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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 1929

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 Royal 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.

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

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE
WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1929.

Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. WRIGHT.

ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.
MR. COUNCILLOR T. BURROWS.
COUNCILLOR REV. W. GRIFFIN.
MR. COUNCILLOR N. LARSEN.
MR. COUNCILLOR R. LEYLAND.
MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.
MR. COUNCILLOR J. MEADOWS.
MR. COUNCILLOR F. S. MOLE.
MR. COUNCILLOR L. E. THOMAS.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. B. TODD.

AND

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(MR. ALDERMAN A. WRIGLEY, B.A., J.P.)

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1929.

Chairman :

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

Vice-Chairman:

MRS. COUNCILLOR F. G. McFALL.

COUNCILLOR REV. W. GRIFFIN.
MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. HALL.
MR. COUNCILLOR W. HOLDSWORTH.
MR. COUNCILLOR R. LEYLAND.
MR. COUNCILLOR W. B. MILLWARD.
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, 1929.

Area in Acres	{ Wallasey 3,408 Moreton 1,366 Bidston 593 }	5,367	} 7,719
Extra area of Wallasey, including River and Foreshore	.. ..	.. ..	1,619	
Extra area of Moreton, including River and Foreshore	.. ..	.. ..	733	
Census Population, June, 1921 (Wallasey only)	.. ..	.. ..	90,809	
Estimated Population, June, 1929 (Registrar General's)	.. ..	.. ..	101,300	
Number of Persons per house at time of 1921 Census (Wallasey)	.. ..	.. ..	4.59	
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st, 1929	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	*24,459
Number of Empty Houses, December 31st, 1929	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	626
Rateable Value, 1928-29	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	£856,121
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	£3,249
Registrar-General's standardizing factor for Age and Sex distribution (1925)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.989
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13.8
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11.8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50.0
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.7
Total Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	(under 1 year 3 .. (1 to 2 years —) ..)			} 3
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhoea) per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.14
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.72
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (excluding Phthisis)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.18

* See Housing &c. Statistics.

Public Health Department,
March, 1930.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Twenty-second Annual Report on the health of the Borough. Next year I shall have to review the health conditions of the Borough for the five years ending December 31st, 1930. This Report, therefore, is almost entirely statistical. There are, however, one or two matters on which comment is necessary.

I am happy to be able to report that the mortality statistics for 1929 are of an exceptionally favourable character. According to the provisional Returns of the Registrar-General recently issued, the Wallasey figures come out exceedingly well, especially having regard to the increased mortality general throughout the country in the early part of the year. The General Death Rate for Wallasey is given by him as 11.5, this rate being the eleventh lowest in the list of 107 great towns. The Infantile Mortality Rate is given as 46 per thousand births, being the sixth lowest rate of 107 great towns. None of the five towns having a lower rate has a population of 100,000. In two of them the rate is 45, in two 44, and in one 43. The corresponding Death and Infant Mortality Rates for last year were lower, viz., 10.6 and 39.0 respectively, but the increases are accounted for entirely by the increased deaths in the first quarter of the year. The number of deaths for the year was 153 more than for 1928, 144 of the excess deaths occurred in the first quarter. The infant deaths for the year were 14 more than in 1928; nine of them occurred in the first quarter. The Birth Rate is 13.8, which is slightly below that of the previous year (14.1). There were no deaths from Typhoid or Scarlet, and only one death from Diphtheria. This record is equalled by one town only, namely, Oxford.

To some people, both inside and outside the Council, these figures appear to be of little or no importance. They say that "Wallasey ought to have low rates; it has the sea on two sides; it is wind-swept; these natural conditions make it healthy." These advantages from a health point of view are obvious, but they are not advantages which have accrued to Wallasey within the last 20 years. They have always existed. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that when people become more closely packed on certain areas of land—in other words, when a place becomes urbanised—the rates of mortality tend to go up. There are very few places which have become urbanised more rapidly than Wallasey, as the Census Returns show. The mortality rates in Wallasey ought, therefore, to have increased in spite of the natural advantages, but, on the other hand, those mortality rates which are usually taken as a basis on which to form a judgment on the healthiness or otherwise of a town

have rapidly fallen in the last 25 years. The following Comparative Table is illuminative in this respect.

	Year 1904	Year 1929
Population	57,000	101,300
General Death rate per 1000 of population ...	16.03	R.G.'s figures { 11.5 46
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000 births ...	157.9	
Diarhæa and Enteritis Mortality rate per 1000 births	35.1	Nil
Zymotic Death rate (excluding Diarrhæa) per 1000 persons	1.7	0.14
Scarlet Fever—		
Attack rate per 1000 persons	4.70	1.6
Mortality „ „	0.14	Nil
Typhoid Fever—		
Attack rate per 1000 persons	0.69	0.05
Mortality „ „	0.12	Nil
Diphtheria—		
Attack rate per 1000 persons	0.90	0.40
Mortality „ „	0.21	0.01
Phthisis—		
Attack rate per 1000 persons ...	Figures not available.	
Mortality „ „	0.89	0.72

Clearly, something has happened, not only to counteract the effects of urbanisation, but to render more powerful the influence of the natural advantageous conditions which Wallasey possesses. What is it that has happened? No one can deny that the cumulative effect of all health activities of the Council, now wisely concentrated in one Committee of the Council for the first time, has been the predominant factor in bringing this about. These reduced mortality figures should, in fact, appear on the credit side of the account when Expenditure on health projects is being considered.

It is a common criticism that now-a-days "people are inspected to death." There may be examples in which none too tactful administration affords some ground for this criticism, but in Wallasey itself we have an example which illustrates where the absence of inspection and administration will lead us.

A very satisfactory feature in this year's report is the Infantile Mortality rate for illegitimate children. Formerly this rate used to be twice or three times as great as that obtaining for legitimate children. Last year it was only slightly above the legitimate rate.

Great progress has been made with regard to clearing up the mess at Moreton. The position has been greatly clarified by the two decisions

of the Ministry of Health with regard to Closing Orders. All the appeals heard up to date, 49 (with the exception of one relating to a Marquee in respect of which the Council really withdrew) have been dismissed. Since Closing Orders are made on the same grounds in every case, in view of the decisions already given it is difficult to see how any of the appeals in future can be successful. This also appears to be the opinion of a large number of owners of these dwellings in Moreton. Following upon the dismissal of the appeals, several of these gentlemen approached the Corporation with a view to coming to terms. After much discussion a satisfactory form of agreement was arrived at by which 50 per cent. of the houses on their lands will be demolished by the end of 1931, and the remainder cleared off by the end of 1933. Those that remain will be dealt with by Closing Orders, and the period of their disappearance will depend solely on the length of time it takes to inspect, measure up, and present to the Committee the necessary particulars. Within a much less period of time than was at one time thought possible, these temporary dwellings will have completely disappeared, and Moreton will, it is to be hoped, rapidly develop on well thought-out lines, and the blot on the landscape caused by these unsightly dwellings will be removed.

I would specially draw attention to page 52 et seq. of this Report dealing with the improvement in the Milk Supply of this town. There is no doubt that the Veterinary Officer has thrown himself with great enthusiasm into this work, and the results are not only gratifying to himself, but must be reflected in the improvement in the health of the people.

During the year the extension to the Administration Block at Mill Lane Hospital was opened, thereby giving much better accommodation for the staff. The Infectious Disease Hospital at Mill Lane is a very well equipped hospital. Owing to the low incidence of infectious disease in Wallasey of recent years the number of patients treated therein has been much less than its capacity, but the position may change at any moment. As Sir George Newman has repeatedly pointed out, an Infectious Hospital is a form of insurance. It is hoped in the near future that some means will be taken whereby diseases, other than Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid, will be admitted, e.g., Pneumonia or Heart cases, but before that is done the public will need to be educated to overcome their prejudice against allowing the admission of non-infectious cases to an Infectious Diseases Hospital. The risk of cross-infection is very slight indeed.

To some, who do not think deeply, the work of the Health Department, appears to be in many directions unnecessary, but there is no difficulty in proving to the enquiring man with an open mind that all the work recorded in this Report 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 but the members of the Committees dealing with health matters for the consideration and

support they have invariably given to me, and I should be failing in my duty if I did not, at the same time, take this, the only opportunity which is given to me, of thanking all those who are associated with me in health work for their valuable support. No Chief Official could have a more efficient or loyal staff, and I very much appreciate their hearty co-operation.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

(including added Areas.),

Area (acres), 7,719 (see page 4).

Population (1921 Census), 90,809. Estimated June, 1929, R.G.'s estimate, 101,300.

Number of inhabited houses (Dec. 31st, 1929), 24,459.

Number of empty houses (Dec. 31st, 1929), 626.

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

Rateable value—£856,121.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3,249.

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) ..	719	611	1330	
(Illegitimate) ..	41	29	70	
	—	—	—	
	760	640	Total 1400	Birth Rate..13·8

Deaths—1203. Death Rate—11·8

Excess of Births over Deaths—197.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—8.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages)—5.

„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—3.

The Diarrhoea deaths occurred as follows:—

2 in First Quarter of year. Transfers.

— in Second Quarter of year.

— in Third Quarter of year.

1 in Fourth Quarter of year. Transfer.

N.B.—There were **NO** deaths from Diarrhoea in Wallasey itself and all three of the above were transferred to the Borough the children having died outside the district.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—5, viz. :

From sepsis, 1. From other causes, 4.

Deaths of infants under one year of age .. { Legitimate—66 } 70
 .. { Illegitimate—4 }

„ „ „ „ .. per 1,000 births—50·0

Legitimate rate—49·0 Illegitimate Rate—57·1, each per 1,000 births.

No. of Stillbirths—74 (47 M. 27 F), 5 of which (3 M, 2 F) were illegitimate.

8.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (INCLUDING CERTAIN NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES MARKED *)
DURING THE YEAR,

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths all Ages	Deaths at Ages under.											65 & over
				1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	65
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	41	34	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	179	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
* Do. Pyrexia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	99	77	73	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	10	19	18	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	..	19	..	5	..	3	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Measles .....	..	10	8	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	117	..	109	13	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	3	8	5	29
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
* Other Admissions .....	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	522	243	213	14	12	7	4	1	5	3	8	13	30	24	47
															45

RATIO OF UN-NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES TO NOTIFIED CASES.

In sixteen 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 1929.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.		DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT														Total Deaths in Institutions in the Borough whether of residents or non-residents.	DEATHS IN THE WARDS.																DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																
	M.	F.	All Ages	Under 1	Under 2	Under 3	Under 4	Under 5	Under 10	Under 15	Under 20	Under 25	Under 35	Under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																	
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	582 5	611 4	1193 9	68 2	18 ..	9 ..	9 ..	1 ..	11 ..	13 ..	11 ..	18 ..	58 1	72 1	324 2	581 3	164 ..	103 1	83 ..	96 ..	79 ..	85 ..	79 ..	98 ..	89 ..	85 ..	70 ..	66 ..	85 ..	71 ..	29 ..	32 ..	43 ..																	
1. Enteric Fever ..	587	615	1202	70	18	9	9	1	11	13	11	18	59	73	326	584	164	104	83	96	80	85	79	98	91	87	70	66	86	73	29	32	43																	
2. Small-pox																	
3. Measles ..	7	1	8	1	4	3																	
4. Scarlet Fever																	
5. Whooping Cough ..	3	2	5	3	1																	
6. Diphtheria and Croup	2	2	1																	
7. Influenza ..	28	44	72	2	2	..	2	5	8	18	34	4	7	5	2	3	7	5	9	7	4	8	1	7	6	1																
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1																	
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	..	1	1	1																	
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory System ..	42	31	73	1	1	4	10	19	18	18	2	12	..	2	6	3	6	7	13	9	3	3	6	6	2	1	3	3																	
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	9	10	19	..	5	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	2	2	22	2	2	2	..	2	3	3	..	1	2	2																	
12. Cancer (Malignant Diseases) ..	68	66	134	1	8	61	64	10	13	6	8	12	9	12	10	8	10	7	9	9	8	5	3	5																
13. Rheumatic Fever ..	1	1	2	1	..	1																	
14. Diabetes ..	5	9	14	6	8	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2																	
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	27	42	69	3	2	19	45	7	8	5	7	8	9	5	1	2	6	4	5	5	2																
16. Heart Disease ..	116	151	267	2	1	..	1	3	..	1	3	12	69	175	17	25	15	28	20	18	17	18	16	19	14	14	22	18	9	7	7																	
17. Arterio Sclerosis ..	27	33	60	9	31	2	4	6	7	5	3	4	6	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1																	
18. Bronchitis ..	26	22	48	2	1	1	13	30	1	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	2	5	2	2	4	2	..	1	2																	
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	49	43	92	13	3	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	4	8	24	32	18	11	6	6	7	4	7	4	9	6	8	5	6	6	1	3	3																	
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	5	5	10	1	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	1																	
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	7	4	11	6	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	..	1																	
22. Diarrhoea ..	4	2	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2																
23. Appendicitis ..	1	5	6	2	1	1	2	..	2	1	1																
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	..	2	1	1	2																
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	30	26	56	1	4	24	26	7	3	2	6	1	5	3	7	2	2	2	3	5	6	2	2	5																
26. Puerperal Sepsis	4	4	3	1	..	4	2	1	..	1																	
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	2	2	2	1	..	1																
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ..	20	13	33	32	1	8	3	1	1	1	3	5	..	4	4	2	2	3	1	2																	
29. Suicide ..	5	5	10	2	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2																
30. Other Deaths from Violence ..	20	12	32	2	..	2	1	4	2	11	10	18	4	2	1	3	..	3	2	4	3	2	..	4	1	1	1	1																
31. Other Defined Diseases ..	83	79	162	12	1	2	4	1	4	10	5	37	86	19	19	22	10	8	9	10	15	13	18	3	10	6	7	3	4	5																	
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	1	..	1	1																	
TOTALS ..	587	615	1202	70	18	9	9	1	11	13	11	18	59	73	326	584	164	104	83	96	80	85	79	98	91	87	70	66	86	73	29	32	43																	

