire were visited by the Veterinary Officer, in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, in co-operation with the Local Authorities concerned; as the result of which 305 milking cows were examined for Tuberculosis in connection with these samples. 14 were isolated pending bacteriological examination of their milk. Several of these animals were subsequently killed under the Diseases of Animals Act, and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

Special visits have been paid to certain farms where there was cause for complaint in respect of the milk produced there, with the result that in each case considerable improvement took place.

#### Milk and Dairies Designation Order, 1923.

No. of Milk Dealers licensed to sell Certified Milk ..	12
No. of Milk Dealers licensed to sell Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	1
No. of Bottling Establishments licensed to sell Grade "A" Milk .. .. .	1
No. of Establishments licensed to Pasteurize and sell "Pasteurized" Milk .. .. .	1

The number of dealers licensed to sell Certified Milk does not, unfortunately, indicate that a large amount of this class of milk is sold, as a number of dairymen sell only 3 or 4 bottles a day. The general public in Wallasey are a long way behind those of some other towns in appreciating the value of Graded Milks, especially



Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested, and Certified Milk. Steps are being taken to help the dairy trade in popularising this class of milk, which, although slightly dearer than the ordinary milk, is worth more than double its price from a health standpoint. Next year I hope to be able to report that at least one farm in the Borough is producing Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk, and more licences for bottling this class of milk applied for. One can, therefore, confidently predict an increased sale for it.

### PROSECUTIONS.

During the course of the year it was found necessary to prosecute one milk carrier under Section 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and one farmer under Section 27 and 29 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, a conviction being obtained in each case. As these cases were the first brought before the Court, nominal fines of 10s. only were imposed.

One milk roundsman was prosecuted for bottling milk in the street, a conviction being obtained, and a fine of £2 was imposed.

### MEAT SEIZED DURING 1928.

Lairages.				Slaughterhouses and Shops.			
Beef	..	..	1,983 lbs.	Beef	..	..	10,084 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	3,461 "	Mutton	..	..	1,960 "
Offal	..	..	2,969 "	Offal	..	..	2,746 "
Pork	..	..	3,407 "	Pork	..	..	1,986 "
				Veal	..	..	963 "
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	..	..	11,820 "	Total	..	..	17,739 "
<hr/>				<hr/>			

### VISITS OF INSPECTION.

Lairages	..	..	728	Greengrocers	..	141
Private Slaughterhouses	..	..	1701	Piggeries	..	356
Butchers' Shops	..	..	2693	Tripe Dressers	..	77
Fish and Poultry Shops	..	..	1087	Restaurants	..	85
Pork Shops, etc.	..	..	729	Hawkers' Carts		
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	337	inspected	..	236
Grocers' Shops	..	..	712	Complaints investigated		4

In several cases during the summer meat in an early stage of decomposition was found on butchers' premises. Personal representation by the Veterinary Officer to the persons responsible was sufficient to prevent recurrence.

In two cases breaches of the Meat Regulations were discovered in that the shop-keepers were in the practice of purchasing pigs locally, and killing them on the premises instead of at a licensed

slaughterhouse as stipulated in the Regulations. In each case, a letter pointing out the contravention was sufficient.

A certain amount of trouble was experienced during the latter part of the year, at a time when the Pork Trade is at its height, due to a number of shopkeepers purchasing country pigs, it being found necessary to make special visits to these shops, usually at the request of the shopkeepers themselves, to inspect these animals. It was invariably found that the animals had not been inspected at the place where they had been slaughtered. Although in almost each such instance the Medical Officer of Health of the district was informed, the reply invariably was that owing to the large number of small isolated killings over a large area, it was impossible for their staff to inspect every animal slaughtered in their area.

### **MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.**

**(Diseases of Animals Acts and Milk and Dairies Order).**

#### **Meat Regulations, 1924.**

All shops where Meat (Butcher's) and other foods are sold (Cooked Meats, Fish, certain Groceries, etc.) are regularly visited, it being so arranged that each butcher's shop is visited at least once a week. Certain of them, however, are visited more frequently.

It was found that those butchers whose shops had open windows were failing to comply with these Regulations and circulars from the Ministry of Health, in that joints of meat were exposed for sale at the open windows, often projecting beyond the limits of the shop, with consequent danger of contamination from the road. The Ministry of Health circulars suggest that meat so exposed should be covered with muslin cloth, except at such times as a brisk trade is being carried on. This is very difficult to carry out in practice, as, obviously, it is of no use a butcher exposing the joints for sale if he has to cover them with muslin cloth. This is also a disadvantage in summertime, as it is to a certain extent likely to become a "fly-trap." A meeting of the Butchers' Association was held, which the Veterinary Officer attended for the purpose of explaining the Regulations, etc. The result of his visit was that the butchers agreed to provide those shops which had open windows with a small glass screen. This is effective so far as the regulations are concerned and is fully approved of by the butchers themselves, in that whilst it does not hide the meat from the customers it prevents the cut surfaces of the joints from drying on a windy day. There is not now one shop where the open window abuts direct on to the footwalk which is not provided with one of these glass screens.



## **SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.**

### **Labelling of Imported Meat.**

For some months the provisions of this Order were not being carried out satisfactorily, Imported meat being mixed with Home Killed, no differentiation being made in accordance with the requirements of the Order. The attention of the trade was drawn to this Order, and now in practically every shop Imported meat is divided from Home Killed by a small wooden partition, each side being specifically labelled "Imported" or "English," as the case may be. One or two shops, however, prefer to carry out the alternative in the Order, that is, to label every single piece of Imported meat over 1 lb. with the word "Imported," or the country of origin.

### **Transport and Handling of Meat.**

In a number of cases it was found necessary to write to meat carriers and railway companies with reference to the method of handling meats and to the cleanliness of the vehicles in which the meat was carried. In each case the result was that a great improvement took place.

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

Number registered, 2; Number licensed, 1.

One of the registered slaughterhouses and the licensed slaughter house are in daily use, Sundays included (the other being used only once a year in order to keep the registration in force). They are however, far too small and inadequate to deal with the number of animals slaughtered in them; the condition of the licensed slaughterhouse is very bad. It is in some respects very fortunate that these two slaughterhouses supply only a very small proportion of the amount of meat consumed in the Borough, the major portion of which is derived from Liverpool, Wallasey and Birkenhead Lairages. I am sure that in the near future when the Liverpool Abattoir is removed to the proposed new site at Stanley, the majority of the Wallasey Butchers will find it too far to go for their supplies, with the result that there will be a much greater demand on the private slaughterhouses. These are already taxed to their utmost, so that this Local Authority will have to seriously tackle the problem of a small abattoir. Birkenhead abattoir at Tranmere is now used for killing a number of animals from this Borough, but is rather too far away for general use.

**Animals Slaughtered at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages Year  
Ended December 31st, 1928.**

**Coastwise (Ireland and Isle of Man).**

Oxen and Cows.	Sheep, Lambs, Goats.	Pigs.
34	144,554	1,773

Slaughtering takes place on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days of the week, and the average number of Sheep, etc., killed daily is over 600 ; minimum being reached in November and December, and maximum in June, July and August. In regard to the number of Pigs, the average is only about 5 or 6 per week, the numbers increasing at Christmas time or at other emergency periods, such as when the port is scheduled under the Foot and Mouth Order, and animals must not travel alive, in which case the daily numbers may reach as many as 150-200.

As will be seen by the above figures, the inspection of the average daily killings here occupies one man's time alone, but when the landing place is closed for traffic (Foot and Mouth Disease Schedule) animals must be killed within the landing places, and also when consignments of foreign animals (South African cattle) are landed which must be killed within 9 days of disembarkation, the work is then sufficient to keep two men constantly employed in inspecting carcasses. Proof that this has been effectively done is shown by the fact that although the majority of carcasses killed here go to London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Bolton, St. Helens, Harrogate, etc., in no instance have we any knowledge of any portion of a carcass being found by the Authorities at these places to be diseased.

**Foreign Animals (South Africa).**

Oxen.	Sheep, Lambs, etc.	Pigs.
140	—	—

These animals are admitted into the country under the Foreign Animals Order, 1912, and are required to be killed at port of disembarkation within nine days on their arrival. During the nine days there is a tremendous amount of extra work involved upon the staff, as the whole of a carcass and offal must be very carefully examined not only for general disease, but for evidence of diseases which animals in foreign countries are subject to, such as Piroplasmiasis, Trypanosomiasis, and other parasitic conditions.

**INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.**

No of Piggeries in Borough .. .. . 36

These are visited about every 10 days under the Diseases of Animals Acts. There have been 5 suspected outbreaks of Swine



Fever, involving 27 pigs. In only one case did the Veterinary Officer think it necessary to inform the Ministry of Agriculture, as required under the Swine Fever Order (1912-1922). This case was not, however, confirmed by the Ministry, being found later to be one of lead poisoning.

### **FARMS AND COWSHEDS.**

There are in the Borough 23 farms and small-holdings in which cattle are kept, all of which, with the exception of 2, are in the added area. The number of cattle varies almost daily, but may be estimated at about 350-400. Of these, 230 approximately are milking cows, the whole of the milk of which is consumed in the Borough. These figures do not include the cattle grazing on the West Cheshire Golf Course and Bidston Marshes, the farmsteads of which are just over the border in Bidston Village. The milk from these cows does not come into Wallasey or Moreton.

All the milking cattle and other stock are examined periodically by the Veterinary Officer, under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Diseases of Animals Acts (1894-1928) for Tuberculosis and other diseases of the udder, which are likely to affect the milk supply. During the second half of the year two cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In each case the animal was found to be badly affected with Tuberculosis. Other work under the Diseases of Animals Acts includes 2 suspected outbreaks of Anthrax, both fortunately negative; 1 suspected case of Rabies—also negative; 2 cases of Sheep Scab, originating from markets. The animals in each case were slaughtered, together with those in contact, thus saving the enforcement of the Sheep Scab Double-Dipping Orders.

