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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 1932

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.

Examiner in Public Health, Liverpool University.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

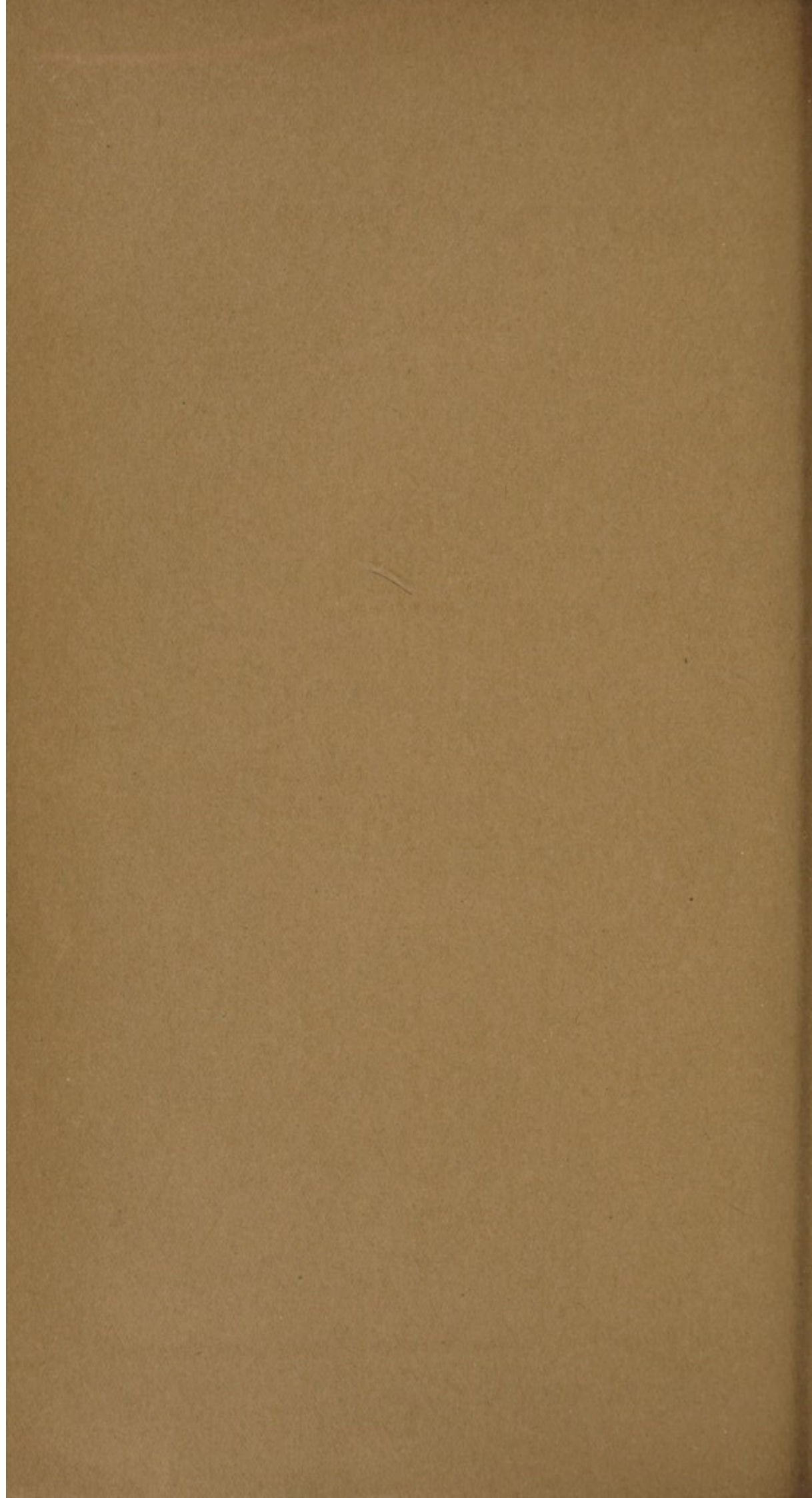
AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

WALLASEY:

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

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1933.

HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE
WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1932.

Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR J. MEADOWS.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN R. RAWLINSON, J.P.

Councillors :

MRS. D. BARTON.
MR. T. A. BURROWS.
MR. R. P. EVANS.
MR. R. LEYLAND,
MRS. F. G. McFALL.
MR. F. S. MOLE (to March).
MR. G. W. RUSSELL.
MRS. A. SIDDALL.
MR. W. SUTTON.
MR. L. E. THOMAS.
MR. A. B. TODD
MRS. C. M. WILLIAMS (from April).

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH, J.P.).

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1932.

Chairman :

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. SIDDALL.

MR. ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.

Councillors :

MRS. D. BARTON.
MR. R. LEYLAND.
MRS. F. G. McFALL.
MR. J. MEADOWS.
MR. F. S. MOLE (to March).
MRS. C. M. WILLIAMS (from May).
AND THE MAYOR (*Ex-officio*).

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1932.

MR. ALDERMAN R. RAWLINSON, J.P. (Chairman).

MR. ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. G. McFALL.

COUNCILLOR J. MEADOWS.

COUNCILLOR F. S. MOLE (to March).

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. SIDDALL.

COUNCILLOR W. SUTTON

MISS E. AYERS, J.P. and MISS B. McKEON.

AND

THE MAYOR (*Ex-officio*).

BLIND PERSONS ACT SUB-COMMITTEE.

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1932.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(MR ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH, J.P.) (Chairman).

MR. ALDERMAN A. H. EVANS.*

MR. ALDERMAN AUGUSTINE QUINN, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN R. RAWLINSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. G. McFALL.

COUNCILLOR J. MEADOWS.

COUNCILLOR F. S. MOLE (to March).

* Representing Education Committee.

MR. ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH, J.P.

(representing the Committee on the Liverpool Workshops for Blind
Committee).

MR. J. McMORRAN (to September 15th).

MR. R. C. DIXON (from November 9th).

(Representing the National League of the Blind).

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

*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.), F.R.S. (Edin.), (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, Tuberculosis Officer,
and Venereal Diseases Officer. §*

FRANK CYRIL MORGAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons :

C. JOHNSON LUYA, L.D.S., and
W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector :

JOHN KING SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : §

**THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

**ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,
**HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,
**RALPH HENRY FRENCH,
**HAROLD VICTOR CASS.
**WILLIAM BRUCE RIGG.

Shops, etc., Inspector :

*RALPH LANGFORD BASCOMBE.

Detention officers:

GEORGE W. P. OWEN.
**GEORGE A. OWEN.

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.

Inspector of Midwives (Trained Nurses) § :

MISS B. HANSEN, C.M.B., S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Nurse :

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

School Nurses :

(See School Inspection Report in Appendix).

Public Analyst (Part-time Officer) :

T. R. HODGSON, M.A.

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors :

JAMES TUDOR. (a).

J. W. PRICE (a).

(a) Certificate of Board of Trade.

Home Teacher for the Blind :

MISS A. M. ARNOLD, Cert. College of Teachers of the Blind.

Administrative Assistant :

JOHN McNALLY.

Clerks :

*FRANK ALDRED.

NORMAN SQUIRE.

MISS R. THOMPSON.

MISS L. 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 Block Grants, are marked §.

PART-TIME MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS DISCHARGING DUTIES IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL CLINICS.

PHOEBE A. INCE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Ante-Natal).

T. HARTLEY MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Orthopædics).

H. R. BICKERTON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Eyes).

A. A. GEMMELL, M.A., M.D. (Gynaecological) Consulting Surgeon.

C. YORKE, M.D., Ch.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Tonsils & Adenoids).

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS UNDER POOR LAW ACTS.

W. BRUCE BRIGGS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (for No. 1 District).

J. McMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B. (for No. 2 District).

R. L. WYNNE, M.B., Ch.B. (for No. 3 District).

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

W. BRUCE BRIGGS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (for North District).

NORMAN A. C. BEST, L.M.L.A.H., L.M. (for South District).

VACCINATION OFFICER.

WILLIAM MILLINGTON JARDINE.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1932.