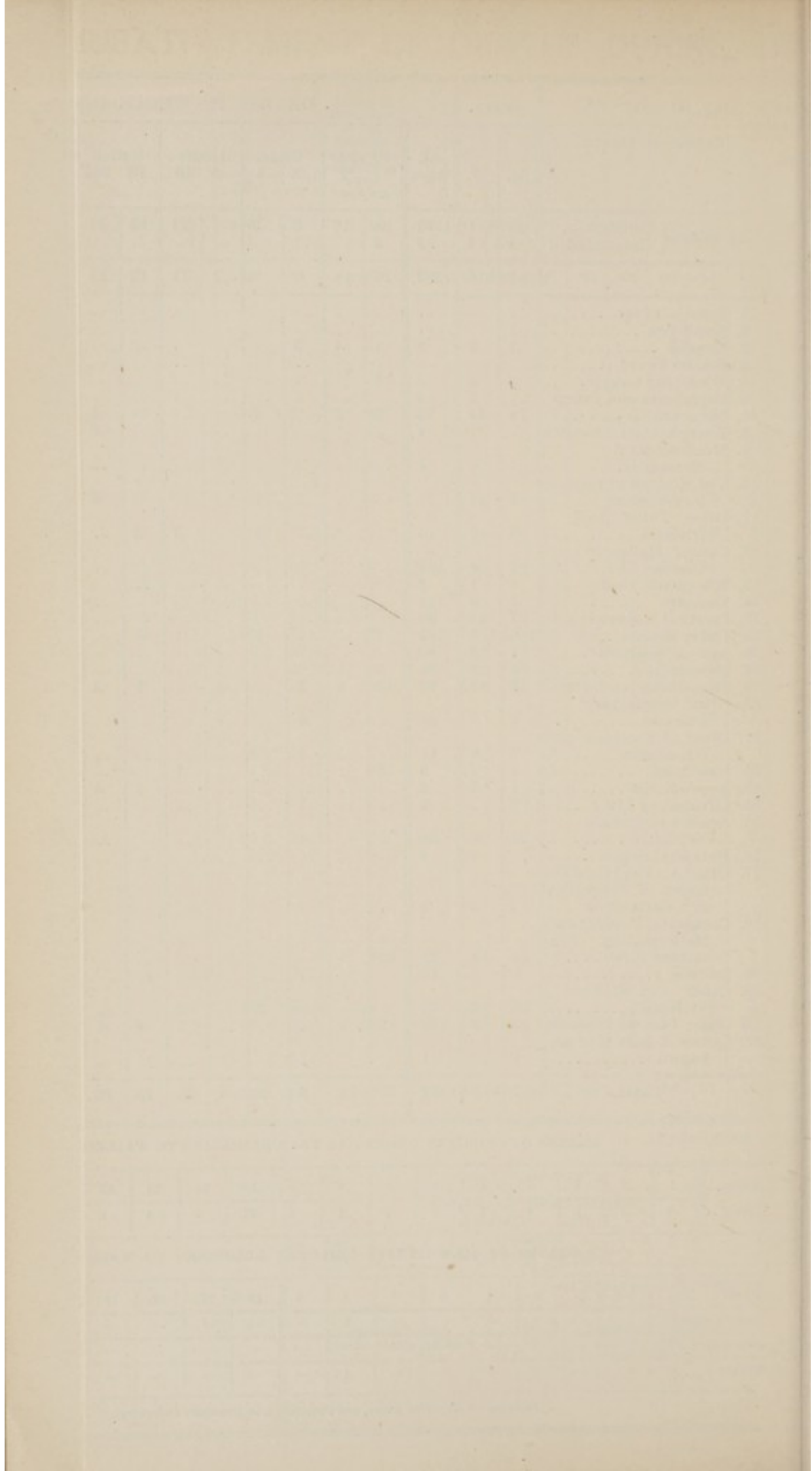
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR BELONGING TO WALLASEY.																	Total
Wards ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
TOTALS ..	6	3	3	4	1	1	7	7	4	11	2	4	2	1	9	1	70

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN BELONGING TO WALLASEY.																	Total
Wards ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Under 1 year ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Over 1 year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

CAUSES OF ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS.																	Total	
NO.	CAUSE OF DEATH				AGE				PLACE OF DEATH									
101	Congenital Heart Disease				4 days				88, Liscard Road									224
427	Premature Birth				1 hour				Home									
484	Inanition				22 days				Home									
189	Congenital Syphilis				1 hour				Home									

NUMBER OF INQUESTS ON																	Total	
Residents (all ages) ..				Legitimate Children—				Illegitimate Children—										
65				Under 1 year ..				Under 1 year ..										16
14				Over 1 year ..				Over 1 year ..										

DEATHS OUTSIDE WALLASEY—Not in Public Institutions																	Total
INWARD TRANSFERS ..																	57
TRANSFERABLE DEATHS IN WALLASEY of Non-Residents ..																	57
OUTWARD TRANSFERS ..																	57



4.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Wallasey	Moreton	Totals
Cases notified	3	..	3
Treated at Home	3	..	..
„ Hospital .. ..	..	..	..
Vision Unimpaired	3	..	..
„ Impaired .. ..	..	..	..
Total Blindness .. ..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..

None of these were in the practice of Midwives.

5.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There were no special causes during the year.

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.

Home Helps.—For several years past arrangements have been made with the Liverpool Women's Service Bureau under which Home Helps are sent to certain Wallasey cases. As and from 1929 an Annual Grant will be paid to the Bureau towards the cost of providing such Helps.

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 :
Mill Lane Hospital. | One block, 22 beds, for advanced and observation cases. |
| 3. Highfield Maternity Home :
Mill Lane. | 10 Beds. |
| 5. Child Welfare Centre :
New Street. | 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. |

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. | Until March 31st, 1930, Wallasey remains part of the Birkenhead Poor Law Union. Cases are admitted from this Borough as necessity requires. |

9. Cheshire Joint Sanatorium : 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/-.
10. Smallpox Hospital, Fazakerly ; Since October 1st, 1928, 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.

8.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

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

1. Child Welfare Centre :
New Street. Officially opened Jan. 2nd, 1919. Clinics are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2-0 p.m. Mainly consultative ; only the very slightest treatment is given. (In September, 1928, the Wednesday Clinic was discontinued to allow of the holding of a weekly session at Moreton). There are also eight cots for infants under 1 year. Arrangements have been made whereby dental treatment is given to selected cases of expectant and nursing mothers requiring same.
2. Child Welfare Centre :
Moreton Cross. Premises officially opened July 27th, 1928. Weekly Sessions, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. Thursdays (Since September, 1928).
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 :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every morning (except Wednesdays) and every Wednesday evening. |
| 7. Tuberculosis Clinic :
Moreton. | Held at Leasowe Children's Hospital first and third Wednesdays, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m. |
| 8. Venereal Diseases Clinic :
Mill Lane Hospital. | Open every Wednesday 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. ; every Friday 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. for Males ; and every Monday, 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. for Females.
Patients unable to attend at these times can make other arrangements with the Doctor.
Cases may attend between 6 and 7 p.m. any weekday for irrigation purposes. |
| 9. Artificial Light Treatment
Clinic, Mill Lane Hospital. | 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 :

In September 1928 an Austin Ambulance for the removal of infectious cases was purchased. A Morris Delivery Van was also purchased at same time for disinfected clothing, bedding etc.

(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.	..	182	10
Enquiries re Still-born Children	.. ..	14	7
Other Enquiries	.. .. .	52	—
		—	—
Total Visits paid under the Midwives Act	..	248	17
		—	—

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)	.. .. .	132	49
Notifications of Still-births	.. ..	14	—
Notifications of Laying out Dead	.. ..	1	—
Notifications of Artificial feeding	.. ..	3	—
Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	.. .. .	—	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives		—	—
Cases of other Infectious Disease notified by Midwives	.. .. .	—	—

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 181 cases mentioned above :—

					<i>Wallasey</i>	<i>Moreton</i>
Feebleness of infant	..	..	..	..	3	3
Protracted labour	..	..	..	..	9	6
Retained Placenta	..	..	..	..	—	3
Instrumental Aid	..	..	..	..	9	—
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	13	3
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	5	4
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	3	—
Laceration of Perineum	..	..	..	..	44	8
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	—	—
Placenta Praevia	..	..	..	..	3	—
Inflamed Eyelids	..	..	..	..	6	6
Abnormal Presentation	..	..	..	..	13	1
Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	9	2
Abortion	..	..	..	..	1	2
Uterine Inertia	..	..	..	..	6	5
General Weakness	..	..	..	..	1	—
Various other causes	..	..	..	..	7	6
					132	49

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Address	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Notice of intention to cease practice	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Removal from District	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

There are 61 Midwives on the Roll, 58 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 371.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-Natal.

				1929 compared with 1928
New cases dealt with	..	..	404	.. 432
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	1472	..	1382	..

Highfield Maternity Home.

	1929 compared with 1928		
Number of patients admitted	.. 204	..	200
.. delivered by Midwives	.. 118	..	120
.. delivered by Doctors	.. 86	..	80
.. of Cases of Puerperal Fever	—	..	1
.. of Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	2	..	2
.. of Cases of Ophthalmia	.. —	..	1
.. Maternal Deaths	.. —	..	—
.. Infant Deaths	.. 3	..	3
.. Stillbirths	.. 4	..	6

Child Welfare Centre, New Street.

	1929 compared with 1928		
Cases in at Jan. 1, 1929	.. 7	..	3
New cases admitted during the year	34	..	36
Cases discharged during the year..	36	..	30
Cases fatal during the year	.. —	..	2
Cases in at Dec. 31 .. ..	.. 5	..	7

(In addition 2 nursing mothers were admitted for re-establishment of breast feeding).

Child Welfare Clinics.

	New Street	Moreton	Totals
Infants on books at Jan. 1st.	3,895	.. 68	.. 3,963
New cases during the year ..	426	.. 140	.. 566
Removed from books do. ..	466	.. 108	.. 574
On books at Dec. 31st ..	3855	.. 100	.. 3,955
Percentage of total births attending	30.4	.. 10	.. 40.4
Attendants of Infants ..	4,525	.. 1564	.. 4,931

Visits, References, &c.

	Wallasey	Moreton	Total
First visits <i>re</i> registered births	1,015	187	1,202
Revisits	5,705	1,199	6,904
Visits <i>re</i> still-births	5	6	11
Visits <i>re</i> ophthalmia cases ..	75	—	75
Visits <i>re</i> puerperal cases ..	2	—	2
Visits to Maternity Centre ..	315	97	412
First visits to homes <i>re</i> expectant mothers	473	48	521
Re-visits	94	14	108
First visits to homes <i>re</i> infants attending the Centre	*350	72	422
Re-visits	*118	425	543
Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths	* 35	6	41
Visits to all children, 1 to 5 years ..	2,967	521	3,488

*Included in figures *re* Registered Births.

	Wallasey	Moreton	Total
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Diarrhœa	48	48	48
„ Measles	402	88	490
„ Whooping Cough	43	44	87
„ Mumps	125	15	140
„ Chicken Pox	190	64	254
„ Other minor Inf. Diseases	32	68	100
References to Education Authority	482	50	532
Enquiry visits	313	212	525
References to Guardians	35	7	42
„ N.S.P.C.C.	14	6	20
„ District Nurse	1	1	2
„ Sanitary Inspectors	38	109	147
„ Other Departments	33	2	35

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 Nursing Homes on Register at January 1st, 1929 ..	23
2. No. of applications for registration	8
3. No. of registrations granted	7
4. No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration ..	1
5. No. of Homes discontinued	1
6. No. of Homes on Register at Dec. 31st, 1929	29
7. No. of visits paid during the year	59
8. No. of Appeals against Orders refusing or cancelling registration	—
9. No. of Cases in which such Orders have been—	
(a) Confirmed on appeal	—
(b) Disallowed	—
10. No. of applications for exemption from Registration ..	—
11. No. of cases in which exemption has been—	
(a) Granted	—
(b) Withdrawn	—
(c) Refused	—
12. No. of Deaths in Nursing Homes	23

PNEUMONIA.

The notifications numbered 117, of which 20 were 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. The number of deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) was 92.

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	..	..	536	Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	156
Throat Swabs	..	..	281	Diphtheria Bacilli	..	..	73
Venereal	..	..	67	Gonococci	..	..	41

- 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 115, and also 5 Gonorrhoeal specimens.

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.