### **Inspection of Cattle Trucks.**

Cattle trucks are inspected at periodic intervals under the Transit of Animals Order, 1927, in respect of conveyance of live animals, and the cleanliness and disinfection of vehicles as required by the Order. Several inspections were also made under the Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1919.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at Hale Bank and at Liverpool during the latter part of the year, the effect of which was to render Wallasey an infected Area for purposes of the Foot and Mouth Order, 1925. This involved a large amount of extra work in the issuing and checking of licenses, etc. Work under the various Swine Fever Orders and Swine Regulation of Movement Order has already been mentioned under "Piggeries." The Animals Landing from Ireland (Importation of Animals Order), and the Inspection of Animals in Transit in connection with the above are so far as landing places are concerned, carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture direct.

### ADMINISTRATION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The number of Cowkeepers on the register at December 31st, 1928 was 18. The number of cows kept 233. 72 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, 1928	..	134
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	.. ..	18
„ inspections made	.. ..	238
„ notices served for defects	.. ..	—
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	.. ..	1
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	.. ..	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	..	2
„ notices complied with	.. ..	3

#### SHOP HOURS ACTS.

Owing to the transfer from the Watch Committee to the Health Committee of their duties under the Shop Hours Acts and Early Closing Orders a Shop Hours Inspector was appointed early in the year. All the shops in the Borough have been kept under systematic observation both as regards time of closing in the evening and also the half-holiday. In addition, a register of shops has been compiled. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

No. of observations	.. ..	31,477
No. of Interviews	.. ..	120
No. of complaints investigated	.. ..	146
No. of contraventions discovered	.. ..	94
No. of warnings given	.. ..	85
No. of informations laid	.. ..	9
No. of convictions obtained	.. ..	9
Amount of fines and costs	.. ..	£3 14s.
No. of visits <i>re</i> registration of shops	.. ..	1,960



# SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Summary of samples submitted during the year to the Borough Analyst.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Genuine	No. of Samples Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	163	138	25
Butter .. .. .	32	32	—
Lard .. .. .	26	26	—
Coffee .. .. .	21	21	—
Cheese .. .. .	17	15	2
Pepper .. .. .	12	12	—
Flour .. .. .	2	2	—
Jam .. .. .	4	4	—
Vinegar .. .. .	5	5	—
Glycerine and Borax .. .. .	1	—	1
Ground Ginger .. .. .	3	3	—
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	2	2	—
Corn Flour .. .. .	3	3	—
Margarine .. .. .	4	4	—
Dried Milk .. .. .	16	15	1
Borax .. .. .	1	1	—
Cream .. .. .	12	10	2
Loganberries .. .. .	1	1	—
Ground Rice .. .. .	1	1	—
Potted Beef .. .. .	2	2	—
Liniment of Turpentine .. .. .	1	1	—
Cocoa .. .. .	2	2	—
Tea .. .. .	2	2	2
Bottled Plums .. .. .	1	1	—
Pearl Barley .. .. .	1	1	—
Rice .. .. .	1	1	—
Junket Crystals .. .. .	1	1	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine .. .. .	2	—	2
Lemonade .. .. .	4	4	—
Sauce .. .. .	2	2	—
Sugar .. .. .	1	1	—
Mustard .. .. .	1	1	—
Sausage .. .. .	1	1	—
Cream Cheese .. .. .	1	—	1
Rum .. .. .	2	2	—
Whisky .. .. .	3	2	1
Brandy .. .. .	1	1	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	1	1	—
Totals ...	356	321	35

## PROSECUTIONS.

Milk	8% deficient in fat	..	Fined	£2 and 15s. costs.
"	13% Added water	..	"	£3 and 10s. Costs.
"	Coloured with annatto	..	"	£1 and 10s. Costs.
"	"	..	"	£1 and 10s. Costs.
"	11% deficient in fat	..	Dismissed.	
"	7%	"	"	"
"	4%	"	"	"
"	3.5% added water and			
"	2.5% deficient in fat	..	"	"
"	6% deficient in fat	..	"	"
"	13%	"	"	"
"	11%	"	"	"
"	8%	"	"	"
"	21%	"	Fined	£2 and 15s. Costs.
"	17%	"	"	£2 and 15s. "
"	21%	"	"	£3 and 15s. "
"	2.5% added water	..	"	£1 and 15s. "
"	4%	"	"	£2 and 15s. "
"	7% deficient in fat	..	"	£1 and 15s. "
"	4% added water	..	"	£1 and 15s. "
"	3%	"	"	£1 and 15s. "
Cream, 1,900 parts per million				
Boric Acid	..	..	"	£10 and 15s. "

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to:—

6 samples of Milk, 1 sample of Cheese, 1 sample of Cream Cheese, 1 sample of Dried Milk, 1 sample of Glycerine and Borax, 1 sample of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine and 1 sample of Whisky, the adulteration being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

1 sample of Cheese, 1 sample of Cream, and 1 sample of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine were test samples.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 9.83%.

## Borough Analyst's Report.

*During the year 1928, I received the following samples for analysis:—*

<i>Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts</i>	..	..	..	339
<i>Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act (1907)</i>	..	..	..	17
<i>Under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act</i>	..	..	..	3
				<hr/>
			<i>Total</i>	359
				<hr/>



*Particulars of the samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, together with the number of adulterated samples, are as follows:—*

	Total	Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	163	25
Butter .. .. .	32	—
Margarine .. .. .	4	—
Lard .. .. .	26	—
Cheese .. .. .	18	3
Coffee .. .. .	21	—
Cocoa .. .. .	2	—
Mustard .. .. .	1	—
Cream .. .. .	12	2
Tea .. .. .	2	—
Flour .. .. .	2	—
	Total	Adulterated
Pepper.. .. .	12	—
Confectionery and Jam .. .. .	5	—
Spirits .. .. .	6	1
Vinegar .. .. .	5	—
Drugs .. .. .	8	3
Miscellaneous Samples .. .. .	20	—
	339	34

*The 17 samples submitted under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, were 1 sample of Condensed Milk and 16 samples of Dried Milk. One of the latter failed to comply with the appropriate regulations.*

*All the samples submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act complied with the requirements of the Act.*

(Signed) T. R. HODGSON,

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

Borough Analyst.

#### **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 likely 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 1928 was 24,734, an increase of 329 as compared with 1926. 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 292 (of which 59 were in Moreton), as will be seen from the following Table, supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

#### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1928.

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.	Leasowe.	Moreton	Total
9s. and over	6	—	11	8	1	1	4	—	91	4	16	46	40	5	—	59	292

*Note.*—Of the 91 houses certified in Somerville, 1 was built by private enterprise and 90 were State-assisted (Local Authority). Of the 59 houses built in Moreton 29 were State-assisted (other Bodies or Persons). 13 were certified by the Wirral R.D.C., and 16 by Wallasey Corporation.



## NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, 1st JANUARY, 1929.

9s. and over	—	—	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	6	15	14	14	21	—	54	137
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*Note.*—Of the 54 houses in Moreton 35 were State-aided (other Bodies or Persons).

**Houses Certified for Habitation.**

The number of new houses certified for habitation in each of the following years since 1911 is :—

1911 .. 600	1916 .. 76	1921 .. 243	1926 .. 355
1912 .. 417	1917 .. 12	1922 .. 151	1927 .. 356
1913 .. 410	1918 .. 3	1923 .. 268	1928 .. 292
1914 .. 424	1919 .. 3	1924 .. 503	
1915 .. 254	1920 .. 74	1925 .. 457	

**Inhabited Houses.**

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

Year.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.	Year.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.
1911	16,957	715	1920	19,350	61
1912	17,522	565	1921	19,503	153
1913	17,936	414	1922	19,653	150
1914	18,476	540	1923	19,841	188
1915	18,918	442	1924	20,420	579
1916	18,950	32	1925	20,765	345
1917	19,186	136	1926	21,242	477
1918	19,246	60	1927	21,675	433
1919	19,289	43	1928*	24,734	3059

\*Includes 2991 in added areas.

The number of Empty Houses at December 31st, 1923 (as per Borough Treasurer's figures) was 329 (including 65 in added areas)

**NEW HOUSES.**

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

(a) Total .. .. . 292

(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme .. 119

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.

Housing Scheme.	No. in Contract	1928	
		Com-menced	Com-pleted
Scheme No. 7— Lateral Road Site			
Contract No.			
"    "    3    ..	20	—	20
"    "    4    ..	26	26	26
"    "    5    ..	44	44	44
NON SUBSIDY HOUSES, TENANT-OWNERSHIP.			
Scheme No. 3— Belvidere Road Site—			
Contract No. 4.. ..	22	—	22
"    No. 5.. ..	—	6	6
Scheme No. 8— Leasowe Road Site— FUTURE CONTRACTS CONTEM- PLATED FOR 1929			
Contract No. 1 .. ..	100	—	—
"    2 .. ..	200	—	—

**HOUSING etc. ACTS.****UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.****1.—INSPECTION.**

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. . 9,482, viz.	Wallasey Area. 6,841	Added Area 2,641
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	<i>Old area</i>	<i>Added area</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. . 1,662, viz.	—	1,662
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. . 239, viz.	6	233
(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 .. .. . 19, viz.	19	—

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. . 1,936, viz.	1,856	80
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## 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 .. .. .	25	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—		
(a) by owners (including 12 from 1927) ..	29	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—	—
(c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1929 .. ..	8	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ..	—	—

### B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	2,508	63
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—		
(a) by owners (including 134 from 1927) ..	2,480	58
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	10	—
(c) outstanding at Jan. 1st, 1929 .. ..	152	5

	<i>Old area</i>	<i>Added area</i>
<i>C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.</i>		
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	6	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	6	234
(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 .. .. . (Demolition Order made 14/6/28 re Cottage rear 56, Egerton Street).	2	-
(Demolition Order made 25/10/28 re Bungalow, North side of Leasowe Road).		
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pur- suance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	—	-
(6) Number of Demolition Orders quashed on appeal by Ministry on condition that premises would not again be used for dwelling purposes, viz., 5, Breck Road .. .. .	1	-



### MORETON AREA.

Having regard to the exceedingly unsatisfactory insanitary conditions of large portions of the added area, which have arisen from the fact that some 2,000 wooden erections have been allowed to be placed or built practically all over the area, but mainly in three collections—two in the Pasture Road area (one north and one south of the Arrowe) and one off Reed's Lane on the Hoylake Road—without any drainage, without any roads and with very inadequate water supply, in order to effect any improvement in these conditions two things were necessary; first, to frame a policy and, secondly, to stick to it when framed. There was in some quarters doubt as to the legal position, but these doubts could only be cleared up by experience. The policy, therefore decided on, was (1) to issue Closing Orders against individual houses, and (2) to represent a large collection of these as an insanitary area. Accordingly, I recommended that 234 Closing Orders be made by the Health Committee, and these were confirmed by the Council; but 48 of these were not proceeded with for the following reasons:—in 7 the structures were wrongly described, and the notices were not served. In 8 they were demolished prior to the service of the Closing Orders. In 33 they were occupied at the time of service and therefore, the matter was not followed up any further, leaving 186. Of the 186, 83 were appealed against, and in 103 there were no appeals.