Area in Acres, as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	5,306
Census Population, April, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	97,626
Estimated Population, June, 1932 (Registrar General's)	...	...	...	...	...	97,110
Number of Inhabited Houses, December 31st, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	*25,014
Number of empty houses, December 31st, 1932	...	...	...	...	...	546
Rateable Value, 1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	£806,026
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	£3,179
Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	48.8
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Total Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	<div> <div>(under 1 year 2</div> <div>(1 to 2 years —</div> </div>					2
Diarrhoea (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...
Zymotic Death-rate (excluding Diarrhoea) per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	0.23
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	...	0.62
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 persons living (ex- cluding Phthisis)	...	...	...	...	...	1.21

* See Housing, &c., Statistics.

WARDS.

No. 1—New Brighton.	No. 9—Somerville.
„ 2—Upper Brighton.	„ 10—Poulton.
„ 3—North Liscard.	„ 11—Marlowe.
„ 4—South Liscard.	„ 12—St. Hilary.
„ 5—North Egremont.	„ 13—Warren.
„ 6—South Egremont.	„ 14—Wallasey.
„ 7—North Seacombe.	„ 15—Leasowe.
„ 8—South Seacombe.	„ 16—Moreton.

Public Health Office,
Town Hall,
July, 1933.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1932.

There are one or two points of general interest to which I would like to call special attention. One is that in spite of the increase of our boundaries the population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General, is decreasing. In this respect Wallasey is by no means peculiar, for the last Census return shows a decrease of population in a good many towns in England, especially in this particular area. This fact is important and should be borne in mind by the Housing Committee in future plans for houses, and by the Education Committee in connection with their work.

Our Birth Rate shows a steady decline, and the Death Rate is now tending to go up. These facts mean that the number of people beyond reproductive ages in proportion to the general population is increasing. In future we may expect further decline in the Birth Rate and an increase in the Death Rate leading to a stationary population as now obtains in France.

The town has been remarkably free from epidemic disease, with the exception of Diphtheria. The number of cases notified of that disease was the largest on record, namely, 184.

It will be noted that Tuberculosis is steadily losing its ground as one of the chief causes of death in this Borough. It has now been deposed from the second place among killing diseases to the fifth.

The condition of affairs at Moreton shows progressive improvement. With regard to the caravans, at the time of writing the position of affairs is that of the 2,000 or so in existence at the time we took over, 1,371 have already gone and the remainder which are permanently occupied will disappear as soon as houses for the occupants are ready. Pasture Road, on both sides of which these con-

traptions abounded, will be unrecognisable by those who knew it in the old days. It is now a fine road offering sites for really satisfactory development on both sides. The end of the present year should see the last of these caravan dwellings, and then development in Moreton should be rapid.

The new Health Clinic was opened in Moreton during the year and it not only adds to the amenities of the district, but has proved very popular and good work is being done therein.

I have again to thank the members of the Health Committee and the Council generally for the support which has been accorded to me, and my staff who have worked loyally and well and without whose aid, unstintingly given, the vast amount of work recorded in these pages could not have been accomplished.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA.—The area of the Borough as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey, and as per that Office's letter to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, January, 1932, is 5,306 acres.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the 1931 Census was 97,626, an increase of 6,817 over the 1921 Census figures. Much of this increase was, of course, due to the added areas taken over on April 1st, 1928, the population of which is given in the Census Report as 8,604 compared with 3,839 at the 1921 Census.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the middle of 1932, is 97,110, a decrease of 516 compared with the 1931 Census figures.

The following table shows the population of the Borough at each of the last six Censuses :—

1881	...	...	21,192	1911	...	...	78,504
1891	...	...	33,227	1921	...	...	90,809
1901	...	...	53,579	1931	...	...	97,626

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Detailed particulars under this heading were given on Page 12 of my Report for 1930.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

LOCAL HOSPITALS.

There are two General Hospitals in the Borough, namely, the Victoria Central Hospital and the Wallasey Cottage Hospital. In connection with the latter there are no out-patients, and with the former surgical out-patients only. The Corporation make an annual grant of £500 to the former and £50 to the latter.