No. of Persons		1929	1928
attending the Clinics		848	710
" " diagnosed Tuberculous		439	400
" " diagnosed Non-Tuberculous		206	224
" " suffering from Malnutrition		151	86
" " diagnosed cured.. ..		16	—
" " Lost sight of		11	—
" " Dead		25	—

Malnutrition cases are children, who, although ill-nourished and underweight, exhibit no signs of Tuberculosis. A considerable number of these have improved in general health and have been discharged.

	1929	1928	1927
Number of new cases	455	405	286
" " Children	245	216	147
" referred by General Practitioners	180(39%)	152(37%)	117(40%)
" Contacts	186	192	120

The number of cases is thus seen to show a very decided increase compared with the previous two years. 80 of these were from the added areas.

Of the 455 new cases, only 98 (21.5%) were definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARIES.

	Mill Lane	Leasowe	Mill Lane	Leasowe
	1929		1928	
Males	360	10	370	7
Females	294	34	385	9
Children	2,413	136	3,109	50
	<u>3,067</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>3,864</u>	<u>66</u>

A greater number of persons attended the Dispensaries, but there were fewer attendances than last year.

CONTACTS.

The number of contacts was 186 (45 adults, 141 children).
Of the **Adults** :

	1929	1928
9 were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20%	1.49%
36 No evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	80%	83.61%

Of the **Children :**

	1929	1928
1 was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	.7% ..	1.6%
2 were suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.4% ..	8.0%
49 no evidence of any disease	34.7% ..	55.2%
89 were Mal-nourished ; no evidence of Tuberculosis	63.2% ..	35.2%

The last mentioned group (Mal-nourished) are being kept under observation in order to detect the earliest signs of T.B. should that disease develop.

	Adults	Chil- dren	Babies under 1 year
Total number of contacts of all notified cases..	135	92	4
Contacts who attended for examination ..	35(26%)	60 (65%)	

In 17 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.

SPUTUM.

536 specimens were examined ; of these 261 were sent by general practitioners, and 156 contained Tubercle Bacilli.

DEATHS.

There were 73 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Death-rate of 0.72 per 1,000 of population (compared with 0.69 in the previous year) ; 53 (72%) of these died within 2 years of notification ; 7 were not notified.

34 were notified in year under review.

13	„	„	„	1928
6	„	„	„	1927
6	„	„	„	1926
1	„	„	„	1925
4	„	„	„	1924
1	„	„	„	1923
2	„	„	„	1922
3	„	„	„	1921
3	„	„	„	1920

There were 19 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.18 per 1,000 of population. Nine were not notified. Seven were notified in year under review.

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 99 notifications (55 Males, 44 Females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis + 4 cases subsequently cancelled + 7 transferred from other districts, 106 in all. Seven of the notifications were from the added area.

There were 28 cases of Non-Pulmonary disease notified (14 Males, 14 Females) + 4 cases which were cancelled + 4 transferred from other districts, i.e., 32 in all.

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Glands, neck	..	..	..	..	11
Glands, abdomen	..	..	..	..	3
Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	5 (4 adults)
Meninges	..	..	..	..	5
Kidney	..	..	..	..	2
Skin	..	..	..	..	1
Mastitis	..	..	..	..	1
				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications from General Practitioners				63	7
" " Tuberculosis Officer				23	9
" " Other sources	..			13	12
				—	—
				99	28
				—	—

75 of the notified Pulmonary Cases and 17 of the Non-Pulmonary attended the Dispensaries.

OCCUPATION OF CASES NOTIFIED 1929.

Housewives	...	...	...	28	Saleswoman	...	...	...	1
Clerks	...	...	...	16	Packer...	...	...	...	1
Labourers	...	...	...	5	Checker	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	3	Pawnbroker	...	...	...	1
Nil	...	...	...	3	Shorthand Typist	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	2	Butcher	...	...	...	1
Scholars	...	...	...	2	Errand Girl	...	...	...	1
Seafaring	...	...	...	2	Cab Driver	...	...	...	1
Domestics	...	...	...	2	Timber Merchant	...	...	...	1
Travellers	...	...	...	2	Flatman	...	...	...	1
Music Hall Artists	...	...	...	2	Plumber	...	...	...	1
Fisherman	...	...	...	1	Grave Digger	...	...	...	1
Music Teacher	...	...	...	1	Minister	...	...	...	1
Plasterer	...	...	...	1	Shop Assistant	...	...	...	1
Factory Worker	...	...	...	1	Boot Repairer	...	...	...	1
Cotton Porter	...	...	...	1	Postman	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Vendor	...	...	...	1	Joiner	...	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	...	1	Accountant	...	...	...	1
French Polisher	...	...	...	1	Telephonist	...	...	...	1
Salesman	...	...	...	1	Machinist	...	...	...	1
Chemist	...	...	...	1	Stewardess	...	...	...	1
					Manager	...	...	...	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	1	—	4	4	1	—	7	1
10	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	3
15	2	2	3	4	—	1	1	1
20	2	5	1	—	2	2	—	1
25	10	9	2	1	7	3	—	—
35	15	6	1	1	11	8	1	1
45	12	9	—	—	6	12	—	1
55	9	7	—	—	11	2	—	—
65	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—
65 and upwards ..	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	55	44	14	14	42	31	9	10

SANATORIA.

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

There are also 16 beds available for Wallasey cases at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, near Market Drayton.

MILL LANE SANATORIUM.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1929 ..	18	1	19
Admitted during 1929	55	25	80
Discharged	50	23	73
Fatal	7	—	7
Remaining December 31st, 1929 ..	16	3	19

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

	Adults.	Children.
Patients discharged much improved	13 (26%)	17 (73%)
„ „ improved ..	30 (60%)	4 (18%)
„ „ no improvement	5 (10%)	—
„ „ would not settle	2 (4%)	2 (9%)

Of the 23 Children discharged during the year there are :

At School	18 (85.7%)
At School half day	—
Not at School	2 (9.52%)
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium ..	1 (4.76%)
Below School age	2
Left District	—

Of the 50 Adults discharged there are :

Working and fit for work	15 (30%)
Unable to work	12 (24%)
Unemployed	3 (6%)
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium ..	11 (22%)
Re-admitted to Sanatorium	5 (10%)
Left District or died	4 (8%)

CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1929	6	10	16
Admitted during 1929 ..	12	16	28
Discharged	13	16	29
Fatal	1	—	1
Remaining December 31st, 1929	4	10	14

Of the 29 Patients discharged there are :

Working constantly	14 (48%)
Unable to work	3 (10%)
Unemployed	7 (24%)
Left District	—
Would not settle	—
Re-admitted to Sanatorium	4 (13.7%)
Transferred to Wrenbury	1 (4.3%)

72% fit for work on discharge and remaining fit.

TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Rest for febrile cases.

Rest, combined with graduated exercises for afebrile cases.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

1. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHROAX.

Males 5.—One only is continuing treatment. One disease quiescent, treatment no longer necessary.

Females 5.—All doing well.

Many more cases could be treated by this method if there was an X-ray plant attached to the Dispensary. It is a treatment which requires to be carried out with X-ray control.

AFTER CARE.

There is no after-care Committee in Wallasey.

Seven patients (4 males, 3 females) did very well in Sanatorium but on discharge could not obtain employment. I understand in certain County-Boroughs some of the ex-Sanatoria patients are employed in the parks and other places by the Corporations concerned.

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.

37 (48%)	notified persons sleep alone and have a separate room.
12 (15.6%)	„ „ have a separate bed only.
28 (36.4%)	„ „ occupy a bed with one or more persons, some of whom are children.

X-RAY.

91 skiagrams were, by arrangement, taken at the Victoria Central Hospital.

BLOOD COUNTS.

Total and differential white cell counts have been done in various cases, and valuable information has been obtained as to prognosis. Until a period of time has elapsed definite statements thereon cannot be made.

VISITS.

The number of visits paid by the Dispensary Nurses and Health Visitors was 2,017 (1,741 Wallasey, 276 Moreton).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Total Notifica- tions on Form A.	Poor Law Institu- tions	Number of Notifica- tions on Form C.
	Number of Primary Notifications* of new cases of tuberculosis†															
	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 & up- wds.	Total Primary Notifica- tions.				
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	—	2	2	10	15	12	9	3	1	55	65	6	14	
Females ..	—	—	—	2	5	9	6	9	7	2	4	44	47	3	17	
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	4	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	14	18	2	—	
Non-pulmonary Females ..	—	4	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	15	—	4	

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 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929, 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 upwards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	8
“ Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	6
Non-pulmonary Males	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
“ Females	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6

Sources of information as to above mentioned cases :—

	Source of Information	No. of Cases	
		Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns {	from local Registrars	...	...
Posthumous notifications	transferable deaths from Registrar	...	...
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	...	3	9
Forms C and D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.)	...	3	—
Other Sources, if any	...	1	—
	...	7	4
	...	—	—
	...	—	—

UNNOTIFIED CASES.

The number of Pulmonary cases in which the certificate of death was the first intimation was seven and Non-pulmonary nine. 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, 1929.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
499	423	922	233	199	432

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.

(Memo. 37/T.: TABLE I).

30

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.						Non-pulmonary.						Total.					
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.		Children.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	37	29	—	—	1	8	3	1	7	—	—	—	40	30	7	9	= 86 = 1 } 269 = 182 }	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Doubtfully tuberculous (c) Non-tuberculous	4	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	1	2		= 12 = 1 } 186 = 173 }
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Cured (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	1	5	1	1	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	8	6			= 16 = 357 } 373
D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :— (a) Diagnosis completed (b) Diagnosis not completed	120	99	43	40	9	7	66	55	109	106	95	129	109	95	439	439	= 439 = — } 439	

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1929	400	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	29	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants	38
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	28	(b) Otherwise	137
4. Died during the year	44	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	15
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	2	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2,009
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2,522	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	207
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	56	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	329
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment	535	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December	91
(b) Other special forms of treatment	86	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December	151
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:— (a) Form G.P. 17	18
		(b) Form G.P. 36	15
			27

No cured cases entered on the Register as New Cases during 1929.

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

FORM T.54.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.**(A) Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the Year 1929.**

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males ..	1	6	6	—	—	13
Adult Females..	1	10	6	—	—	17
Children under 15	4	—	4	10	2	20
Total ..	6	16	16	10	2	50

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1929.

			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.	16	36	36	5	11
				F.	18	43	40	3	18
				M.	8	9	7	—	10
				F.	4	11	10	—	5
Number of Obser- vation Cases	{	Children	Adults	M.	—	2	2	—	—
				F.	—	1	1	—	—
				M.	—	6	6	—	—
				F.	—	7	7	—	—
				46	115	109	8	44	

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF
PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DIS-
CHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE
YEAR 1929.

on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Total.
		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.	
Class T. B. minus.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Improved	3	8	2	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21
	No material improvement ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T. B. plus, Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T. B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Improved	6	7	—	14	6	—	4	5	—	—	1	1	44
	No material improvement ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Class T. B. plus, Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	No material improvement ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Died in Institution	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
	No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	No material improvement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 week.			1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.			
	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	11	16
	Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 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 1929, 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.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates		Previous to 1926						1926				1927				1928				1929						
		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)	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)	
Discharged as cured	M. Ad- ults	15	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Ad- ults	38	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease arrested	M. Chil- dren	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Chil- dren	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease not arrested	M. Ad- ults	26	—	5	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Ad- ults	10	1	6	7	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease not arrested	M. Chil- dren	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Chil- dren	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascer- tained during the year	M. Ad- ults	5	—	19	20	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Ad- ults	7	1	5	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of or other- wise removed from Dispensary Register	M. Chil- dren	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Chil- dren	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dead	M. Ad- ults	7	—	1101	102	—	—	13	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Ad- ults	2	—	1	47	48	3	17	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	M. Chil- dren	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F. Chil- dren	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals		807	11	109	186	306	15	—	12	33	45	11	2	22	22	46	18	1	28	27	56	23	3	39	15	57

ALIVE

FORM 1: 501

(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 1929, 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					1929					Total
		Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral Glands	Total	
Discharged as cured	M.	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease arrested	M.	3	7	—	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	6	—	13	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trans. to Pulmonary	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M.	53	55	10	97	215	4	9	—	9	22	4	4	—	8	16	5	4	5	18	33	8	2	1	12	23	3
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2 Transfers.