By agreement when the appeals were heard, those houses which were inside the condemned area were excluded from the appeal and they will be dealt with when the enquiry on the condemned area takes place. The appeals were dismissed in every instance except one, and in this instance the Closing Order was virtually withdrawn at the time of the Enquiry, since the house to which it referred had been removed.

So much for Closing Orders.

In July I represented that some 500 of those houses situated on the east and west of Pasture Road constituted an unhealthy area. (The actual representation is inserted as an Appendix to this Report.) The representation was confirmed by the Health Committee and subsequently by the Council. The local Enquiry on this representation has not yet been heard.

During the year a large number of sanitary notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, and considerable improvement has taken place in many directions, e.g., the ditches have been cleaned out, but they soon become foul again. Many so-called houses have been removed, and there were some 160 fewer at the end of the year than there were at the beginning; but no marked or permanent improvement can take place until the sewer is completed and in use.

Now that the result of appeals against Closing Orders has become known, the situation has been very greatly eased. Several points are settled. In the first place these so-called bungalows are, legally, houses. Secondly, one can apply the Ministry's minimum requirements for a habitable house to them, and if they fall short, of these minimum requirements, as they all do, a Closing Order can be made against any of them wherever they may be situated. That being so the clearing of these contraptions from the Moreton area is merely a matter of time, and one can look forward to a development of this portion of the Borough on modern town planning lines.

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### APPENDIX.

*Copy of Representation above referred to.*

#### HOUSING ACT, 1925.

To the Council of the County Borough of Wallasey :—

I, Thomas William Naylor Barlow, Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Wallasey, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon me under Section 36 (2) of the Housing Act, 1925, do hereby represent that in my opinion within a certain area coloured "Pink" on the map annexed hereto there are houses, courts and alleys which are unfit for human habitation, and/or the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement, the bad condition of the streets, and houses or groups of houses within the area or the want of light, air, ventilation or proper conveniences or other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the said area or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, courts or alleys, and the sanitary defects in the area, is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets and the houses within such area, or of some of such streets and houses.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1928.

(Signed) T. W. N. BARLOW,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

The facts on which I have made the representation are as follows :

The area is divided into two unequal parts by Pasture Road, the only *made* road in the area.

The portion (A) on the West side of Pasture Road is bounded on the Common and separated from it by a ditch of varying width almost the whole length of this boundary. It is bounded on the South and West by the Birkett and a ditch running between the Birkett and the Common.



The smaller portion (B) is situated on the East side of Pasture Road and is bounded by Cross Lane on the South, on the North by the galvanised iron erection known as City Caterers' Refreshment Rooms, on the East by a regular line running from the extremity of the northern boundary due south to include two houses behind what is known as the City Caterer's Field, then striking east along ditch running east until it comes to another ditch running north and south to Cross Lane.

Portion (A) consists of Kerr's Fields Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Biddle's Field, Schofield's Field and Mason's Field. It is intersected by two wide ditches running roughly north and south between the Birkett and the Common. It contains 24.51 acres, and on it are 536 erections, of which 25 are brick, 452 wood, and 54 other structures not used for habitation, e.g., lock-up shops, etc., plus 5 tents.

Portion (B) consists of Fellowship Fields Nos. 6 and 7, and the City Caterers' Field. This area is 4.216 acres and on this area are 94 erections, none of brick, 90 wood, for habitation, and 4 erections not used for habitation. The total area is thus 28.7 acres and the number of houses and other erections is 630 giving a total of 21.9 erections to the acre.

In modern housing schemes not more than 10/12 building units to the acre are allowed. In modern housing schemes, however, the roads are made and drained, and the houses are perfectly drained and sufficient sewers provided, whereas in this area, to all intents and purposes, drains do not exist neither are there any made roads.

To go more into detail, in the area under consideration there is but one made road, and under this road there is a surface water sewer. No other roads worthy of the name exist with the result that access to large numbers of the houses dry-shod in wet weather is impossible, and in very wet weather either waders must be worn or boots and stockings discarded. Planks and stones are placed in key position to facilitate transit across the mud and pools in the approaches to the so-called streets.

Beyond the surface water sewer in Pasture Road just referred to, there is no drainage of any kind whatsoever in any part of the area, with the result that all soil and slop water and other household water in large part is thrown on to the ground and drains into the adjoining ditches, the condition of which I will not attempt to describe beyond stating that they are disgustingly filthy and polluted. In short, they are open sewers, and all of the ditches have houses on their banks.

The brick houses in Pasture Road are drained into cesspools, the overflow from which have been permitted (wrongfully) to open into the surface water sewer, by which sewer the foul water is led into the Birkett, thereby further polluting that already foul, polluted and ill-used water course.

## SITE.

The whole site is under water in very wet weather, and at these times access to the houses is a hazardous undertaking. Most of the houses stand like islands in the water. Owing to the absence of receptacles for refuse in many instances and the practice all too common of throwing household refuse of all sorts, e.g., empty tins and even urine and excrement, out of the front door, when the floods subside the ground around and under the houses is a mass of green slimy mud. Having regard to the fact that the site is low lying, has been occupied in part continuously and subjected to the treatment above described for at least ten years, that there is no drainage of any kind whatever, the site in my opinion is grossly fouled and contaminated, and it alone is a grave menace to health.

## WATER SUPPLY.

By the Wallasey Corporation Act, 1927, every house in Wallasey must have a water supply inside the house. In the whole of Wallasey before the extension of the boundaries every house had a supply inside the house. Of the 567 houses in this area under consideration, except the 25 brick houses, I know of one only which has a water supply inside. All the other houses are supplied from standpipes. Some families, therefore, have to travel at least 200 yards for every drop of water used for drinking or cleansing purposes. In wet weather, having regard to the conditions of the approaches, it is patent that not much water will be brought for washing purposes, either for personal use or for cleaning the house. Indeed the condition of some of the children admitted to our Infectious Hospital bears adequate testimony to the non use of soap and water.

Owing to the grave pollution and the position of some of the standpipes in relation to the ditches, the danger of contamination of the water and a consequent outbreak of intestinal disease of some form or another is more than likely and may break out at any moment.

## PRIVY ACCOMMODATION.

I have referred to the sanitary privies of the brick houses, as for the remainder the privy accommodation can only be described as primitive in the extreme. Many of the houses possess their own so-called privy, which is merely a telephone-like box with a seat, and a bucket placed on the ground, no light when the door is shut and no ventilation. The position is but a few feet away from the house and often in full view of other houses. Many of them are in a state of dis-repair.

In Kerr's Fields there are two common privies, one of brick and the other with walls of rusty corrugated iron in a dilapidated condition. The brick erection has compartments for men on one side and for women on the other side. Last Monday, July 9th, when I visited this privy the male portion was unusable, the passage



floor being covered to a depth of 2 inches with urine and excreta. Adjacent to the entrance of these privies is a communal refuse heap which defies description, and at one side of this is a sumphole approximately 3 ft. by 2 ft. 3 ins., full of urinal filth and insufficiently covered and protected.

On portion (B) there is another privy containing compartments for men and women, and a pit for urine near to an adjoining house. The conditions of this cannot by any stretch of imagination be described as sanitary.

#### HOUSES THEMSELVES.

The houses themselves on the area are far too numerous, placed, generally speaking, higgledy-piggledy with no system, having insufficient cubic space in both living and sleeping rooms, especially the latter. The vast majority are insufficiently lighted and ventilated and of insufficient height. Very few have any place for keeping food and very inefficient means of cooking it. The state of repair of many leaves much to be desired. Many are grossly overcrowded, and in many instances there is indiscriminate mixing of sexes. In short, there appears to be no regard whatever to the decencies of civilized life. Although some of these houses are caravans with wheels, practically none are mobile without destroying the structure. Many are permanently occupied and others are occupied during the summer by relays of families. The summer population is at least four times that of the winter and having regard to the lack of drainage this in itself adds very greatly to the grossly insanitary conditions prevailing. So far as I can estimate from 25 to 30 per cent are permanently occupied, the remainder being temporarily occupied, but I must point out that there are no legal powers to prevent those houses occupied in the summer from being permanently occupied.

Owing to the fact that the population of the area is to a large extent migratory, health statistics are of little or no value and a very important point in this connection must be remembered—that there are no morbidity statistics available. It is possible that these conditions in Moreton have laid the seeds of illness which will prove fatal in other places in months or years, but the insanitary conditions in this area must be detrimental to health. If they are not, then it logically follows that the sanitary work which has been done in this country in the last fifty years has been a waste of time, energy, and money.

In this preliminary report I believe I have given you sufficient data on which to give a unanimous opinion that this is, without doubt, an insanitary area, and I, therefore, have no hesitation in asking you to pass a Resolution confirming my report.