There is also a charitable Dispensary, the Medical Officer of which is also the House Surgeon to the Victoria Central Hospital, sleeps on the premises, and performs the duties of Dispensary Surgeon in a room provided by the Hospital. He also visits medical cases at their homes. The Corporation make an annual grant of £45 to the Dispensary.

Figures in regard to the work of the out-patients' departments of the Victoria Central Hospital and the Wallasey Dispensary for 1932, as well as in regard to Public Assistance, will be found in the following tables.

VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

	Out-patients.			Attendances.		
Dental Cases	208	...	...	231	...	...
Ophthalmic Cases	628	...	...	2,515	...	...
Throat, Nose & Ear Cases	427	...	...	700	...	...
Gynæcological Cases	275	...	...	275	...	...
X-Ray Cases	2,060	...	...	5,700	...	...
Massage... ..	133	...	...	4,036	...	...
Casualties	3,534	...	...	10,878	...	...
Totals	7,265	...	...	24,335	...	...

WALLASEY DISPENSARY.

Dispensary Patients	1,639
Attendances	5,162
Home Patients... ..	282
No. of Visits to their homes	314

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Admissions to—

Institution	157
Eastham House	5
Infirmery	442
County Mental Hospital	68
Out-door Relief	£15,874 11 2
Unemployed	2,210 4 0
Total	£18,084 15 2

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Borough is particularly well supplied with parks and recreation grounds.

These open spaces, taken together with the fact that the River Mersey forms one boundary, and the sea another boundary, are a factor of some importance in improving and maintaining the good health of the community, especially the younger portion of the community; but although the Borough is so comparatively well supplied with open spaces, there is still need for land on which the youth of the district can indulge in manly sports and pastimes. Detailed particulars of the various Parks and open spaces were given in my Annual Report for 1930.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically every house in the Borough, with the exception of portions of the added areas, has water closet accommodation. In the added areas the majority of the houses have cesspools or primitive privies. The latter will disappear with the bungalows. The main sewerage of the added areas is now practically completed, the houses formerly draining into cesspools will in increasing numbers drain into the sewers, and the cesspools will be demolished. During the last year, for example, 12 cesspools have been demolished. In addition 95 houses previously undrained have been drained into the sewer.

SCAVENGING.

The work of street scavenging is carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and is efficiently done.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work is carried out under the direction of the Superintendent of Cleansing. The following table gives particulars, not only as to the number of ashpits and bins in use, but as to the pits abolished during the past year.

No. of Single Ashpits in use	...	...	...	82
„ Double Ashpits	...	...	...	122
„ Bins in use	...	...	...	26,123
„ Pits abolished	...	...	...	16

The policy of ashpit abolition is being steadily pursued. For many years past bins have been required in all new houses, and these are emptied weekly. The whole of the combustible refuse is taken to the Refuse Disposal Works, and there burned, with the exception of the refuse collected in the added areas of Leasowe and Moreton. In these districts the dry refuse is being deposited on the lower part of Upton Park by means of controlled tipping, and the wet refuse from pails is delivered to various farms in the district whenever possible. Particulars as to the quantities of refuse destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the past year are as under.

	T.	C.	Q.
Quantity of Refuse			
Delivered to Destructor	21,674	9	2
Quantity tipped away ...	166	12	0
Total collected ...	21,841	1	2

Refuse collected in added Areas and delivered to (a) Dry Refuse Tips—1,459 loads; (b) Wet Refuse to farms—652 loads.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

(including added Areas).

Area (acres), 5,306.

Population (1931 Census), 97,626. Estimated June, 1932, R.G.'s estimate, 97,110.

Number of inhabited houses (Dec. 31st, 1932), 25,014.

Number of empty houses (Dec. 31st, 1932), 546.

Rateable Value—£806,026.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3,179.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M	F.	Total.
Births (Legitimate)	638	613	1251
(Illegitimate)	28	36	64
	<hr/> 666	<hr/> 649	<hr/> 1315

Birth Rate..13.5

Deaths—1170. Death Rate—12.0.

Excess of Births over Deaths—145.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—2.

Whooping Cough (all ages)—5.

Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—2.