1 Transfer.

3 Transfers.

3 Transfers.

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, the same number as in 1928, 25 of these were found to be Non-Venereal.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Chancre.
Of the 62 genuine cases, 46 males	14	31	1
16 females	8	8	—

Number of attendances—

	1929	1928	1927
Males	1,915	1,929	2,361
Females	220	183	318
	<hr/> 2,135	<hr/> 2,112	<hr/> 2,679

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

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

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

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

**RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment 37
Centre at Wallasey, during the year ended the 31st December,
1929.**

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total																																																	
	M	F.	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	23	8	—	—	29	8	—	1	52	17																																																
(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) . .	23	8	—	—	29	8	—	1	52	17																																																
2. (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of																																																										
1. Less than one year's standing	8	5	1	—	27	6	16	9	62	25																																																
2. More than one year's standing	6	3	—	—	4	2																																																				
*Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) & 2 (a) . .	37	16	1	—	60	16	16	10	114	42																																																
(b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—																																																
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—																																																										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	2																																																
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1																																																
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of . .	1	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	13	2																																																
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1																																																
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	2	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	7	3																																																
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for . .	31	14	—	—	39	10	1	1	71	25																																																
*Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 . .	37	16	1	—	60	16	1	1	99	34																																																
7. Out-patient attendances—																																																										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	252	104	8	—	279	93	23	23	562	220																																																
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	—	—	—	—	1,353	—	—	—	1,353	—																																																
Total Attendances	252	104	8	—	1,632	93	23	23	1,915	220																																																
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
	<table><tr><th colspan="6">For detection of</th><th colspan="2">For Wassermann Reaction.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Spirochetes.</th><th colspan="2">Gonococci.</th><th colspan="2">Other Organisms.</th><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="2"></th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">9. Examinations of Pathological material:—</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">57</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">—</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">58</td></tr></table>										For detection of						For Wassermann Reaction.		Spirochetes.		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.						9. Examinations of Pathological material:—										(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre		—		57		—		—		(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory		—		—		—		58	
For detection of						For Wassermann Reaction.																																																				
Spirochetes.		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.																																																						
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—																																																										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre		—		57		—		—																																																		
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory		—		—		—		58																																																		

* 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.	Liverpool	Sheffield	Shrewsbury	B'head	Total
A.† Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—						
Syphilis	19	1	1	1	—	22
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	37	1	—	—	1	39
Conditions other than venereal ..	25	—	—	—	—	25
Total	82	2	1	1	1	87
B.† Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	1,980	9	3	9	134	2,135
C.† Aggregate number of "In-patient" days" of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the:—						
1. Out-patient Clinic	166	—	3	9	—	178
2. In-patient dept. to patients residing in each area.						

E Names of arsenobenzene compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses. —Stabilarsan and Sulfarsenol:—Men, 0.45 grm. to 0.6 grm.; Women, 0.3 grm. to 0.45 grm.; Children 0.1 grm. to 0.3 grm.

F. Amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types 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.

G. Nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.—
 Syphilis:—No signs or symptoms for two years, and negative Wassermann tests.
 Gonorrhœa:—Absence of threads 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 Items 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 91. (52 males and 39 females) 12 of whom were under 16 years of age.

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 7 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. Acts, Orders and Regulations that have since come into force have been specified in the Annual Reports for the years in which they have become operative. To these must be added the Local Government Act, 1929.

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 8 cesspools. There are no privy middens. There are 44 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	6,069
" apartments visited	22,476
" houses found in a dirty condition	12
" apartments	47
" " overcrowded excessively	2
" houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains	513
" " with defective sash cords, windows, &c.	84
Number of houses without supply of water for drinking, domestic, or sanitary purposes	96
" " with defective boilers, flues, chimneys, &c.	49
" " with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, wastepipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	1446
" " with defective yard or passage surfaces	214
" " with defective floors	70
" " with insufficient ventilation	2
" " vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	—
" " with damp or defective walls	218
" " with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	513
" " without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	777
" " with dirty yard surfaces	10
" " with offensive accumulations requiring removal	37
" " with defective fire grates, &c.	46
" " with defective doors and fastenings	29
" " with defective W.C. apartments (W.C. doors, floors, walls, &c.)	177

Number of houses with other defects	53
Number of interviews and appointments re work in hand	783
" re-visits to houses (no access, &c.)	150
" supervisory visits	297
" offensive ditches and ponds inspected	200
" inspections of cesspools	46
" matters referred to other departments	239
" matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.)	806
" information laid in respect of nuisances	7
" convictions obtained	3
" cases withdrawn on payment of costs	4
Amount of fines and costs	£3 12 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	194
" Notices served in respect of black smoke (verbal)	34
" Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	—
" Convictions	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	—
Interviews re smoke nuisances	10

BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards	275
" re-inspections	41
" Notices served to empty manure pits	9
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	4
" Notices served to provide manure pits	4
" Notices to clean stable yard	5
" 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	2,798
" Statutory Notices issued	652
" re-inspections of nuisances	9,459

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	83
--	----

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	9
Notices served to vacate same	9

COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to courts and alleys	34
" " W.C's common conveniences (found clean) ..	121
" " " " " (found dirty) ..	—
" " " " " (found defective) ..	—
" " " " " (re-inspected) ..	—
" " " " " (cleansed) and/or repaired —	—

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold ..	42
" Ice Cream carts inspected	4

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,625
--	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins ..	777
" offensive ashpits abolished 1928—59 ..	1929—14

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	3
" inspections	17
" notices served for offensive conditions	—

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS
(excluding Moreton caravans, &c.)

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	20
" inspections of tents, vans, and sheds	91

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, &c.

Number of Visits to Public Buildings (Conveniences)	23
" " Railway Stations	7
" " Schools	14
" " Hotels	—
" " Public Conveniences	36
" " " Urinals.. .. .	109

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1929 was	45
Number of Boats on which infringements were found	2
Number of infringements	2
Master not being in charge of Certificate	1
Decks over sleeping bunks not being watertight	1
No. of Notices served.. .. .	2

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 112 bakehouses in occupation.

The number of underground bakehouses is now reduced to 2.

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

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
„ of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
„ re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)	..						8
„ notices issued for limewashing	..	..					8
„ notices issued for defective drainage	..						—
„ „ „ walls and floors	..						6
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	..						—
„ „ „ to cleanse tables, utensils, &c.	..						—
„ „ „ to clean areas, yards, etc.	..						—
„ references to Factory Inspector	..	..					—

Confectionery Bakehouses.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
„ of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
„ re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	..	..					14
„ notices issued for limewashing	..	..					14
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	..						2
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c.	..						1
„ „ „ 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).	259	32	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	719	93	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	91	14	..
Total	1069	129*	..

* Verbal Notices : 12.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					
Want of Cleanliness	111	111	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. ..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	9	9	..	..
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>					
Insufficient	6	6	1	..	
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty ..	38	38	..	..
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 Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	..	..	..
Totals.. ..	165	165	1	..	

FACTORIES.

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

259 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	9	23
Confectioners	3	6
Boot Makers and Repairers	21	56
Laundries	13	33
Wheelwrights and Smiths	2	7
Joiners	4	10
Coffin Makers	1	1
Motor Engineers	12	28
Stonemasons	1	1
Printers	6	11
Artificial Manure Makers	1	—
Fountain Pen Makers	1	—
Boat Builders	1	2
Firelighter Manufacturers	1	5
Timber Merchants	2	5
Flour Millers	3	3
Spring Makers	1	2
Provender Dealers	1	2
Brick Makers	3	2
Nut Cracking Works	1	2
Engineers	5	9
Artificial Stone Manufacturers	1	2
Oil Storages	2	5
Chocolate Manufacturers	—	—
Ore Merchants	1	1
Treacle Works	1	2
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	1
Destructor Works	1	1
Tramway Depot and Electricity Works	3	4
Gas and Water Works	1	1
Insulating Works	1	1
Cereal Mills	1	1
Builders' Merchants	1	4
Ice Cream Works	2	4
Lock Manufacturer	1	2
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	5
Varnish Makers	1	1
Corn Warehouses	1	3
Plaster Board Manufacturers	1	1
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers	1	3
Tie Makers and Knitters	1	—
Leather Dressers	1	2
Sheet Metal Workers	1	1
Cycle Repairers	1	3
Wireless Engineers	1	3
Totals	120	259

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	47	108	86
Confectioners	53	122	90
Laundries	10	27	34
Tailors	18	47	47
Dressmakers and Milliners ..	58	120	118
Bootmakers and Repairers ..	69	94	169
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	17	30	37
Watchmakers and Repairers ..	5	11	26
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers	2	2	3
Saddlers and Leather Workers ..	1	1	4
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	6	2
Printers	1	2	5
Photographers	1	4	1
Coffin Makers	2	4	6
Valeting Service	4	11	10
Motor Repairers	6	10	12
Cycle Repairers	6	11	15
Blacksmiths	2	5	4
Firelighter Manufacturers	1	3	3
Scale Repairers	2	3	6
Ice Cream Works	10	14	9
Joiners and Contractors	8	14	22
Dry Cleaners	2	3	4
Gramophone Repairers	1	1	2
Builders' Manufacturers	1	2	2
Mineral Water Manufacturers ..	1	1	2
TOTALS	329	656	719

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 ..	5	8	11
Wheelwrights and Smiths	6	12	16
Joiners	10	18	25
Motor Engineers and Repairers ..	12	33	22
Stonemasons	2	5	2
Bottle Washers	1	2	1
Shippers and Stevedores	4	270	7
Builders' Yards	2	4	6
Paint Manufacturers	1	3	1
TOTALS	43	355	91

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.			Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year.					Occupiers as to keep- ing or sending lists.					Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of lists.			Failing to send lists.		
	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men.	Lists.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
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)

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 53

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—

Certificates granted during the year 3

In use at the end of the year 2

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,653
" " houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,473
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,562
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,772
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,076
" drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,497

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
" " houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	683
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
" drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
" schools, public buildings, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
" yard W.C.'s flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	805
" yard gullies flushed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,792
" drains found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
" drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	492

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.

The duties of the Veterinary Officer are concerned with the :—

- Supervision of Food Supply ; (Public Health Act 1875-1890).
- Sale of Food Act, 1907 and Orders made thereunder.
- Sale of Food Order, 1921 (imported Meat, Eggs, etc.).
- Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1927, and Orders made thereunder.
- Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.
- Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Order, 1923.
- Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

All shops where butcher's meat and other foods are sold or stored (such as Cooked Meat, Fish, etc.) are visited at least once a week ; certain of them, however, are visited more frequently.

Systematic inspection of premises where food is sold has, in almost every case, caused shopkeepers—especially those who were inclined to sell food of a very inferior, and in some cases, of unsound quality and unfit for human consumption—to exercise greater care in respect to the food offered for sale. It is somewhat difficult to define this improvement in so many words, but a concrete example would probably illustrate. Poultry, especially aged fowls, are very prone to Tuberculosis, and the disease is often generalised in these birds. Old fowls, when they have got past being good layers are often put on the market at a cheap price as boiling fowls. In one particular instance during the year a member of the Veterinary Officer's staff saw a number of very poor fowls of this description exposed for sale in a shop. When they were subsequently examined by the Veterinary Officer they were found to be very badly affected with Tuberculosis. The shopkeeper's attention was drawn to the fact that he had unknowingly exposed diseased birds for sale and that therefore he was liable to prosecution. Since then, although the shop has been periodically visited, no birds in a similar condition have been found.

As a result of periodical inspection at irregular intervals, and owing to butchers themselves now taking much greater precautions than formerly, the finding of unsound meat in butchers shops is a comparatively rare occurrence. As a matter of fact in 1929 there was only one case, that of a new shop opened at Moreton during the summer months.

In order that the public may distinguish whether meat is Home killed or imported—the latter of which of course, is sold at a cheaper price—the labelling of imported meat exposed for sale is a legal obligation. In one instance during the year, it was found necessary to take proceedings against a shop-keeper for repeatedly failing to label Imported meat exposed for sale. A conviction was obtained and a fine of 40s. imposed.

FOOD SEIZED AS UNSOUND FROM

Retail Shops and Premises where Food is Prepared.

384 Tins Condensed Milk.	65 lbs. Pickle Beef.
4 Cases Dried Prunes.	20 lbs. Pork.
156 lbs. Cheese.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Lamb (Frozen).
25 lbs. Apricots.	16 lbs. Mutton Offal.
100 lbs. Prunes.	32 Rabbits.
240 lbs. Fish.	2 Fowls.
64 lbs. Beef.	17 lbs. Fruit.

Private Slaughterhouses.

	1929	1929
	Jan. 1st.	Dec. 31st.
No. of Registered Slaughterhouses ..	2	1
No. of Licensed Slaughterhouses ..	1	1

MEAT SEIZED IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

	<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other Causes.</i>
Beef	3,067 lbs.	924 lbs.
Beef Offal	1,862 "	613 "
Pork	4,042 "	339 "
Pork Offal	1,116 "	94 "
Mutton and Lamb	—	263 "
Mutton and Lamb Offal	—	142 "
Veal	247 "	137 "
Veal Offal	89 "	52 "

THE PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES are visited daily and every animal slaughtered therein is inspected, both Ante-mortem and Post-mortem, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health. Any animal, or in some instances, part of an animal, found to be diseased is withheld from human consumption. This systematic inspection has resulted in a better class of animal being slaughtered, since the occupiers of the Slaughterhouses have realised that a sound healthy animal in prime condition is far less liable to be found diseased on slaughter than an animal in poor condition bought at a very low price.

Whilst neither of the two private Slaughterhouses is either adequate or suitable for its purpose, one of them—situated at the South part of the Borough—is in such a condition as to be unfit for use. Six months notice was therefore, given to the occupier to cease to use the premises, which expired on 31st December, 1929.

Projected Public Abattoir.

The closing down of this Slaughter-house will probably result in increased Slaughtering at the other, and as this latter slaughter-house is situated in the centre of the Borough, surrounded by residential property, it will, no doubt, become to some extent a public nuisance. The time has now come when the provision of a small Public Abattoir for the killing and dressing of animals intended to be used for human consumption is essential in the interests of public health. It is as much a public necessity as a Destructor Works, Swimming Baths, Public Wash-Houses or any other Municipally controlled undertaking.