(Signed) T. W. N. BARLOW,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

### REPORT ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The treatment was started at Mill Lane Hospital on the 22nd February, 1928.

The entire treatment of all cases was undertaken by Dr. Morgan, assisted by Sister Nicholls, of the staff of the Hospital, who has recorded all pulse rates, temperatures, etc.

Type of lamp is the Hanovia Alpine Mercury Vapour Lamp, starts at 5 amps. and then finally settles at 2.5 amps. to 3 amps.

Alternating current 200 volts used from main through power meter.

79 patients were treated to December 31st, 1928, viz. :—

4 cases from Maternity and Welfare Clinic:—

1 Male	(Rickets).	} 35
3 Females	(1 Rickets, 2 Malnutrition)	
		} Attendances.

33 cases from Schools :—

15 Males	(15 Malnutrition).	} 454
18 Females	( 2 Bronchitis, 2 Anæmia)	
	(14 Malnutrition).	
		} Attendances.

41 cases of Tuberculosis :—

17 Males	(7 Glands, 3 P.T., 3 Abdomen).	} 663
	( 1 Eye, 1 Lupus, 1 Knee, 1 Foot)	
24 Females	(14 Glands, 6 P.T., 2 Abdomen).	
	( 1 Eye, 1 Lupus).	
1 Adult	(Septic Iritis)—22 Attendances.	

*Routine Dosage.*—For babies, 2 minutes (minute front and back) 4 ft. from lamp.

For children 1-2 minutes at 3 ft. from lamp, increasing up to 4-5 minutes (2-2½ minutes front and back).

All recumbent position on rugs on floor nude except for a small pair of knickers.

With these doses carefully repeated twice a week, a large number of children have benefited very markedly, but some have suffered from ill effects.

Duration of treatment :—15-20 attendances is the average, a few have exceeded these numbers.

Total number of attendances 1,139.

Record of weights :—The majority increase in weight after two or three exposures, but some of them lose all they have gained, the most noticeable of these latter were the fair haired children.



Height:—Increase noted in a number of cases,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, stem length (top of head to Ischial tuberosities), Professor Dryer's Estimate of Physical Fitness Tables. Dark and fair children no difference in growth. All the children improved.

Children with a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  and over were excluded from the Clinic on account of ? (infectious disease).

Children with slight rises in temperature under  $100^{\circ}$  no appreciable difference noted after exposure to light.

All cases had been having Cod Liver Oil and Milk for some time previously, and did not improve, hence, artificial light was tried.

Unfavourable symptoms :—Restlessness, sleeplessness.

One case vomited after just a few doses, but afterwards improved.

Increase of appetite is a very marked and good symptom, and the desire for food immediately is complained of. One girl especially, went home and always ate half a loaf of bread for her tea after treatment.

It will be seen from Table I.—10 dark females all did well, one only failed to gain weight, 2 lost some of the weight gained before the end of treatment. One ceased to attend owing to an attack of Pneumonia.

8 fair females gained weight at beginning of treatment, 4 lost most of weight gained before end of treatment, 4 of these 8 were restless and depressed, and therefore unsuitable for further treatment.

5 dark males all gained weight much more than fair males, all did well, one only lost all initial gain in weight, but improved mentally.

10 fair males, all except 2, gained slightly in weight at beginning of treatment, 2 only lost part or all of initial weight gained, all improved mentally.

Artificial light acts as a powerful tonic to the nervous system in practically all cases. Dark children re-acting the best. Fair children require *very small doses* and over short periods of time, and very careful supervision.

One case had obstinate constipation (this was not the reason for treatment) but it cleared up after several exposures to light treatment.

EDUCATION—CHILDREN TABLE I.

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Temp. Rise or Fall	Pulse Rise or Fall	Weight	Growth Height	Remarks.
1. F	10	D	27	Malnutrition	+ 4°	0	+ 4½ lbs.	½" Stem	Did very well.
2. F	13	D	15	Alopecia	+ 1°	+ 16	+ 2½ lbs.	0	Enormous appetite—loss of 1½ lbs. weight.
3. F	5	D	16	Anæmia	+ 1°	— 4	+ 2 lbs.	0	Extraordinary improvement.
4. F	6	D	19	Malnutrition	+ 1°	0	+ 1½ lbs.	½"	Improved—loss 1½ lbs. before end.
5. F	11	D	24	do.	— 4°	— 6	+ 3½ lbs.	½"	Marked improvement.
6. F	5½	D	18	do.	— 4°	— 10	+ 2 lbs.	0	do.
7. F	9	D	12	Bronchitis	+ 1°	0	+ ½ lb.	½"	Improved.
8. F	13	D	12	Malnutrition	0	0	— ½ lb.	0	Appetite improved—sleeps better
9. F	7	D	3	do.	—	—	—	—	Ceased to attend—Pneumonia.
10. F	7	D	5	do.	0	0	+ 1 lb.	0	Much improved.
11. F	6	F	2	do.	—	—	—	—	Ceased to attend—Restless.
12. F	8	F	12	do.	0	+ 8	+ ½ lb.	0	Mentally improved—lost ½ lb. weight.
13. F	7	F	9	do.	+ 1°	0	+ 1 lb.	0	Restless—lost ½ lb.
14. F	7	F	18	do.	+ 6°	+ 8	+ 1 lb.	0	Mentally improved—lost ½ lb. weight.
15. F	6	F	7	do.	+ 1°	0	+ 1½ lbs.	0	Restless and depressed.
16. F	10	F	9	do.	+ 4°	0	—	0	Restless and depressed.
17. F	9	F	14	Bronchitis	0	0	+ ½ lb.	0	Improved—lost 1½ lbs. in weight
18. F	8½	F	19	Malnutrition	0	0	+ 2 lbs.	0	Did well.



EDUCATION—CHILDREN. TABLE I. (Cont.).

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Temp. Rise or Fall	Pulse	Weight	Growth Height	Remarks.
19. M	8	D	16	Malnutrition	0	0	+ ½ lb.	0	Contented—eats well—lost ¾ lb. weight.
20. M	7	D	16	do.	+ 4	0	+ ¾ lb.	0	Eats and sleeps well—vomited at first after each treatment.
21. M	11	D	12	do.	0	0	+ 1¼ lbs.	½"	Did very well.
22. M	9	D	27	do.	0	0	+ 5¼ lbs.	0	Did well—restless at first.
23. M	6	D	16	do.	0	0	+ 4 lbs.	0	Did well.
24. M	6	F	2	do.	0	0	—	—	Ceased to attend.
25. M	7½	F	14	do.	+ 4°	+ 4	— 1 lb.	0	Sleeps and eats well—contented.
26. M	6½	F	13	do.	0	0	— ½ lb.	0	Eats and sleeps better.
27. M	4½	F	18	do.	+ 4°	— 8	+ ¾ lb.	½"	Much improved—very lively.
28. M	8	F	18	do.	+ 4°	— 10	+ ¾ lb.	0	Much improved—lost ½ lb. weight.
29. M	5½	F	14	do.	+ 1°	0	+ ½ lb.	0	Much improved—very lively.
30. M	11	F	4	do.	0	0	+ 1¼ lbs.	0	Much improved—lost ½ lb. weight.
31. M	10	F	15	do.	0	0	+ 1¼ lbs.	0	Did well.
32. M	5	F	3	do.	—	—	—	—	Ceased to attend.
33. M	8	F	15	do.	0	0	½ lb.	0	Did well.

*Growth Stem*—Height of trunk distance between Ischial tuberosities and the top of the head. (Professor Dreyer's Tables "The Assessment of Physical Fitness.")

*Loss of Weight*—Remarks—Amount of weight loss from total gain.

*Improvement*—Eats and sleeps well—disappearance of restlessness and irritability.

TUBERCULOSIS—CHILDREN. TABLE 2.

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Temp. Rise or Fall	Pulse Rise or Fall	Weight	Growth	Remarks.
1. F	11	D	18	Tub. glands neck	+ 4°	+ 4	+ 1½ lb.	½"	Did well.
2. F	8	D	18	do.	+ 1°	+ 8	+ ¾ lb.	0	Did well.
3. F	13	D	23	Pul. Tub.	- 4°	4	+ 3½ lbs.	0	Lost 1½ lbs.—did well at start
4. F	7	D	6	Tub. gland C sinus	0	0	0	0	Healed.
5. F	8	D	22	Tub. glands	0	-10	+ 1½ lbs.	¾"	Did well.
6. F	6	D	9	do.	0	0	-1½ lb.	½"	Mentally improved, is less irritable—sleeps well.
7. F	4½	D	4	Tub. glands C Corneal Ul.	0	0	¾ lb.	0	Restless—unsuitable even two minutes at 5 feet.
8. F	14	D	10	Tub. glands	0	0	+ 1½ lbs.	½"	Did well.
9. F	10	D	19	Pul. Tub.	+ 1°	+ 10	+ 5½ lbs.	0	Did well.
10. F	16	D	6	Lupus	0	0	0	0	Ceased to attend.
11. F	6	D	12	Tub. eye	0	0	+ ½ lb.	0	Healed—did very well.
12. F	3½	D	26	Tub. gland C sinus	0	0	+ 1½ lbs.	0	Sinus healed—lost 1 lb.—restless, peevish, developed jaundice. (Improved immediately on stopping light).
									Lost weight—mentally improved.
13. F	10	F	19	Tub. glands	0	0	-1½ lbs.	0	Did very well.
14. F	12	F	15	Pul. Tub.	0	0	+ 5½ lbs.	¾"	Did well.
15. F	10	F	20	do.	0	- 8	+ 2 lbs.	½"	Did well.
16. F	9	F	20	do.	0	- 6	+ ¾ lbs.	0	Loss ½ lb.—mentally improved.
17. F	3	F	17	Tub. gland	+ 2° + 6°	-10	-1 lb.	¾"	Insomnia, restless after improving at first.



TUBERCULOSIS—CHILDREN. TABLE 2. (Cont).

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Temp. Rise or Fall	Pulse Rise or Fall	Weight	Growth	Remarks
18. F	5	F	17	Tub. Abdomen	+ 1°	+ 10	+ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	Loss $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight. Improved—eats and sleeps well.
19. F	8	F	17	do.	+ 1°	0	+ 1 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Improved.
20. F	11	F	24	Tub. glands	+ 1°	0	+ 2 lbs.	0	Loss 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—did not improve after initial gain.
21. F	7	F	20	Pul. Tub.	0	+ 10	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Loss $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.—did not improve after initial gain.
22. F	4	F	1	Tub. glands	—	—	—	—	Ceased to attend.
23. F	6	F	19	do.	0	0	—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	0	More lively.
24. F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	F	1	Tub. glands c Sinus	0	0	0	0	Ceased to attend.
25. M	7	D	17	Pul. Tub.	0	+ 6	+ 1 lb.	0	Lost 1 lb.—improved mentally.
26. M	8	D	36	Tub. glands c abscess	0	0	+ 1 lb.	0	Healed—did well.
27. M	7	D	12	Pul. Tub.	+ 6°	0	+ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	0	Did well.
28. M	5	D	8	Tub. gland	0	0	—1 lb.	0	Gland disappeared.
29. M	11	D	14	Pul. Tub.	0	0	— $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	0	Mentally improved.
30. M	7	D	7	Tub. Abdomen	0	0	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	0	Much improved.
31. M	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	D	10	do.	0	0	+ 1 lb.	0	Lost $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.—restless and nervous after initial gain.
32. M	3	D	17	Tub. gland c Sinus	0	0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	Healed—did well.
33. M	18	D	8	Tub. Foot c Sinus	0	0	+ 5 lbs.	0	Healed.

TUBERCULOSIS—CHILDREN. TABLE 2. (Cont.).

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Temp.		Weight	Growth	Remarks.
					Rise	Pulse or Fall			
34. M	3½	D	12	Tub. Knee	0	0	0	—	No improvement.
35. M	4	D	15	Tub. gland	0	0	0	0	Improved.
36. M	4	D	22	Tub. Eye	0	0	+3 lbs.	0	Healed—did well.
37. M	11	D	12	Tub. Abdomen	0	0	+1½ lbs.	0	Did well.
38. M	11	D	70	Lupus	0	0	+3 lbs.	0	Healing.
39. M	8	F	9	Tub. glands	0	0	— ½ lb.	0	Irritable—no improvement.
40. M	9	F	18	do.	0	0	+1¼ lbs.	1"	Did well—restless at first.
41. M	6	F	13	do.	0	0	— ¾ lb.	0	Gland disappeared.
1. M	3	F	5	MATERNITY	0	CHILD	WELFARE.	—	Ceased to attend.
2. F	1½	F	8	Rickets	0	0	+ ¾ lb.	—	Ceased to attend.
3. F	1½	F	15	Malnutrition	0	0	+3¼ lbs.	—	Did well.
4. F	1½	F	7	do.	0	0	0	—	Sleeps better, more content—ceased to attend.
1. M	Adult	D	22	Septic Iritis	0	0	+10 lbs.	—	Eye symptoms completely disappeared after eight exposures.



Dark children suffering from Tuberculosis appear to react more favourably to light than fair ones.

#### TREATED.

(Table 2).

12 dark females. Of these 2 failed to gain weight, but 1 improved mentally, 1 was unsuitable.

Another with gland and sinus did well at first, but later became very "light sensitive" and was very ill, whether due to light or not is doubtful. . .

12 fair females, 3 lost weight, 2 ceased to attend, 4 lost part or all their initial gain in weight.

14 dark males, 4 lost or failed to gain weight, 2 lost part or all of their initial gain in weight.

3 fair males, 2 lost weight.

Tubercular gland with sinus cases appeared to do exceedingly well, most of these had local light,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft. distance, 1-3 minutes time in addition to general light baths. Those cases that had only general light baths appeared to do almost as well as those above mentioned. Eye conditions, ulcers, iritis, etc., do extraordinarily well with general light baths.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

No patient had a greater exposure to light than distance 3 ft.—time, 4 minutes.

Babies appeared to react very well to artificial light treatment. Mothers owing to domestic duties had difficulty in attending with their babies, hence the few attendances.

Dark children appear to react much better to light than fair ones.

There were no skin rashes or erythema reported on any case treated.

Good results appear to have been obtained from long exposure (up to 20 minutes at 3 ft.) with Mercury Vapour Lamp by other workers. My experience has been that small exposures (3 feet for 4 minutes) have proved beneficial whereas an extra minute longer exposure has been followed by ill effects in some cases.

Throughout treatment the Mercury Vapour Lamp has been tested as to the amount of Ultra Violet Rays (emanated) once a month.

The instrument used has been Kelvin's Uviometer, it has shown there has been no variation in the strength of the lamp at any time.

F. C MORGAN,

*Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

# 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.

*Deputy 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, (until May, 1928)

*Veterinary Officer and Meat Inspector:*

JOHN KING SHAW, M.R.C.V.S. (from May 1st, 1928)

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.†*

\*\*THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,

*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.*

\*\*ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,

\*\*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,

\*\*RALPH HENRY FRENCH (from April 1st)

\*\*H. EWART STONE " 23rd)

\*\*THOMAS PERCY COFFEY " 23rd)

*Shops, etc. Inspector*

\*RALPH LANGFORD BASCOMBE.

*Health Visitors†.*

\*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL†

\*MISS RUTH M. QUINTON†

MISS CECILY HONOR RUDKIN†

†MISS JOSEPHINE SHANNON, C.M.B. (from June 11th, 1928)†

†MISS LOUISE VANCE, C.M.B. (from February 1st, 1929)†

*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,

*Clerks.*

\*FRANK ALDRED,

NORMAN SQUIRE,

MISS R. THOMPSON

MISS J. E. MACNAMARA.

MISS A. ALLISON.

WILLIAM BOSLEY.

MISS M. A. HIATT (Dispensary).

†\*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 †





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## APPENDIX.

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL  
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
DURING 1928.

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## APPENDIX

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL  
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
DURING 1888.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF  
SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year 1928.



## 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 Dental Surgeon.*

H. W. MARTIN, L.D.S.,  
*Assistant School Dental Surgeon.*

W. J. PIERCE, M.B., Ch.B.,  
*Anæsthetist.*

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

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*);

M. DOCKRELL, L.R.C.P. and S.  
(*Physical and Postural Defects*).

*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 9,200 scholars, and in the non-provided Schools is 2,738, or a total of 11,938.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

NAME.	ACCOMMODATION.
WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL .....	540
WALLASEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS .....	525
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR BOYS .....	360
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS .....	360

Town Hall,  
Wallasey,  
May, 1929.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS  
of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1928 on the Medical Inspection of Children in the Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Included therein is the report on the Orthopædic work by Dr. T. Hartley Martin, and one from Mr. C. Joinson Luya, the School Dentist.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the inclusion of Moreton within the boundaries of Wallasey. This has necessitated the establishment of additional Minor Ailments, Eye, Dental and Orthopædic Clinics. Through the kindness of the Committee of the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, the three last-named Clinics have been established on their premises. The Minor Ailments Clinic was established in Moreton Cross in premises used, in the first place as a house, and latterly as offices. The premises now serve for the School Clinic, Child Welfare Clinic, as offices for the Relief Committee of the Guardians and, upstairs, as an office for the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. While the premises were never considered ideal for the purpose, they were the only place available, and since it was necessary to set up immediately in Moreton the various clinics, no alternative presented itself. The position of the place is excellent, but the accommodation is far too cramped, and daily becoming more cramped, as the value of the work done is becoming more appreciated by those for whom the clinics are provided. It cannot be expected that work of this nature will appeal at once to the parents of the children, but the co-operation of the parents is steadily growing, and the increase in the number of the consultations with parents, apart from the minor ailments treatment, is a promising augury. More commodious premises are urgently needed.



Within the Report will also be found details of a highly interesting experiment which is being tried in a small way, the object being to discover postural and other defects at the stage when they can be successfully combatted by suitable exercises, etc., but which if left untreated may require prolonged attendance at the Orthopædic Clinic.

Latterly the number of cases appearing at the Minor Ailments Clinic has markedly decreased, and the disabilities are milder in character. It appears to me that this is what one might naturally expect. The effects of Child Welfare work are now becoming obvious amongst the school population, and this, coupled with the improved conditions in the schools, and the interest shown by teachers in the physical development of the children, can all claim to have played their part in the undoubted improvement which is steadily being maintained in the health and general well-being of the school population.

I must again thank all those who are associated with me in this work for their loyal co-operation; not only those immediately engaged in the work, but also those on the administrative side. I wish also to thank the members of the Education Committee for the sympathetic consideration they have always given to any proposals put before them.

I am,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
T. W. N. BARLOW,  
School Medical Officer.

## GENERAL.

As a full statement setting forth the objects of School Medical Inspection, the Staff required, the volume of the work to be done, and the results achieved, was given in my Report for 1925. I do not propose to make any comments of a like character in the present Report.

### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

#### Cleanliness.

The school Nurses have twice examined the children of each department in every School during the year. They have made in all 17,349 examinations. The first examination included 2,676 Infants, 2,960 Girls, 3,062 Boys. The second examination, 2,765 Infants, 2,801 Girls, 3,085 Boys, and of these 162 Infants, 245 Girls and 79 Boys were found with nits in the hair: the general percentage rate of children thus affected being 5.6.

247 Routine and 236 Special visits were paid to the schools, and 953 visits to the homes of children.

Nine children with Pediculosis of the head, three with Pediculosis of the body, and seven with Ringworm of the scalp were found at the cleansing surveys and excluded from school, whilst eight cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C.

In the Moreton area of the Borough, 960 children were examined, and 225 re-examined, and of these 137 had nits, 15 Pediculosis body, and 23 were badly flea bitten.

### MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of cases seen at this Clinic (including the one at Moreton) was 995. The number of children treated otherwise than under the Local Education Authority's Scheme, was 88. The chief ailments are Ringworm, head and body, 82; Impetigo, 168, and other skin diseases, 252.