Wallasey Lairages (Mersey Docks and Harbour Board)

The Department is also responsible for the inspection of all animals slaughtered in these lairages, the majority of which are landed from Ireland. During the year several consignments of South African cattle were received in these Lairages under the Foreign Animals Order of 1912. Under the provisions of this Order animals so landed must be slaughtered within ten days after disembarkation. The inspection of all the carcasses is the wholetime duty of at least one of the officials of this Department. The carcasses of South African beef find a ready sale, and it is probable that within the next year or two more and more consignments will be despatched to this country in attempts to make up the scarcity of Home-killed Meat.

No. of Animals Slaughtered at Wallasey and Alfred Lairages, and Carcasses Inspected by the Department during Year 1929.

	Oxen	Sheep & Lambs	Goats	Pigs
Landed from Ireland and the Isle of Man	16	123,175	81	966
Foreign Animals	692	—	—	—
Total	708	123,175	81	966

MEAT SEIZED DURING INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE CARCASSES

	Tuberculosis	Other Causes
Beef	30 lbs.	2,050 lbs.
„ Offal	— lbs.	638 lbs.
Pork	546 lbs.	1,568 lbs.
„ Offal	350 lbs.	427 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb	— lbs.	1,910 lbs.
„ „ Offal	— lbs.	627 lbs.

**Diseases of Animals Acts 1894—1927 and Orders of the
Ministry of Agriculture made thereunder.**

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at the beginning of the year at Halewood, near Liverpool, which, owing to its being within the prescribed fifteen miles radius, made Wallasey a Scheduled Area, movement of animals being permitted only on licence. Two outbreaks of suspected Swine Fever were reported, but the animals were found on Post-mortem examination by the Veterinary Officer to be not so affected.

Tuberculosis Order.

Five cows were slaughtered during the year under the provisions of this Order. Post-mortem examination showed three to be in an advanced state of disease, two were affected but were not advanced within the meaning of the Order.

Parasitic Mange Orders, 1911-1918.

Two suspected cases of disease were reported, each of which was confirmed on examination of the animals by the Veterinary Officer.

Transit of Animals Order, 1927.

Inspections of cattle trucks, motor lorries, horse floats and other vehicles, are made from time to time to ensure that the provisions of this Order are carried out. Several inspections were also made under the Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1919, and Sheep Scab Order, 1928. Two suspected cases of Sheep Scab were notified to us by the Chester Authorities, having been traced through Chester Market from infected flocks in Wales. In both cases, however, the animals and those in contact were slaughtered within two or three days, there being no necessity, therefore, to enforce the provisions of the Order in respect to Isolation and Double-dipping.

Veterinary Services to other Departments.

The Department provided veterinary services during the year to the following sections of the Corporation :—

Cleansing Department, Watch Committee, Parks Committee, and the Cemetery Department.

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

The number of Cowkeepers on the register at December 31st, 1929 was 19. The number of cows kept 281. 249 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, 1929	..	104
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	.. ..	18
„ inspections made	.. ..	315
„ notices served for defects	.. ..	12
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	.. ..	—
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	.. ..	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	.. ..	2
„ notices complied with	.. ..	14

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

	1929 Jan. 1st	1929 Dec. 31st
No. of Dairies on Register selling loose milk	123	86
No of Dairies selling Bottled Milk only	8	14
Total No. of Farms producing Milk in Wallasey	14	13
Total No. of Farms selling Milk retail	3	3
No. of Dairies equipped with Steam Sterilising Plant	5	31
No. of Dairies equipped with Cold Rooms*	3	6
No. of visits to Dairies during year	957	

* Cold rooms, although of great advantage in Dairy businesses, are not an essential factor in Wallasey, as during the six summer months the milk is delivered direct from the farms twice daily, so that there is no necessity for a dairyman to carry milk over from one day to the next.

The co-ordination of the whole of the supervision of the milk supply in this Borough under the control of one Section of the Health Department, as detailed in my report last year, has resulted in rapid strides being made towards securing that dairymen selling loose milk shall adapt their premises and plant to modern requirements. Provision of up-to-date sterilizing plant, where such has been installed, has resulted in supplies of much cleaner milk than formerly to the general public.

At the commencement of the year the Veterinary Officer delivered several lectures at the Town Hall on the Hygienic Distribution of Milk, which lectures, it is satisfactory to state, were attended by ninety per cent. of the dairy trade. From admissions subsequently made by very many of the dairymen present the information given at these lectures proved to be of great benefit to them in their business. There is no doubt that these lectures had a tremendous influence in inducing the dairymen to modernise their premises and plant.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DAIRIES.

Unfortunately, a large number of the dairies selling loose milk were started immediately after the War and commenced by selling small quantities of milk when there existed very imperfect powers for controlling Dairies. As a result, some dairies to-day are selling very little milk indeed, having gradually changed their businesses to groceries and general stores, whilst others have increased their business to such an extent that the premises are no longer suitable as dairies, neither do they comply with the existing Regulations controlling the sale of milk. A large number of these latter dairies are situated in what might be termed "back-yards" and being hemmed in by other property have no room whatever for extension. In a large number of cases, thanks to the co-operation of the Works Committee, we have been able to get existing dairies enlarged, or, in some cases, new dairies built to comply with the Regulations.

With regard to the Sections of the Milk and Dairies Order which deal with the cleansing and sterilising of milk vessels, bottles, churns, etc., it was obvious that it was impossible for dairies with their present equipment to comply with the provisions of these Clauses the object of which is to obtain a cleaner supply of milk and, therefore, milk that would keep longer. During the lectures of the Veterinary Officer, lantern slides were shown illustrating types of Steam Dairy Plant, and figures given as to their approximate cost, and the kind of plant suitable for dairies in this Borough. At the end of the year, as a result of advice (and, in a few instances, pressure) from this Department, fifty per cent. of the large dairies in Wallasey were equipped with ample and adequate supplies of Steam and plant to efficiently sterilise all milk utensils and vessels. Every dairyman who responded to the efforts of the Department in this direction has personally expressed his satisfaction at having done so, and has admitted that the plant has proved to be not only a paying proposition to himself but to his customers, in that they are receiving a better class of milk.

Considerable time has been spent and much trouble taken in respect to each dairy owing to the fact that there are no two premises alike. What is suitable for one dairy may be unsuitable for another, and it is essential for repeated visits to be made whilst alterations are in progress to ensure that the maximum benefit is finally obtained as a result of such alterations.

By the end of next year, it is confidently anticipated that every dairy in Wallasey selling loose milk will be provided with a modern up-to-date plant for the sterilisation of milk vessels and utensils.

Sources of Milk Supply.

The handling of the milk after it arrives in Wallasey is only half of the problem in obtaining a pure milk supply. The supply of clean milk to the public depends, first, upon it being produced under clean

and hygienic conditions at the farm, and being subsequently distributed and handled under hygienic conditions by the dairymen in Wallasey. With the object of following the milk to its source, the Veterinary Officer periodically pays a large number of visits to individual farms supplying milk to Wallasey. During the last year 67 such visits were paid. The result of these visits was that not only was the confidence of the farmers gained but willing co-operation in producing clean milk was obtained. County Clean Milk competitions are of great value in teaching farmers the methods of producing clean milk, but unfortunately as these competitions are held during summer months only, there is a great tendency on the part of the farmer or his employees to gradually revert to the old conditions as soon as the Competitions are over. It is for this reason that visits to farms are of great value. Not only have they a great influence in keeping the producer up to scratch, but, they enable the Veterinary Officer, who has the confidence of the dairymen at this end, to bring pressure on the farmers to produce clean milk. This system practically amounts to what might be termed the "grading" of producers; whereby those who cannot produce clean milk up to the required standard of cleanliness are no longer taken on by the local dairymen.

Graded Milks.

There are seven dairies licensed for the sale of Graded milks. I am glad to report that the consumption of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk and Certified milk has increased during the last twelve months. This grade of milk is now definitely established in Wallasey, and the sale will, in my opinion, be largely increased. The only detriment to a rapid increase in its sale is the lack of knowledge of its value by the general public. During the last year, one producer of ordinary milk in Wallasey turned his attention to producing solely this grade of milk, being granted a license for the purpose by the Ministry of Health. One other retailer has taken up the bottling of this grade of milk. It is, of course, the only grade of milk used at our own Infectious Diseases Hospital, our Maternity Home, and also at our Child Welfare Centre. It is to be regretted that all hospitals cannot as yet see its advantage.

Grade "A" Milk.

The sale of this class of milk has practically stood still for the last few years. If anything, it has given way to Grade "A" TUBERCULIN TESTED. A large amount of the ordinary milk sold in Wallasey to-day is of Grade "A" standard.

GRADES OF MILK UNDER MILK & DAIRIES (Special Designations) ORDER, 1923.

The following are the standards required under the terms of the Milk Special Designations Order, 1923, for the various designations which it is illegal to use in connection with the sale of milk, except under licence granted by or under the authority of the Minister of Health.

DESIGNATION	RAW MILK.			
	HERDS.	Bacterial Content.		Other conditions
		Maximum No. of bacilli per cu. centimeter.	Coliform Bacillus.	
Certified.	TUBERCULIN TESTED and physically examined at regular intervals.	30,000	Absent in $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic centimetre.	Bottled on the farm, name of farm, day of production and word "Certified" on each bottle cap.
Grade A Tuberculin tested.		200,000	Absent in $\frac{1}{100}$ cubic centimetre.	Delivered to consumers in (a) the bottles or the sealed containers as received from the farm; (b) suitable containers of not less than two gallons capacity; (c) bottles with the name of the dealer by whom the milk was bottled, the address of the licensed bottling establishment, the day of production and the words "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" or "Grade A" on each bottle cap.
Grade A.	Physically examined at regular intervals only.	200,000	Absent in $\frac{1}{100}$ cubic centimetre.	
PASTEURIZED MILK.				
Grade A Pasteurized.	Grade A milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 30,000 bacilli per cubic centimeter and no coliform bacillus in $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c. All other conditions as required for Grade A milk.			
Pasteurized.	Any milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 100,000 bacilli per cubic centimetre. No requirement for bottling.			

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples.

15% of samples of Graded Milks failed to conform to the standards laid down by the Ministry of Health.

47% of samples of Ordinary milk taken direct from Farmers' churns, when received, were within the Grade "A" standard (*i.e.* contained less than 200,000 organisms per 1 cc. of milk).

Approximately 10.9% of the samples of ordinary milk were found to contain virulent Tubercle Bacilli. This is an improvement on the figures of last year, which showed that 16.0 % of the samples were so affected.

It is, perhaps, as yet inopportune to say that this reduction is to be attributed to the influence of the Veterinary Officer's inspection of farms, but there can be no doubt that this has had a great influence on farmers who may be inclined to keep suspicious animals in the herds.

During the year visits by the Veterinary Officer were paid to eleven farms owing to the fact that milk from them was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. In every case the cow responsible was discovered on examination of the herd and was subsequently slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, by the County Council Authorities. In one case, two cows in a herd were found to be so affected.

In connection with the danger of Bovine Tuberculosis in the milk supply, I might re-illustrate a case which occurred in this Borough during the year amongst pigs, and which was directly traced to a tubercular milk.

A local dairyman, who keeps a few pigs at the rear of his premises, accompanied the Veterinary Officer on June 8th last to purchase some pigs. These pigs were about eight weeks old and had not been taken away from the mother, which had been fed entirely on waste food, no milk or milk products being used. The Veterinary Officer bought some of these pigs on behalf of the Corporation, for Mill Lane Hospital, and the dairyman bought the remainder. On July 24th, a report was received from the Bacteriological Laboratory to the effect that a sample of milk taken from this dairyman on the 6th June had been found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The Flintshire County Council, within whose area the supplying farm was situate, were at once notified, and the Veterinary Officer promptly visited the farm. As a result of his examination of the cattle he suspected a cow as being infected with Tuberculosis, a suspicion which was confirmed on post-mortem examination. Having regard to the condition of the animal at the time of the Veterinary Officer's inspection, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the cow had been giving Tubercular milk for some time previously; how long, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The local dairyman, above referred to, fed his pigs on separated milk and buttermilk. On the 16th October both lots of pigs were killed at the same slaughterhouse in the Borough. All of the Corporation pigs were found to be sound, but the dairyman's pigs were found to be so badly infected with Tuberculosis (there being only one pig free out of the lot), that it was necessary for the Veterinary Officer to seize two whole carcasses and about one-fifth of the remainder, together with all offal. There is no doubt whatever that the cause of infection of those pigs was this supply of Tubercular milk. If in so short a time the milk was capable of infecting these pigs, which were not yet six months old, it would appear to be none the less capable of infecting young children who may have been supplied with it, and it is interesting to speculate on the possible effects on these children, effects which may not be apparent for a shorter or longer period, the source of which it would not be possible to trace at a later period should Tuberculosis develop. It is estimated that it costs from £400 to £500 to effect a partial Tuberculosis cure, but even then the child would be handicapped for life.