#### EYES.

During the year 338 children attended the Clinic; 293 children were provided with spectacles, some to replace the ones which had ceased to perform their proper function; 12 cases needed no change of spectacles, and spectacles were unnecessary



in 33 cases. Five cases of Strabismus were referred for operation and 1 case of a high degree of Myopia had the school work modified to meet his defect.

The chief degrees of errors of refraction were:—

Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	79
Simple Myopia	... ..	65
Hypermetropia	... ..	46
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	... ..	48
Mixed Astigmatism	... ..	30

The first refraction clinic for the Moreton division was held in December. 19 children were seen; 15 had spectacles prescribed, and in 4 cases they were found to be unnecessary.

#### TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

68 operations were performed for this condition at the Hospital:—

Ages (years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Boys	..... 6	9	4	4	2	2	0	4	0	0	1
Girls	..... 7	8	4	9	3	3	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	.....	Boys, 32, Girls, 36.									

Of these 19 were referred by the Specialist, and 16 by their own Doctors.

Three were detained over night at the Hospital after the operation.

#### DENTAL CLINIC.

One of the school Nurses was in attendance 17 afternoons during the year, to assist at the cases needing a general anæsthetic.

#### REPORT OF SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEON.

I have the honour to put before you a report on the dental work carried out during the year 1928 at the Dental Clinic. The year was a year of change for the Clinic in three respects—(1) the inclusion of Moreton; (2) the re-organisation of the schools, and (3) the appointment of an assistant school dental surgeon.

Moreton was mentioned earlier this year in a short report. The dental conditions there are very bad, and it has been

suggested that the area should be dealt with from the beginning by starting with the 6—8 children and following them up through school life. At the same time, however, older children whose mouths have been found in particularly bad condition, and whose parents have asked for treatment have received it. All the children at the Moreton schools have been examined and have been under treatment. The dental clinic for Moreton is in the new building of Leasowe Hospital. This building includes a specially built surgery of the most up-to-date and modern kind, perfectly equipped for dealing with children, but it has the disadvantage of not being very conveniently situated, and during the very cold spell in February, it was necessary to cancel a day's work owing to the inadvisability of making children travel long distances in the extreme cold after having teeth out. There has been a certain amount of prejudice in the Moreton district against dental clinics, due to the fact that under the old regime no form of anæsthetic was used. The knowledge that cocaine and nitrous oxide gas are used by the Wallasey Clinic has been a great help in combating this prejudice. The Moreton schools have to be dealt with rather differently from those in Wallasey. In Wallasey a school is examined and the children treated daily at the clinic until all have been treated, or when a move is made to another school. As the surgery at Leasowe Hospital is only at the disposal of the school clinic one day per week, the treatment of Moreton schools will go on all the year round.

The re-organisation of the schools from the dental clinic's point of view caused confusion. As long as a child spent its school life at a single school, it was an easy matter to examine it yearly by going round the schools in rotation once per year. Now that children are moved from school to school at varying periods, the matter is complicated, and it will certainly be some time before a new and satisfactory routine can be evolved under the new scheme, *e.g.*, there is at the school clinic a card index of some ten thousand dental charts—one for each child eligible for treatment—by the change this index has been thrown completely into confusion, and will not be reliable for some months to come.

The appointment of an assistant school dental surgeon has also caused some changes. A second surgery has been installed in the school clinic at Church Street and the arrangement has been very convenient. A common waiting-room is in use for both operators, and the small recovery room can be used by both if it is necessary. The waiting-room, two surgeries, and the recovery room are on one floor, close together. Another clerk has also been engaged; as a result practically the whole of the clerical work, which used to be done at the Education Office, is now done at the clinic, making it self-contained. The dental work has been divided between the two dental surgeons as follows:—



## SENIOR DENTAL SURGEON.

Manor Road.  
 Egerton Grove.  
 Vaughan Road.  
 Central School.  
 Magazine Lane.  
 Egerton Street.  
 S.S. Peter and Paul's.  
 Moreton Schools.

## ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEON.

St. Alban's.  
 Somerville.  
 Poulton.  
 St. Joseph's.  
 Riverside.  
 St. Paul's.  
 St. George's Road.

Each man is responsible for the examination and treatment of his own school, which he will endeavour to get round in twelve months. The Central School has not previously been included in the school dental service, but as many of the best patients of the clinic go there, the opportunity to include it has been taken. The total number of children represented is roughly the same in each group. The new area of Moreton and the newly organised schools have been taken over by the Senior Dental Surgeon, the junior dealing with the schools in which the organisation is running smoothly. The situation in regard to the administration of nitrous oxide gas has been altered by the appointment of a junior dental surgeon. Nitrous oxide gas may be administered with safety to any adult or child who is sufficiently healthy to walk up the steps to the dental surgery, and therefore we now make a practice of administering this anæsthetic to any normal child whose parent wishes it or is willing. This has improved matters greatly, as it makes it possible to do extractions on the spot and without delay. There are, however, children whose parents doubt their fitness, although wishing them to have the anæsthetic, therefore our medical anæsthetist still pays us a limited number of visits for the purpose of examining such children and giving the anæsthetic if they are fit. It may be stated that it is exceedingly rare to discover a child unfit to have nitrous oxide administered as an anæsthetic.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S.,

*Senior School Dental Surgeon.*

# **ORTHOPAEDIC.** **Church Street Clinic.**

I have to report on the working of the Orthopaedic Clinic, held at Church Street, during the past 12 months.

Once monthly clinics have been held and additional ones in June, October, and December, owing to the large numbers of cases awaiting re-examination. At these 15 clinics 97 new cases have been examined and 423 cases have attended for re-examination. These figures analysed according to the ages of the children are shown in the following table:—

				IN RELATION TO SCHOOL AGE.		
NEW CASES.				Under	Of	Over
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	39	52	3
Tuberculous	...	...	...	—	1	2
RE-EXAMINATIONS.						
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	112	259	19
Tuberculous	...	...	...	1	18	4

In Table I. the cases are grouped under disease headings, also the numbers of cases discharged and the reason for discharge is shown.

Of the 264 cases which have been on the register during the year 13, or 46 per cent., required hospital treatment, and were admitted to the Children's Hospital, Leasowe. These cases were:—

CONGENITAL DEFORMITIES—9 cases.

Stay in hospital varying from 9 to 207 days. Average 110.

RICKETS—2 cases. Stay in hospital 45 days.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS—1 case. Stay in hospital 27 days.

NON-T.B. ARTHRITIS—1 case. Stay in hospital 6 days.

The total number of days in hospital was 1,116, representing 3 beds occupied throughout the year. In addition, 9 cases were referred to the hospital for X-ray examination, and 11 for the application of plaster of Paris splinting.

The work of the Massage and Remedial Exercises Department continues to be of the greatest value in curative and preventive treatment. During the past 12 months 4,019 treatments have been given, and an average of 54 patients per month have been treated. 37 new cases were placed on the Massage Register and 39 discharged therefrom.

Table II. shows the massage cases analysed into age and disease groupings and also shows by means of attendance percentage the relative amount of work devoted to children of school and pre-school age.



The institution of classes in which cases of similar type are grouped, has enabled a greater number of cases to be dealt with, but there is a need for more wall bars and a gramophone with special records at the Church Street Clinic to assist in dealing with these classes.

The twice weekly session held at the Elleray Park School is a distinct success. It is ideal that severely crippled and paralysed cases should receive treatment in school, and the general exercises which have been given to all cases, in addition to the specialised treatment of individual cases, are remarkably beneficial. The work in this school-clinic would be facilitated by the provision of a radiant heat lamp and a long wall mirror.

The work of the Orthopædic Clinic as a whole is being steadily consolidated and its usefulness definitely established. Its success is in no small measure due to the excellent ascertainment done by the Child Welfare Department, the School Medical and Health Services, the Invalid Children's Association, and a few of the local members of the Medical profession.

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

*Orthopædic Surgeon.*

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining December, 1927. In relation to School age.			New cases 1928. In relation to School age.			Remaining December, 1928. In relation to School age.			Discharged.						
	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Cured.	Relieved.	Over Age Relieved.	Left District.	Refused Treatment.	Unsuitable.	Died.
Infantile Paralysis..	2	21	5	1	2	1	1	23	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	2	13	2	4	—	—	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rickets .. ..	21	11	—	11	2	—	14	15	—	7	—	—	5	2	1	1
Tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis ..	3	15	1	—	1	2	—	13	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	9	1	—	2	—	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Deformities—																
Congenital .. ..	8	10	—	4	4	—	5	10	—	2	4	—	2	2	1	—
Acquired .. ..	7	25	2	11	33	2	10	29	5	13	3	—	5	4	11	—
Diagnosis .. ..	1	8	—	8	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
Totals .. ..	44	112	11	39	53	5	42	107	18	29	9	—	14	10	33	2
	167			97			167			97						

## MESSAGE RETURN.

TABLE 2.

Disease Categories.	Attendances.										Cases.	
	Of School age.						Under School Age.		Over School Age.		Number of cases.	% of total cases.
	Boys			Girls			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.						
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	445	195	108	462	—	321	5	61	—	—	21	25%
Spastic Paralysis .. .. .	44	118	—	89	1	98	161	44	—	—	18	20%
Rickets .. .. .	31	41	—	57	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	5%
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-T.B. do. .. .. .	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2%
Congenital Deformities .. .. .	87	—	82	71	—	—	177	137	—	—	9	10%
Acquired Deformities .. .. .	546	40	—	316	35	101	31	23	—	—	34	38%
Totals .. .. .	1153	394	190	1075	36	530	376	265	—	—		
Totals .. .. .	1737			1641			641					
Percentages .. .. .	3378						16%					
	84%											



### MORETON CLINIC.

Although the Education Committee of the County Borough of Wallasey have been responsible for the maintenance of the Orthopædic Clinic at Moreton since October 1928, only, I am reporting on the work done at this clinic during the 12 months ending December, 1928.

Bi-monthly sessions have been held at the Leasowe Children's Hospital, at which cases from the area under discussion are seen, and at these sessions 13 new cases have been seen and 52 re-examinations of old cases have been made. These figures are given in greater detail below:—

NEW CASES.	IN RELATION TO SCHOOL AGE.		
	Under	Of	Over
Non-Tuberculous	...	4	—
Tuberculous	...	5	—
RE-EXAMINATIONS.			
Non-Tuberculous	...	14	25
Tuberculous	...	—	12

Table I. shows the cases on the clinic register arranged in disease categories and age groups. The numbers of cases discharged and the reasons for discharge are shown also.

Of the 31 cases which have been on the register during the year not one has been admitted to hospital for treatment, but one case attended for the application of a plaster of Paris splint.

Since no Orthopædic Clinic is complete without a Massage and Remedial Exercise Department, arrangements have been made for such a necessity in the gymnasium at the Leasowe Children's Hospital. Twice weekly sessions are held.

An average of six cases per month have attended and 229 treatments have been given. Seven new cases have been referred and six cases discharged on completion of treatment.

Table II. shows an analysis of these cases classified into disease and age groups, with the attendances of each group. By this means the proportion of the work devoted to each group can be deduced.

It cannot be said that the ascertainment of cases for this Orthopædic Clinic is good. Cases are referred by the Child Welfare Department and the Health Nurses, but apart from the enthusiasm of one Head Master the School Medical Services do not appear to have recognised the existence of such a clinic. The local Practitioners send cases, mostly fractures, and in this respect the Clinic acts as the Out-Patient Department of a Children's and a General Hospital.

It would be thought that in an area such as Moreton there would be a greater number of cases than is shown if all avenues of ascertainment were explored efficiently.

T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Orthopædic Surgeon.

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining December, 1927. In relation to School age.			New Cases 1928. In relation to School age.			Remaining December, 1928. In relation to School age.			Discharged.						
	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Cured	Relieved.	Over age—relieved.	Left District.	Refused treatment.	Unsuitable.	Died.
Infantile Paralysis..	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rickets .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis .. ..	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities—																
Congenital .. ..	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired .. ..	4	2	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diagnosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	8	10	—	4	9	—	4	13	—	6	2	—	2	3	1	—
	18			13			17			14						

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## MESSAGE RETURN.

TABLE 2.

Disease Categories.	Attendances.								Cases.			
	Of School Age.						Under School Age.		Over School Age.		Number of cases.	% of total cases.
	Boys			Girls			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.						
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	41	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33.3%
Spastic Paralysis .. .. .	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10%
Rickets .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	10%
Non-T.B.—do. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformities .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired Deformities .. .. .	—	—	—	83	3	—	2	—	—	—	4	46.7%
Totals .. .. .	41	18	—	151	3	—	2	—	14	—	9	—
Totals .. .. .	59			154			2		14			
Percentages .. .. .	213											
	93%						1%		6%			



### REPORT ON AN EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT IN SOMERVILLE SCHOOL.

It is a well-known fact that faulty habits of sitting, standing, etc., are soon established in children, leading, sooner or later, to deformities, such as dropped shoulders, tilted pelvis, curvature of the spine, round shoulders, flat feet, etc. In the routine of school medical examination it is impossible to see the children in their normal condition in the class rooms; so that many of these slight defects escape notice. Taking advantage of the fact that we had in the district a medical man with special experience in physical exercises and correction of deformities, with the consent of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, an experiment was commenced by which this medical man visited the schools and saw the children in the classroom. The children with faulty postural habits and minor deformities were picked out and examined, and appropriate lines of treatment in the form of remedial exercises prescribed. It must be remembered that the School Doctor sees the child only three times in his school life: on entering, leaving, and half-way between. Many of these small defects (which, if neglected, may become big defects) develop between these inspections, and many of them are, as above stated, the effects of faulty habits in the school itself. The teachers in the school in which this experiment has been tried, namely, Somerville Council School, have shown themselves exceedingly interested in this work, and are unanimous that the special exercises given to the children have, in the majority of cases, produced a marked improvement in their condition.

The *modus operandi* was as follows:—A preliminary survey of the children in their classrooms was first made, and suspected cases were selected for further examination. The parents of all the children were notified of the examination and, in the girls' cases, no examination was made without the presence of the parent and the Headmistress.

The first survey concerned (a) 450 boys, of whom 14 were selected for further examination, 12 of these being referred for remedial exercises; (b) 470 girls, of whom 52 were selected for further examination, 28 being recommended for remedial exercises; (c) 400 infants, of whom 37 were selected for further examination, 26 being recommended for remedial exercises.

The examination showed that 12 boys and 28 girls were suffering from physical and postural defects, that is, a total of 40 in one age group at one school.

In the second survey, namely, of the infants at Somerville School, 400 received preliminary examination, 45 of whom were picked out for further examination. 37 of these were actually examined and 28 marked for treatment.

The treatment consisted, as far as possible, in suitable exercises from the Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools. The treatment is supervised by teachers.

In the first survey, 16 children were referred to Dr. Martin at the Orthopædic Clinic, and all but two were examined by him. One of these was a case which had been attending the Orthopædic Clinic for some years. Of these cases three were accepted for treatment; Dr. Martin considered that the remainder could be treated at school by remedial exercises.

Of the infants, two were already in attendance at Dr. Martin's Clinic, and two others were referred to him.

Dr. Dockrell reports that during his examinations he did not refer to the school medical cards, but many children, he has been informed, have been poor in attendance at school through illness.

It will be seen that out of 400 children examined at the Infants' School, 26, or just under seven per cent., were recommended for special remedial exercises.

Of the 920 boys and girls examined, 40 were picked out for treatment, of whom one was already under treatment, *i.e.*, 4.3 per cent. of those examined.

Of the 68 marked for treatment, seven required treatment at the Orthopædic Clinic, the remainder being dealt with by remedial exercises, *with great benefit to the children.*

The net result of the examination is as follows:—

(1) Preliminary survey of 450 boys, 470 girls,	
400 infants .....	1,320
(2) Selected for further examination, 14 boys,	
52 girls, 37 infants .....	103
(3) Recommended for Remedial Exercises	
12 boys, 28 girls, 26 infants .....	66 = 5%
(4) Referred to Orthopædic Surgeon .....	18
(5) Accepted by him .....	7 = .5%

This experiment has cost £16 16s. The results so far seem to warrant the continuation of the experiment, and it is being continued in another school. The sum of £25 has been put in the Estimates for next year for a further continuation.



## WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928.****Elementary Schools.**

TABLE I.

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

Number of Code Group Inspections	...	...	...	...	201
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1712
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1261
Leavers	...	...	...	...	982
Total					†3955

Number of other Routine Inspections ... .. —

**(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Special Inspections—Boys	...	...	215
„ „ „ „ Girls	...	...	213
			*428
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	606
Total			1034

\*Does not include employment cases.

† Includes figures of newly adopted "Moreton Area," as also subsequent tables.

TABLE II.

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL  
INSPECTION, Year Ended December 31st, 1928.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
<b>Malnutrition</b> ... ..	3	1	3	—
<b>Uncleanliness—</b> See Table IV., Group V.				
<b>Skin—</b>				
Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	10	—	15	3
Body ... ..	3	—	1	—
Scabies ... ..	1	—	2	—
Impetigo ... ..	35	—	5	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ... ..	33	1	9	—
<b>Eye—</b>				
Blepharitis ... ..	22	4	—	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	1	1	2	—
Keratitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ... ..	2	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	—	1	—	—
Defective Vision ... ..	164	217	248	8
Squint ... ..	17	37	4	—
Other conditions ... ..	21	1	5	3
<b>Ear—</b>				
Defective Hearing ... ..	12	15	5	—
Otitis Media ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	21	31	2	1
<b>Nose and Throat—</b>				
Enlarged Tonsils ... ..	16	78	4	1
Adenoids ... ..	—	8	1	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	5	1	3	3
Other conditions ... ..	4	3	5	6
<b>Enlarged Cervical Glands</b> (Non-Tubercular) ... ..	13	1	3	—



TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
<b>Defective Speech</b> ... ..	8	24	—	—
<b>Teeth—</b>				
(Dental Diseases) ... ..	265	—	—	—
<b>Heart and Circulation—</b>				
Heart Disease—				
Organic ... ..	—	22	1	—
Functional ... ..	1	2	—	1
Anaemia ... ..	19	99	—	—
Other Defects ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Lungs—</b>				
Bronchitis ... ..	2	27	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases ... ..	1	3	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>				
Pulmonary—				
Definite ... ..	5	—	2	—
Suspected ... ..	7	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands ... ..	2	3	—	—
Spine ... ..	—	1	—	—
Hip ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	3	—	—	1
Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	1	1	—	—
<b>Nervous System—</b>				
Epilepsy ... ..	3	—	2	—
Chorea ... ..	5	2	4	1
Other conditions ... ..	7	5	—	—
<b>Deformities—</b>				
Rickets ... ..	3	14	1	—
Spinal Curvature ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	11	7	1	—
<b>Other defects &amp; Diseases</b> ...	81	17	56	12

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—484

TABLE II.—Continued.