The foregoing illustrates the variety and importance of the work with which the Department deals, and at the same time emphasise the advantages of milk derived from Tuberculin Tested and Tubercle free herds.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

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	..	..	..	..	..	35,402
No. of Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	142
No. of complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	189
No. of contraventions discovered	..	..	..	..	..	356
No. of warnings given	..	..	..	..	..	349
No. of informations laid	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of convictions obtained	..	..	..	..	..	7
Amount of fines and costs	..	..	..	..	..	£4 10s.
No. of visits to shops (re registration etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	1,738

SALE OF FOOD (ADULTERATION) ACT 1928.

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

Name of Sample.					No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Genuine	No. of Samples Certified Adulterated
Milk	..	..	..	..	161	148	13
Butter	..	..	..	..	38	36	2
Lard	..	..	..	..	28	28	—
Coffee	..	..	..	..	22	22	—
Cheese	..	..	..	..	16	13	3
Pepper	..	..	..	..	18	18	—
Cream	..	..	..	..	16	12	4
Dried Milk	..	..	..	..	16	16	—
Sausage	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
Tinned Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	4	3	1
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Sago	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Corn Flour	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Tea	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Jam	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Tinned Peas	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Buttermilk	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Cream Cheese	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Flour	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Sauce	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Bread and Butter	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Beef	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Gin	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Brandy	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Rum	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Whisky	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
					365	338	27

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

Milk	17%	deficient in fat	..	Withdrawn.
„	11%	„	„	„
„	10%	„	„	Fined £2 and 15s. costs.
„	6%	„	„	Dismissed.
„	5%	„	„	„

Cream 2,300 parts per million

Boric Acid Fined 10s. and 15s. costs.

Butter 15% Margarine .. Fined £5 and 15s. costs.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 8 samples of milk, 3 cheese, 2 sausages, 2 cream, 1 cocoa, 1 vinegar, and 1 cream cheese, the adulteration being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned.

The remaining adulterated samples of Butter and Cream were test samples, which led up to the purchasing of Official Samples for which the sellers were prosecuted.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 7.4%.

Borough Analyst's Report.

During the year 1929, I received the following samples for analysis:—

<i>Under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>346</i>
<i>Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act (1907)</i>		<i>19</i>
<i>Under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Total ..</i>		<i>373</i>

The samples submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, together with the number of adulterated samples, were as follows:—

	Total	Adulterated
Milk	161	13
Butter	38	2
Buttermilk	3	—
Lard	28	—
Cheese	17	4
Coffee	22	—
Cocoa	4	1
Cream	16	4
Tea	4	—
Flour	3	—
Pepper	18	—
Confectionery and Jam	4	—
Spirits	6	—
Vinegar	2	1
Drugs	3	—
Miscellaneous Samples	17	2
	<hr/> 346	<hr/> 27

The 19 samples submitted under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, were 3 samples of Condensed Milk and 16 samples of Dried Milk all of which complied with the appropriate Regulations.

The 8 samples submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act were 5 samples of Feeding Stuffs and 3 samples of Fertilisers, all of which 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 the year was 24,459, a decrease of 275 as compared with the previous year. This figure includes, of course, a certain number (see below) of flats which have been formed in recent years from existing houses. The number of new houses certified during the year was 174 (of which 94 were in Moreton), as will be seen from the following Table, supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING 1929.

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	—	—	5	13	1	—	—	—	—	3	19	18	13	8	—	94	174

HOUSES CONVERTED INTO FLATS.

	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	*	—	—	—	Totals
1928	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	10
1929	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	12

Note.—Of the 94 houses built in Moreton 75 were State-assisted (other Bodies and Persons).

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, 1st JANUARY, 1930.

9s. and over																	
Private enter- prise Local Author- ity (Unas- sisted)	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	18	21	1	21	92
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	29	—	86
																	178

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	1929	.. 174
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
			1929**	24,459	—

Decrease 275†

*Includes 2991 in added areas.

**Do. 2766 — Do.

EMPTY HOUSES.

The number of Empty Houses at December 31st, 1929 (as per Borough Treasurer's figures) was 626 (including 192 in added areas) compared with 329 at end of 1928 (including 65 in added areas).

† The Decrease is due to the increased number of empty houses generally, and to the reduction in the number of premises occupied in added areas.

NEW HOUSES.

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

(a) Total —

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

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	1929	
		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 1930			
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) 14,218, viz.	Wallasey Area. 8,341	Added Area 5,877
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	Wallasey area	Added area
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 1,429, viz.	—	1,429
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 83, viz.	1	82
(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 25, viz.	5	20

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 ..	2,333, viz.	2,198	135
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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	27	41
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—		
(a) by owners (including 8 from 1928) ..	28	30
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—	—
(c) outstanding at Dec. 31st, 1929	7	11
(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	2,398	128
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—		
(a) by owners (including 151 from 1928) ..	2,378	125
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	8	—
(c) outstanding at Dec. 31st, 1929	164	8

	Wallasey area	Added area
<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	1	76
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1	63
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling- houses having been rendered fit (24, Belle Vue Road. C.O. made Feb. 1927).	1	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	53
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pur- suance of Demolition Orders	—	13
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished, without Demolition Orders having been made in respect of them	—	130
(7) Number of Demolition Orders quashed on appeal by Ministry on condition that premises would not again be used for dwelling purposes, viz., 3, Smithy Lane	1	—

REPORT ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

48 patients were treated to December 31st, 1929, viz :—

13 cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics :—

8 Males	(5 Rickets, 3 Malnutrition)	125
5 Females	(1 Rickets, 4 Malnutrition)	Attendances.

17 cases from Schools :—

8 Males	(4 Malnutrition, 1 Bronchitis)	
	(1 Pul. Fibrosis, 2 Abscess neck)	233
9 Females	(3 Malnutrition, 4 Bronchitis)	Attendances
	(2 Abscess neck).	

18 cases of Tuberculosis :—

6 Males	(4 Glands, 1 Abdomen, 1 Lupus)	177
9 Females	(7 Glands, 1 Eye, 1 Lupus)	Attendances
3 Adults	(Glands).	

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

For children 2 minutes (front and back) 3 ft. from lamp, increasing up to 5-6 minutes.

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

These doses are carefully repeated twice a week, some children derived much benefit while others did not change and some actually lost weight.

Duration of treatment :—10-20 attendances is the average.

Total number of attendances, 535.

Glands and sinuses are treated with local application of light 1 ft. distance for 3-5 minutes, a severe local reaction is aimed at every two weeks; the results have been very striking.

Nearly all the cases were said to have improved re better appetite, more lively, sleeping well. It is interesting to note that only the dark children put on any weight, the fair ones having initial gains and then losing it nearly all. Particulars of the work done are appended herewith.

Throughout treatment the Mercury Vapour Lamp has been tested once a month as to the Ultra Violet Rays emanated. There is very little deterioration in the strength of the lamp.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is difficult to assess the value of light treatment in general Malnutrition cases.

In gland and sinus disease it shows very striking results. Dark children react more favourably to light treatment than fair ones.

A general tonic effect appears to be produced temporarily while treatment continues.

The marked improvement in the cleanliness of the children is very beneficial, many of them when first attended were in a very dirty condition. I think this has probably as much or even more effect than the light in many cases.

F. C. MORGAN,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

EDUCATION—CHILDREN.

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Weight Gain or Loss	Remarks.
1. M	11	D	13	Malnutrition	+ 6 lbs.	Did very well.
2. M	10	D	13	Pulm. Fibrosis	+ 3½ lbs.	Old empyema, wound healed rapidly.
3. M	6	D	2	Gland neck	+ 4 lbs.	Local and general treatment—gland disappeared.
4. M	8	D	6	Sinus neck	+ ½ lb.	Sinus healed—local light treatment.
5. F	13	D	13	Bronchitis	+ 2½ lbs.	Much improved.
6. F	5	D	31	Sinus neck	+ 1 lb.	Healed—general and local treatment 4 lbs. gain but lost 3 lbs.
7. F	12	D	14	Malnutrition	+ 3 lbs.	Did well.
8. F	10	D	1	Bronchitis	—	Ceased to attend—poor home control.
9. F	7	D	10	do.	+ 2½ lbs.	Did well.
10. F	8	D	10	Malnutrition	+ 1 lb.	Did well.
11. F	7½	D	9	do.	+ 4½ lbs.	Did well.
12. M	10	F	10	do.	+ 1 lb.	Original gain 3½ lbs.—lost 2½ lbs.—did well.
13. M	7	F	16	do.	— ½ lb.	Appears to be well.
14. M	6	F	7	do.	—	Original gain 1½ lbs.—lost all.
15. M	6	Medium	37	Bronchitis	+ 7 lbs.	Did very well.
16. F	6	F	17	do.	—	Gained ½ lb.—lost all.
17. F	5	F	24	Abscess neck	+ 1 lb.	Gained 3½ lbs.—lost 2 lbs.—healed.

TUBERCULOSIS—CHILDREN.

Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Weight Gain or Loss	Remarks.
1. M	3	D	14	Gland c Sinus	+ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Healed—did well.
2. M	12	D	12	Lupus	+ 6 lbs.	Improving—quickly relapses.
3. M	13	D	1	Abdomen	—	Lungs affected—stopped treatment.
4. F	12	D	16	Glands	+ 11 lbs.	Did well.
5. M	7	F	17	Sinus neck	+ 2 lbs.	Healed.
6. M	2	F	6	Gland c Sinus	—	Healed.
7. M	9	F	1	do.	—	Continuing treatment.
8. M	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	F	18	do.	—	Healed.
9. F	5	F	10	Gland	+ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Original gain 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (lost 2 lbs.) improving.
10. F	6	F	31	Eye	+ 1 lb.	Lost $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of gain—improved.
11. F	9	F	16	Lupus	—	No improvement.
12. F	12	F	2	Gland	—	Continuing treatment.
13. F	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	F	15	Gland c Sinus	—	Healed.
14. F	12	F	2	Gland	—	Continuing treatment.
15. F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	F	12	Cland c Sinus	+ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Healing—continuing treatment.
16. M	37	D	14	do.	—	Healed.
17. M	17	D	3	Gland	—	Left district.
18. M	24	F	1	Gland	—	Referred for dental treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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Sex	Age	Dark or Fair	Attendances	Disease	Weight Gain or Loss	Remarks
1. M	3/12	D	13	Malnutrition	+ 1½ lbs.	Did well.
2. F	3/12	D	18	do.	+ 1 lb.	Did well.*
3. F	3/12	D	13	do.	+ 2 lbs.	Did well.
4. M	3	F	15	Rickets	- 1 lb.	Gained 1 lb., then lost.
5. M	2½	F	1	do.	—	Ceased to attend.
6. M	4	F	9	Malnutrition	- 5¼ lbs.	(Mother states he is very well)
7. M	20/12	F	11	Rickets	- ½ lb.	Unsuitable.
8. M	13/12	F	6	Malnutrition	+ 1 lb.	Doubtful benefit.
9. M	2	F	5	Rickets	- ¾ lb.	Unsuitable.
10. M	3	F	13	do.	+ ½ lb.	Doubtful benefit.
11. F	2	F	9	do.	+ 1½ lbs.	Original gain 3 lbs.—improved.
12. F	14/12	F	5	Malnutrition	+ 1½ lbs.	(16 attendances in 1928—gained 4 lbs.).
13. F	2	F	7	do.	- 2 lbs.	Unsuitable.

* This is according to the Parents' statement only.

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*).

Veterinary Officer and Chief 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

**H. EWART STONE

**THOMAS PERCY COFFEY

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.

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

Child Welfare Nurse (Trained Nurse)†

MISS B. HANSEN (C.M.B.) (Certif.), S.R.N.

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.

WALTER RADCLIFFE

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 †

APPENDIX

REPORT WITH REGARD TO THE MEDICAL
INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
DURING 1929.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION REPORT.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year 1929.

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.

L. BROMLEY, L.D.S.,
Assistant School Dental Surgeon.

J. C. McFARLAND, M.D., Ch.B.,
Anæsthetist.

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

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

Miss M. OGLE,
(*Certificated 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, 1930.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1929 on the Medical Inspection of Children in the Elementary and Secondary Schools.

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

I should like to draw the attention of the Education Committee and the Council to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the treatment of Minor Ailments amongst children attending the Moreton Schools, and to the urgent necessity of improving that accommodation. Clinics are held on two mornings of each week, and on each occasion the premises are overcrowded, the work being carried out under most unsatisfactory conditions. It is impossible to devote more than two mornings per week owing to the demands on the premises for other purposes. When the present premises were acquired they were the only premises available, and it was understood that their occupancy would be of a temporary nature only. They have now been in use for two years, but the acquisition of premises suitable for this work and also for Maternity and Child Welfare work seems as far off as ever, although suitable sites have been suggested.

One cannot help noting the improvement that has taken place in the general cleanliness and condition of the children attending Moreton Schools, due, no doubt, to the supervision of the School Nurses and the readiness with which the people in Moreton have availed themselves of the clinics established in their midst.

The Orthopaedic Scheme is working smoothly, and good work is being done. The three essentials for the successful working of such a scheme are: (1) ascertainment of defects; (2) efficient treatment

and (3) after-care. In these three essentials our scheme is as complete as it can be made. Of course we are fortunate in having such a hospital as Leasowe Hospital within our Borough boundaries, and this factor has been of considerable assistance in helping us to obtain what is undoubtedly one of the most perfect Orthopaedic Schemes in the country.