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

(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
<b>Code Groups—</b>			
Entrants ... ..	1712	179	10.4
Intermediates ... ..	1261	161	12.7
Leavers ... ..	982	144	14.6
Total (Code Groups) ...	3955	484	12.2
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.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Number of Inspections	3,469	3,485	3,883	3,724	4,383
DISEASED CONDITIONS—	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
External Eye Diseases	28 (0.8)	17 (0.4)	18 (0.4)	24 (0.6)	27 (0.6)
Defective Vision and Squint .....	411 (11.8)	402 (11.5)	331 (8.5)	382 (10.2)	433 (9.8)
Ear Disease or Defect..	37 (1.0)	34 (0.9)	27 (0.7)	35 (0.9)	40 (0.9)
Throat & Nose Defects	25 (0.7)	16 (0.4)	56 (1.4)	26 (0.7)	38 (0.8)
Diseases of Heart and Circulation .....	38 (1.0)	33 (0.9)	26 (0.6)	19 (0.5)	21 (0.4)
Lung Disease Non-Tubercular ...	11 (0.3)	17 (0.4)	7 (0.2)	4 (0.1)	3 (0.06)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9 (0.4)	10 (0.2)	9 (0.2)	17 (0.4)	21 (0.4)
Malnutrition.....	11 (0.3)	3 (0.08)	2 (0.05)	5 (0.13)	6 (0.13)
Skin Diseases .....	63 (1.8)	69 (1.9)	82 (2.1)	87 (2.3)	114 (2.6)



TABLE III.

### RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA, 1928.

							Boys Girls Total		
<b>Blind (including Partially Blind).</b>									
(1)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind—								
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..						4	2	6
	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 other School or Institution ... ..						—	—	—
<b>Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially Deaf).</b>									
(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 ... ..						3	3	6
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..						—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..						—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..						—	—	—
(2)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf—								
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..						—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..						—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..						—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..						—	—	—

Boys Girls Total

**Mentally Defective.**

Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority—

Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—

Feeble-minded	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Imbeciles	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Idiots	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

**Epileptics.**

Suffering from severe Epilepsy—

Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
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	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

**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	...	2	2	4
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	6	6	12
At Other Institutions	...	1	—	1
At no School or Institution	...	—	—	—



Delicate Children (e.g., pre or latent Tuberculosis,  
Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)—

At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	...	24	40 64
At other Institutions	...	...	1	7 8
At no School or Institution	...	...	—	1 1

Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—

At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	5	6	11
At Public Elementary Schools	...	15	12	27
At other Institutions	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	1	—	1

Crippled Children (other than those with active  
Tuberculosis diseases), e.g., Children suffering  
from Paralysis, etc., and including those  
with severe heart disease—

At Certified Hospital Schools	...	1	—	1
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	...	7	9	16
At Public Elementary Schools	...	65	66	131
At other Institutions	...	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	...	4	1	5
At Secondary Schools	...	6	9	15

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACINATED  
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys ....2094	621	360	150	408	3	1542	552
Girls ....1861	563	345	130	355	4	1397	464
Total ...3955	1184	705	280	763	7	2939	1016

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN  
DURING 1928.**Group I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.**

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children Treated.		
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
<b>Skin—</b>			
Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	40	1	41
Body ... ..	42	—	42
Scabies ... ..	24	3	27
Impetigo ... ..	168	2	170
Minor Injuries ... ..	131	13	144
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	252	8	260
<b>Ear Disease</b> (Otorrhoea) ... ..	60	4	64
<b>Eye Disease</b> (External and other) ... ..	56	6	62
<b>Miscellaneous</b> ... ..	134	51	185

**Group II.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.**

\*\*\* (Excluding Minor Eye Defects in Group I.).

## Submitted to Refraction—

Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital) ... ..	289
By Private Practitioner or Hospital ... ..	6
Otherwise ... ..	—
	295

For whom Glasses were prescribed ... ..	245
For whom Glasses were provided ... ..	245
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses ... ..	—
Received other Forms of Treatment ... ..	—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary ... ..	44
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) ... ..	68
By Private Practitioner or Hospital ... ..	3
	71

Received other forms of Treatment ... ..	—
--	---



TABLE IV.—Continued.

**Group IV.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.**

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1928.

Inspected by Dentist—

Routine Age Groups.	{	Age 5 years	...	...	...	—	Total 3435	
		" 6 "	...	...	...	569		
		" 7 "	...	...	...	520		
		" 8 "	...	...	...	576		
		" 9 "	...	...	...	414		
		" 10 "	...	...	...	377		
		" 11 "	...	...	...	359		
		" 12 "	...	...	...	291		
		" 13 "	...	...	...	284		
		" 14 "	...	...	...	105		
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	
Grand Total							...	3685
<hr/>								
Referred for Treatment		...	...	...	...	2213		
*Specials	...	...	...	...	...	250		
							<hr/>	2463
Actually Treated		...	...	...	...	1423		
*Specials	...	...	...	...	...	250		
							<hr/>	1673
Retreated (result of periodical examination)							...	551

\* Includes 35 cases from the Secondary Schools.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

**PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN.**

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	35
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment...	...	527
Total	...	562
<hr/>		
Total number of attendances made by children	...	3275
Number of Permanent Teeth—		
Extracted	...	550
Filled	...	1034
Number of Temporary Teeth—		
Extracted	...	1666
Filled	...	70
Total number of Fillings	...	1104
Total number of Extractions	...	2216
*Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	...	397
Number of Other Operations—		
Permanent	...	97
Temporary	...	83
*Nitrous Oxide.		



**Group V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(1) Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	9.3
(2) Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	17,349
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	486
(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 1928.**

School.	Percentage found Verminous.		
	Infants.	Girls.	Boys.
St. Paul's .....	4.5%	12.5%	1.6%
St. Joseph's .....	5.0%	10.0%	1.0%
Riverside (Council) .....	5.4%	12.5%	5.5%
Somerville (Council) .....	5.0%	10.0%	2.0%
Poulton (Council) .....	5.0%	8.0%	2.0%
St. George's Road (Council) .....	2.0%	12.0%	1.0%
Vaughan Road (Council) .....	1.4%	8.5%	—
St. James's, Egerton Street .....	2.0%	9.0%	1.0%
St. James's, Magazine Lane .....	10.0%	8.0%	1.0%
SS. Peter and Paul .....	10.0%	2.5%	—
Central (Council) .....	—	6.0%	2.3%
Manor Road (Council) .....	5.6%	3.4%	5.1%
St. Alban's .....	10.0%	6.0%	1.0%
Church Street (Council) .....	8.5%	6.4%	2.3%
Egerton Grove .....	7.3%	16.7%	3.6%

# MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1928.

## Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

### RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

#### (A) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Age Group Inspections ... .. 81

Age Groups.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	Under 12	...	...	225	160	385
Intermediates	{ 12	...	...	145	93	} 799
	{ 13	...	...	164	133	
	{ 14	...	...	152	112	
Leavers	{ — 15	...	...	130	107	} 379
	{ Over 15	...	...	71	71	
Totals	...	...	...	887	676	1563

Number of other Routine Inspections ... .. —

#### (B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ... .. 7  
 Number of Re-Inspections ... .. —  
 Total ... .. 7



(A) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.  
**RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
 THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
<b>Malnutrition</b> ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Skin—</b>				
Ringworm—Head ... ..	—	—	—	—
Body ... ..	—	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ... ..	13	17	—	—
<b>Teeth—</b>				
Decayed (4 or less) ... ..	60	—	—	—
" (over 4) ... ..	2	—	—	—
Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ... ..	61	107	—	—
<b>Nose and Throat—</b>				
Enlarged Tonsils only	1	20	—	1
Adenoids only ... ..	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	5	1	—	—
<b>Enlarged Cervical Glands—</b>				
Non-Tubercular ... ..	3	3	—	—
<b>Eye—</b>				
Blepharitis ... ..	3	2	—	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	1	—	—	—
Keratitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ... ..	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	1	1	—	—
Ptosis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	102	274	2	—
Squint ... ..	5	5	—	—
Colour Sense ... ..	—	2	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	2	4	—	—
<b>Ear—</b>				
Defective Hearing ... ..	6	10	—	—
Otitis Media ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ... ..	—	5	—	—
<b>Defective Speech—</b>	9	2	—	—
<b>Thorax (Shape &amp; Development)</b> ... ..	1	2	—	—
Carried forward ...	276	455	2	1

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Brought forward ...	276	455	2	1
<b>Heart and Circulation—</b>				
Heart Disease—				
Organic ... ..	—	15	—	—
Functional ... ..	—	8	—	—
Anaemia ... ..	15	34	—	—
Other Defects ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Lungs—</b>				
Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>				
Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	—	—
" Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands ... ..	—	—	—	—
Spine ... ..	—	—	—	—
Hip ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Nervous System</b>				
Headache ... ..	2	8	—	—
Signs of Overstrain ...	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	—
Chorea... ..	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases ... ..	3	4	—	—
<b>Digestion or Constipation—</b>				
Other Conditions ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Deformities and Defects—</b>				
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ... ..	1	—	—	—
Flat Foot ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Deformities or Defects... ..	25	21	4	—
<b>Catamenia</b> ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	324	546	6	1



TABLE II.—Continued.

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

(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Entrants ... ..	385	38	9·8
Intermediates ... ..	799	111	13·8
Leavers ... ..	379	44	11·6
Total ... ..	1563	193	12·3
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, 1928.**

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils Treated.		
	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<b>Skin—</b>			
Ringworm—Head ... ..	—	—	—
Body ... ..	1	—	1
Scabies ... ..	—	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	—	—	—
Minor Injuries ... ..	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Ear—</b>			
Otitis Media, etc. ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Eye—</b>			
External and other ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Orthopaedic Treatment</b> ... ..	5	—	5
<b>Miscellaneous</b> ... ..	4	—	4

**Group II.—Treatment of Visual Defects.**

<b>Submitted to Reraction—</b>			
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	...	49	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital...	...	36	
Otherwise	...	—	
			85
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme	48	
were prescribed	(b) Otherwise	36	
			84
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme	48	
were provided	(b) Otherwise	36	
			84
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	...	—	
Received other forms of Treatment	...	—	
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	...	1	

**Group III.— Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

<b>Received Operative Treatment—</b>			
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	...	*2	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	...	1	
			3
Received other forms of Treatment	...	—	

\* Included in Elementary School Statistics.



## 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 ... ..	*35	51	86

\* Included in the Elementary School Statistics.

## Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

Only Elementary Schools come under this arrangement.

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED  
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys .... 887	237	227	115	126	—	705	182
Girls .... 676	174	174	95	91	1	535	141
Total ...1563	411	401	210	217	1	1240	323