The relations between the staffs of the Education Department and the Public Health Department are of the most harmonious character, and a hearty spirit of co-operation exists. This cannot be said of all towns. The net result is that the work goes on smoothly and efficiently.

My thanks are due to all who are engaged in this work for their loyal support.

Finally, I must thank the Members of the Education Committee for the kindly consideration they invariably give to any suggestions made to them for the improvement of the service.

I am,

Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

GENERAL.

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 16,493 examinations. 572 individual children were found unclean, giving a general percentage rate of 6.8 as compared with 5.4 last year.

255 Routine and 242 Special visits were paid to the Schools and 968 visits to the homes of children. 8 children suffering from Pediculosis (5 of the body and 3 of the head) were found at the cleansing surveys and excluded from school. In the Moreton area of the Borough 993 individual children were examined at the cleansing surveys and 154 were found to be in a verminous condition, giving a general percentage rate of 15.5 ; in addition 18 children were found to be in a dirty and neglected condition. During the year 35 visits were paid to the schools in this area and 1269 children were examined. 358 showed verminous conditions and 64 were in a generally neglected state. These are not individual children, the same child being examined, in many instances, on more than one occasion. The numbers are given to show how much work needs doing—work which needs much patience, tact and sympathy if the best results are to be obtained, since a large proportion of these cases are living under such poverty-stricken and bad environmental conditions as would be deemed impossible unless one had actually seen them—ill ventilated and ill lighted bungalows and caravans with no proper sanitary conveniences, no domestic water supply laid on to the dwellings, many of which in time of rain and flood are marooned, and many overcrowded with large families. It is not difficult to lose self-respect under such conditions. Careful guidance and education are necessary, and these are being most assiduously given.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of cases seen at the Clinics was 1,555 (715 at the Moreton Clinic and 840 at the Church Street Clinic). The number of children treated otherwise than under the Local Education Authority's Scheme was 202. The chief ailments are Impetigo and other skin diseases 797 (420 at Moreton and 377 at Church Street) Minor Injuries 193, Ears 111, Eyes 86. The high incidence in the

Moreton area as compared with the rest of Wallasey, of the skin diseases, is probably due to the same causes as were advanced under the heading of cleanliness. The number of dressings at the Clinics was 5,130.

EYES.

During the year 403 children attended the Special Clinics, 345 from the Elementary and 58 from the Secondary Schools. 364 were provided with spectacles. Special treatment was given to one case of Trachoma, one of Choroiditis, one of Conjunctivitis. One case of Congenital Polar Cataract was referred to the School for the Blind. Amongst these children 81 were suffering from Internal Strabismus and 3 from External Strabismus (Squint). It is most expedient that parents should see that this defect of Squint is treated as soon as it is noticed and that it is not allowed to wait for treatment until the child becomes of School age, because the earlier the case is treated the more likely is the child to benefit. Neglect may lead to a useless eye.

The chief degrees of error of refraction were :—

Simple Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	92
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	62
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	32
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	84
Mixed Astigmatism	.	...	...	...	...	23

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

97 operations were performed for this condition at the Victoria Central Hospital, viz. :—

Ages (years) ...	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals
Boys	4	4	5	8	8	6	2	2	3	42
Girls	6	11	6	10	8	3*	5	5	1	55
Totals	10	15	11	18	16	9	7	7	4	97

* (1 Girl aged 10 years from a Secondary School).

36 of these were referred by the Specialist at the Hospital and 17 by their own private Doctors.

5 operations were for Adenoids alone and 3 for Tonsils alone. 2 were detained overnight at the Hospital after the operation. The number of operations performed last year was 68. This year the Moreton area contributed 15 cases. The fact that all Hospital cases of School age are now referred for treatment under the Local Education Authority's Scheme explains the increased numbers. Cases now come not only as the result of School Medical Inspection

but also from amongst the Hospital out-patients and from the Private Doctors. Perhaps in time, through the teaching in Child Welfare Centres as to the proper feeding and rearing of infants, in the Schools in regard to the teaching of Nasal Hygiene and correct Breathing, in the Dental Clinics of Oral Hygiene, and through the teaching by the School Medical Officers in Dietetics this, for the most part, avoidable condition may be wiped out. Meantime I would impress upon parents that, just as these quite ordinary rules of Cleanliness are necessary after the operation (especially for adenoids) to ensure complete success, so by practising these rules beforehand, the need for the operation will tend to cease. In this connection classes for Nasal Hygiene and Proper Breathing have been established at the Clinic.

REPORT OF SCHOOL DENTIST.

I have the honour to put before you the Eleventh Annual Report on the Working of the School Dental Clinic.

The work of the last two years has been carried out with some difficulty due to the changes necessarily made by the appointment of an Assistant Dental Surgeon. We were unfortunate in the fact that the gentleman originally appointed in October, 1928, was unable to continue with us. Work at the Clinic is of such a type that it has to be learnt by any Dental Surgeon who comes to it fresh from Private Practice. It is interesting to note that this point is considered so important by some Authorities that they are prepared to offer a higher salary for Assistant Dental Surgeons and to insist that they shall have had at least three years previous experience of Clinic work. The appointment of Mr. Bromley in June 1929 made it necessary to commence again with a man inexperienced in this kind of work. We thus have not had a complete year with an experienced Assistant Dental Officer; after such a year the efficiency and results from the Dental Clinic will be even better than they have been.

Dental Clinics are established for the systematic treatment of children throughout their school lives. The Board of Education and Local Authorities have a great objection to wasting time on dental treatment that is not systematically carried out. Our great difficulty in Wallasey is to impress on parents that Dental treatment for children is only of use when carried out with regularity. To some extent the difficulty is of my own making. I made a point in the earlier years, whenever possible, of attending to toothache in children. There is at the Dental Clinic every day a list of at least twenty appointments for each Dental Surgeon. These lists are made up from children who have been examined at school and found to be in need of Dental treatment, and whose parents have accepted our offer to carry it out. We have a number—I am sorry to say a

large number—of parents who repeatedly refuse our offers of treatment. Should, however, their children develop toothache, swollen faces or other obvious dental defects, they come down to the Clinic and demand, as a right, immediate treatment. Personally when there is a waiting room full of children whose parents have taken an interest in their teeth and have kept their appointments regularly, I object strongly to keeping them waiting, pushing them on one side, or hurrying with the work I am doing for them, for the sake of parents who have neglected their children until they get raging toothache.

I have before me as I write a dental report of a boy aged thirteen. This boy was first examined in 1924. He then had two defective permanent teeth. In 1925 the two teeth were worse, and he had a number of defective baby teeth. In 1927 he had four defective second teeth, and a personal note was given to the boy for his parents, pointing out the necessity for treatment. In 1928 these second teeth had to a large extent decayed beyond repair, and other permanent teeth were starting to decay. Again a note was sent by me to the parents, and again an appointment was made, but this was not kept. In 1930 treatment was applied for as the boy had toothache. Is the treatment for one of the regularly attending cases to be delayed, perhaps postponed, for a case such as this? The address from which the boy came is a good one, and I am firmly of the opinion that such a case should be refused treatment at the School Clinic.

Another interesting case of this sort is the following.

A boy at the age of fifteen applied to enter His Majesty's Forces, but he was refused on account of the appalling state of his teeth. He then came to the School Clinic with a request from the Recruiting Officer that his teeth should be attended to. I read a severe lecture to him and to his parent, but carried out the work. I am pleased to state that he was successful, after we had finished with him, in entering the Army. I regret to say, however, that though we asked him to come in and see us after the work had been completed, and let us know if he had been accepted, he never did so, and we only heard at second-hand that our rather special efforts had been successful.

The introduction of Nitrous Oxide Anaesthesia has made a big change in our methods. It will be noted that the administrations of gas have risen from a minimum of twenty-one in 1923, to the large maximum in 1929 of nine hundred and fifty one.

The number of extractions of temporary teeth has remained at a fairly constant figure.

The number of extractions of permanent teeth has nearly doubled. One would at first think we are extracting teeth that were formerly preserved by the use of fillings. This is not so, however. Our great difficulty, formerly, was that it was impossible to do more

than extract one tooth at a time with local anaesthetic, and we found that children did not keep their subsequent appointments for the other extractions. By using Nitrous Oxide Anaesthesia it is possible to do multiple extractions at one sitting with far less pain and discomfort to the child than previously.

There are now treated at the Dental Clinic all the age groups from six to fourteen, and also a number of Secondary School cases and I am occasionally asked why we do not endeavour to persuade those parents who refuse our treatment to accept it. The reason is that we have our hands full with those who do accept, and it is useless to embark on a campaign of persuasion or coercion unless the staff is increased to deal with the increased acceptances which might take place. I have used the word "coercion," but I have always been opposed to forcing people to attend the Dental Clinic.

Dental Surgery is not an exact science. We cannot, like the Doctor in Bernard Shaw's play, say "Cure guaranteed." We can only do our best. I do not consider that people should be forced to accept dental treatment until we can guarantee with absolute certainty our results.

Two half-days per week are spent attending to the children of the Moreton area. The treatment is carried out at the Leasowe Children's Hospital, in the Hospital Surgery placed at the disposal of the Clinic. I would like to mention in passing that the Surgery and its equipment are possibly the finest of their type in the British Isles, and it is interesting to note that the use of such good equipment is very much appreciated by the more intelligent type of parent. The children of the Moreton area are, from the point of view of the Dental Surgeon, in most urgent need of dental treatment, but it is not too easy to get them to attend. I am not sure that two half-days per week are not too large a proportion of time to be spent on Moreton children, but on the whole perhaps it is as well to spend the time there for the sake of propaganda and for making people realise that the School Dental Clinic does exist. It gives me great pleasure to state that every assistance is given me by the Hospital Staff.

It is now possible to approach the ideal of inspecting and treating every school once during the twelve months, and I take it as a compliment, although it is not meant as one by the people who make the remark to me, that parents occasionally complain of the delay in attending to their children. It is quite readily to be understood when, for example, the children at one School are inspected, and at the inspection some 300 or more children are referred for dental treatment, that some time must elapse between the treatment of the first and the treatment of the last of the 300. This is the delay complained of.

Parents are encouraged to attend with their children, and the education of parents is carried on when so attending. Exactly the

opposite policy is adopted in many areas and the Dental Surgeons refuse to allow the parents of the children to remain when they are being treated. In Wallasey, however, in no circumstances are parents allowed to remain in the room **when gas is administered to their children.** This rule is the fruit of experience.

In conclusion, may I repeat that School Dental Clinics are of use only when they do systematic treatment.

I trust your Dental Officers will be supported in combating any efforts to make the Wallasey School Dental Clinics merely places where teeth are pulled out when they ache. Earlier in this report I have said that it is impossible to say "Cure Guaranteed," but I am prepared to say that any child who receives systematic dental treatment from the earliest age can, as far as is humanly possible, be protected from toothache and the loss of permanent teeth.

C. JOINSON LUYA, L.D.S.,
Senior Dental Surgeon.

ORTHOPAEDIC.

REPORTS OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

(a) 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 throughout the year.

At these 12 clinics 88 new cases have been examined and 443 cases have attended for re-examination. These figures analysed according to the ages of the children are shown in the following table :—

<i>New Cases</i>	<i>In relation to School Age</i>		
	Under	Of	Over
Non-Tuberculous ...	40	38	3
Tuberculous ...	3	4	—
<i>Re-Examinations</i> ...	...	...	...
Non-Tuberculous ...	130	242	38
Tuberculous ...	3	19	11

In Table 1 the cases are grouped under disease headings, also the number of cases discharged and the reason for discharge is shown.

Of the 232 cases which have been on the register during the year, 23 or 9.9% required hospital treatment and were admitted to the Children's Hospital Leasowe. These cases were :—

Rickets—8 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 41—105 days. Average 67 days.

Congenital Deformities—5 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 41—91 days. Average 60 days.

Infantile Paralysis—3 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 33—184 days. Average 83 days.

Spastic Paralysis—3 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 23—58 days. Average 41 days.

Acquired Deformities—2 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 14—15 days.

Non-Tuberculous Arthritis—2 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 21—83 days.

The total number of days was 1,339 or 3.6 beds occupied throughout the year. In addition 21 cases were referred to the hospital for X-ray examination and 22 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 3,907 treatments have been given, and an average of 53 patients per month have been treated. 32 new cases were placed on the Massage register and 37 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.

The twice weekly session held at the Ellera Park School continues to give results.

The year has been one of steady progress and the work of the clinic is now definitely established and recognised.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

T. HARTLEY MARTIN,

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

(b) MORETON CLINIC.

I have to report on the work done at the Moreton Orthopaedic Clinic during the year ended December, 1929.

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 4 new cases have been seen and 56 re-examin-

ations of old cases have been made. These figures are given in greater detail below :—

		<i>In relation to School Age.</i>		
<i>New Cases.</i>		Under	Of	Over
Non-Tuberculous ...	...	2	1	—
Tuberculous ...	...	—	1	—
<i>Re-Examinations.</i>				
Non-Tuberculous ...	...	10	26	2
Tuberculous ...	...	2	16	—

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

Since no Orthopaedic 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 7 cases per month have attended and 502 treatments have been given. 9 new cases have been referred and three 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 Orthopaedic 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,
Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Church Street Clinic.

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining December, 1928.			New cases 1929.			Remaining December, 1929.			Discharged.						
	In relation to School age.			In relation to School age.			In relation to School age.			Cured.	Relieved.	Over Age—Relieved.	Left District.	Refused Treatment.	Unsuitable.	Died.
	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over	Under	Of	Over							
Infantile Paralysis..	1	19	6	—	2	—	1	15	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	7	13	3	2	3	—	5	16	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Rickets	13	10	—	15	2	—	21	6	—	9	—	—	2	2	—	—
Tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis	—	13	3	3	4	—	3	9	5	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Deformities—																
Congenital	5	13	—	3	2	—	7	10	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Deformities—																
Acquired	8	19	5	14	20	3	14	18	3	23	1	2	—	2	6	—
Diagnosis	2	—	—	6	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—
Totals	36	90	18	43	42	3	54	78	19	42	3	6	3	12	15	—
	144			88			151			81						
	232						232									

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	420	—	74	514	—	341	54	82	2	—	21	24.7		
Spastic Paralysis	92	71	—	71	—	81	—	41	—	40	8	9.4		
Rickets	—	—	—	35	—	—	11	31	—	—	3	3.6		
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1	1.1		
Non-T.B. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1	1.1		
Congenital Deformities	60	—	110	177	10	—	284	—	—	—	12	14.2		
Acquired Deformities	704	—	—	375	—	1	39	8	8	75	39	45.9		
Totals	1276	71	184	1172	10	423	388	162	10	211	85	100		
Totals	1531			1605			550		221					
Percentages	3136						14%		5.7%					
	80.3%													

Moreton Clinic.

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining December, 1928. In relation to School age.			New Cases 1929. In relation to School age.			Remaining December, 1929. 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..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities— Congenital	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deformities— Acquired	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	14	—	1	3	—	5	13	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	20			4			20			4							
	24						24										

MESSAGE RETURN.

TABLE 2.

Disease Categories.	Attendances.								Cases.			
	Of School Age.						Under School Age.		Number of cases.	% of total cases.		
	Boys			Girls			Boys.	Girls.				
	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
Infantile Paralysis	74	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	3	20.00%		
Spastic Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	6.6%		
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Non-T.B.—do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Congenital Deformities	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	6.7%		
Acquired Deformities	1	—	—	115	—	—	16	—	69	66.7%		
Totals	75	—	—	235	—	—	102	31	—	69	15	100%
Totals	75			235			133		69			
Percentages	310						202				13.4	
	60.6%						26%				%	

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1929.**Elementary Schools.**

TABLE I.

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

Number of Code Group Inspections	...	...	...	...	213
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1258
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1457
Leavers	...	...	...	...	954
Total					3669
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	—

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—Boys	...	...	284
" " " " Girls	...	...	289
			*573
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	156
Total			729

*Does not include employment cases.

TABLE II.

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, Year Ended December 31st, 1929.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Malnutrition	1	7	8	—
Uncleanliness— See Table IV., Group V.				
Skin—				
Ringworm—Scalp	2	—	1	—
Body	2	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	2	—
Impetigo	16	—	6	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	30	—	7	1
Eye—				
Blepharitis	10	9	3	1
Conjunctivitis	—	1	7	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	2	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	2	—	—
Defective Vision	145	220	280	16
Squint	23	41	8	—
Other conditions	7	1	2	1
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	8	20	5	2
Otitis Media	—	—	6	—
Other Ear Diseases	12	40	1	—
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils	24	118	28	4
Adenoids	—	10	1	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	5	4	2	2
Other conditions	1	4	1	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	1	4	1	1

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation
Defective Speech	11	18	1	—
Teeth—				
(Dental Diseases)	265	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	—	24	1	—
Functional	—	7	1	1
Anaemia	16	68	1	1
Other Defects	—	2	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	24	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	1	3	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	1	1	—	—
Suspected	1	2	3	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	1	2	4	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	2	—	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	4	1	4	—
Other conditions	6	4	1	1
Deformities—				
Rickets	6	12	—	—
Spinal Curvature	6	—	—	—
Other Forms	16	12	2	—
Other defects & Diseases ...	76	21	129	17

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—402.

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)	
Code Groups—			
Entrants	1258	152	11.3
Intermediates	1457	134	9.2
Leavers	954	116	12.1
Total (Code Groups) ...	3669	402	10.9
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.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of Inspections	3,485	3,883	3,724	4,383	4,242
DISEASED CONDITIONS—	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
External Eye Diseases	17 (0.4)	18 (0.4)	24 (0.6)	27 (0.6)	22 (0.5)
Defective Vision and Squint	402 (11.5)	331 (8.5)	382 (10.2)	433 (9.8)	456 (10.7)
Ear Disease or Defect..	34 (0.9)	27 (0.7)	35 (0.9)	40 (0.9)	32 (0.7)
Throat & Nose Defects	16 (0.4)	56 (1.4)	26 (0.7)	38 (0.8)	62 (1.4)
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	33 (0.9)	26 (0.6)	19 (0.5)	21 (0.4)	19 (0.4)
Lung Disease Non- Tubercular ...	17 (0.4)	7 (0.2)	4 (0.1)	3 (0.06)	1 (0.02)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	10 (0.2)	9 (0.2)	17 (0.4)	21 (0.4)	11 (0.26)
Malnutrition.....	3 (0.08)	2 (0.05)	5 (0.13)	6 (0.13)	9 (0.2)
Skin Diseases	69 (1.9)	82 (2.1)	87 (2.3)	114 (2.6)	66 (1.5)

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA, 1929.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including Partially Blind).				
(1)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	6	3	9
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
	At Other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(2)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind—			
	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially Deaf).				
(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	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 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	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—

Feeble-minded	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Imbeciles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Idiots	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Epileptics.

Suffering from severe Epilepsy—

Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
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	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
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	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	16	13	29
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
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	—	...	76	93 169
At other Institutions	...	...	11	14 25
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	...	3	5	8
At Public Elementary Schools	...	27	22	49
At other Institutions	...	2	—	2
At no School or Institution	...	1	—	1
At Certified Open Air School	...	—	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	...	5	10	15
At Public Elementary Schools	...	56	40	96
At other Institutions	...	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	...	4	3	7
At Secondary Schools	...	6	11	17

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1929.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys 1899	504	400	140	340	—	1384	515
Girls 1770	494	326	136	343	—	1299	471
Total 3669	998	726	276	683	—	2683	986

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN
DURING 1929.**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
Skin—			
Ringworm—Scalp	11	—	11
Body	33	—	33
Scabies	19	1	20
Impetigo	193	—	193
Minor Injuries	188	13	201
Other Skin Diseases	604	7	611
Ear Disease (Otorrhoea)	111	8	119
Eye Disease (External and other)	86	8	94
Miscellaneous	310	165	475

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)	345
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	3
Otherwise	—
	348
For whom Glasses were prescribed	310
For whom Glasses were provided	310
For whom present Glasses were found suitable	12
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	—
Received other Forms of Treatment	—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	23
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)	96
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	1
	97
Received other forms of Treatment	—

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Group IV.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1929.

Inspected by Dentist—

Routine Age Groups.	{	Age 5 years	—	Total 4640	
		" 6 "	...	...	...	812
		" 7 "	...	...	...	656
		" 8 "	...	...	...	684
		" 9 "	...	...	...	658
		" 10 "	...	...	...	450
		" 11 "	...	...	...	445
		" 12 "	...	...	...	394
		" 13 "	...	...	...	392
		" 14 "	...	...	...	149
*Specials	565	
Grand Total							...	5205
<hr/>								
Referred for Treatment	3470		
*Specials	565		
							<hr/>	4035
Actually Treated	1726		
*Specials	565		
							<hr/>	2291
Retreated (result of periodical examination)	978		

* Includes 56 cases from the Secondary Schools.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

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

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	...	60
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment...	...	...	889
Total	...	...	949
<hr/>			
Total number of attendances made by children	...	...	4758
Number of Permanent Teeth—			
Extracted	...	...	908
Filled	...	...	1969
Number of Temporary Teeth—			
Extracted	...	...	2841
Filled	...	...	73
Total number of Fillings	...	...	2042
Total number of Extractions	...	...	3749
*Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	...	...	951
Number of Other Operations—			
Permanent	...	...	89
Temporary	...	...	55

*Nitrous Oxide.

VERMINOUS CHILDREN FOUND ON SCHOOL INSPECTIONS
IN 1929.

School.	Percentage found Verminous.		
	Infants.	Girls.	Boys.
St. Paul's	5.0%	10.0%	2.8%
St. Joseph's	11.5%	12.0%	11.0%
Riverside (Council)	9.0%	10.0%	3.0%
Somerville (Council)	8.0%	10.0%	5.0%
Poulton (Council)	9.0%	9.0%	3.5%
St. George's Road (Council)	3.0%	7.0%	2.0%
Vaughan Road (Council)	Nil. %	2.0%	Nil. %
St. James's, Egerton Street.....	12.0%	9.0%	3.0%
St. James's, Magazine Lane	10.0%	2.5%	8.0%
SS. Peter and Paul	5.0%	18.0%	6.0%
Central (Council)	—	4.0%	4.0%
Manor Road (Council)	4.0%	8.0%	2.5%
St. Alban's	11.0%	13.0%	3.0%
Church Street (Council)	4.0%	8.3%	4.0%
Egerton Grove	7.0%	8.6%	2.0%
MORETON.			
Upton Road Mixed (Council).....	—	19.4%	5.2%
Moreton C. of E. { Juniors & }	12.1%	—	—
{ Infants }			
Pasture Road	20.7%	—	—
(Temporary Council)			
Victory Hall	34.0%	—	—
(Temporary Council)			

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1929.

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	...	...	218	140	358
Intermediates	{ 12	...	...	115	81	} 786
	{ 13	...	...	175	128	
	{ 14	...	...	156	131	
Leavers	{ — 15	...	...	146	102	} 386
	{ Over 15	...	...	62	76	
Totals	...	...	...	872	658	1530

Number of other Routine Inspections —

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections —

Number of Re-Inspections —

Total —

(A) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TABLE II.
**RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
 THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.**

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
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
Skin—				
Ringworm—Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	54	6	—	—
Teeth—				
Decayed (4 or less)	64	—	—	—
" (over 4)	—	—	—	—
Sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other Defects	51	150	—	—
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	2	26	—	—
Adenoids only	1	2	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	4	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tubercular	1	3	—	—
Eye—				
Blepharitis	2	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	2	—	—
Ptosis	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	111	293	—	—
Squint	2	6	—	—
Colour Sense	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	2	—	—
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	2	7	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	3	—	—
Defective Speech—	3	8	—	—
Thorax (Shape & Development	—	2	—	—
Carried forward ...	300	515	—	—

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 ...	300	515	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	—	15	—	—
Functional	1	8	—	—
Anaemia	11	53	—	—
Other Defects	—	—	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	2	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—
Other Bones & Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Headache	—	8	—	—
Signs of Overstrain	—	1	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea... ..	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases	4	4	—	—
Digestion or Constipation—				
Digestion	—	—	—	—
Constipation	1	3	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Deformities and Defects—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	2	—	—
Flat Foot	2	3	—	—
Other Deformities or Defects... ..	22	34	—	—
Catamenia	—	—	—	—
Total	342	650	—	—

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	358	40	11.2
Intermediates	786	119	15.1
Leavers	386	54	13.9
Total	1530	213	13.9
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, 1929.

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Pupils Treated.		
	Under L.E.A.'s Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm—Head	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—
Minor Injuries	—	1	1
Other Skin Diseases	—	—	—
Ear—			
Otitis Media, etc.	—	—	—
Eye—			
External and other	—	1	1
Orthopaedic Treatment	10	—	10
Miscellaneous	—	—	—

Group II.—Treatment of Visual Defects.

Submitted to Refraction—			
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	...	58	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital...	...	28	
Otherwise	...	—	
			86
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme	54	
were prescribed	(b) Otherwise	28	
			82
For whom Glasses	(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme	54	
were provided	(b) Otherwise	28	
			82
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	...	—	
Received other forms of Treatment	...	—	
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	...	4	

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

Received Operative Treatment—			
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	...	1	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	...	1	
			2
Received other forms of Treatment	...	—	

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 	*56	35	91

* 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 872	223	231	103	131	1	689	183
Girls 651	189	166	94	90	1	530	128
Total1530	412	397	197	211	2	1219	311

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 GROUP V - Treatment of Dental Patients
 GROUP VI - Treatment of Dental Patients

Number of Teeth Treated	Dental Services	
	General	Special
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500
600	600	600
700	700	700
800	800	800
900	900	900
1000	1000	1000

* Included in the Elementary School Statistics
 Group V - Unchecked and Unchecked
 Only Elementary Schools were under the treatment of

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

No. Examined	Vaccinated Males					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
100	100	100	100	100	100	500
200	200	200	200	200	200	1000
300	300	300	300	300	300	1500
400	400	400	400	400	400	2000
500	500	500	500	500	500	2500
600	600	600	600	600	600	3000
700	700	700	700	700	700	3500
800	800	800	800	800	800	4000
900	900	900	900	900	900	4500
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000