The Diarrhoea deaths occurred as follows :—

1 in First Quarter of year.

— in Second Quarter of year.

— in Third Quarter of year.

1 in Fourth Quarter of year.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—1, viz :

From sepsis, 0. From other causes, 1.

Deaths of infants under one year of age .. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate—59} \\ \text{Illegitimate—5} \end{array} \right\} 64$

" " " " .. per 1,000 births—48.8

Legitimate rate per 1,000 legitimate births .. 47.1	Illegitimate rate per 1,000 illegitimate births .. 78.1
--	--

No. of Stillbirths—57 (32 M. 25 F.), including 9 transfers, one of which was illegitimate.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The Births during the year, including 88 transferred to us, but deducting 33 transferred outwards, numbered 1,315 (666 males, 649 females), giving a birth-rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of population, calculated on an estimated population of 97,500. Of these 100 were notified by Doctors, 1,066 by Midwives, and 62 by parents or others (1,228), the remainder not being notified. The births in 1931 numbered 1,342, the rate being 13.8

The illegitimate births were :—

	53 registered in the Borough.
	18 transferred to Wallasey.
	—
	71
less	7 transferred to other districts.
	—
nett	64

The illegitimate births are 4.8 per cent. of the total Births.

Visits to the homes were paid in connection with Births as under.

No. of Births	...	...	...	...	...	1,315
No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
No. of Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	5,902
Visits to all Infants for any purposes whatever						8,777

The Birth-rates for the past five years were :—
1928, 14.1 ; 1929, 13.8 ; 1930, 14.2 ; 1931, 13.7 ; 1932, 13.5.

The following table shows the distribution of Births and Deaths and the natural increase of Population, that is, the excess in the number of Births over Deaths in the different Wards during the year.

Wards.	Births	Deaths	Increase	Decrease
1. New Brighton ...	82	94	—	12
2. Upper Brighton ...	72	80	—	8
3. North Liscard ...	56	100	—	44
4. South Liscard ...	79	74	5	—
5. North Egremont ...	67	63	4	—
6. South Egremont ...	68	91	—	23
7. North Seacombe ...	123	88	35	—
8. South Seacombe ...	127	79	48	—
9. Somerville ...	124	81	43	—
10. Poulton ...	88	90	—	2
11. Marlowe ...	74	48	26	—
12. St. Hilary ...	71	89	—	18
13. Warren ...	25	53	—	28
14. Wallasey ...	50	52	—	2
15. Leasowe ...	69	34	35	—
16. Moreton ...	90	54	36	—
Transfers (addresses not known) ...	50	—	50	—
	1315	1170	282	137

Net Increase, 145.

A comparison of the Birth-rates of the past 8 quinquennial periods shows a steady decline, as will be seen from the following.

Quinquennial period	1891-1895	..	29.50
"	"	1896-1900	.. 29.08
"	"	1901-1905	.. 28.72
"	"	1906-1910	.. 25.27
"	"	1911-1915	.. 21.80
"	"	1916-1920	.. 16.79
"	"	1921-1925	.. 16.19
"	"	1926-1930	.. 14.24
1931 ..	13.8.	1932 ..	13.5

DEATHS.

The number of deaths of people belonging to Wallasey in 1932, was 1,170 (579 males and 571 females), giving a death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of estimated population, as against 11.7 in the previous year.

The number of deaths actually occurring within the Borough was 978, from which figure 48 outward transfers, that is, deaths of non-residents, require to be deducted. The number of inward transfers (i.e., Wallasey residents dying elsewhere) was 240, the nett total belonging to the Borough being, as just stated, 1,170.

Five of the deaths were of illegitimate children under 1 year.

The numbers for the past five years were :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.
Under 1 year ..	1	4	2	4	5	16
1 to 2 years ..	—	—	1	1	2	4
Total ..	1	4	3	5	7	20

Illegitimate rate
per 1,000 Illegiti-
mate Births

53.6 57.1 50.8 80.6 78.1

Sixty-seven Inquests were held during the year, 12 being on non-residents, and 55 on residents. None of these were on children under 1 year or 1 to 2 years.

There were no Inquests on illegitimate children.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Diseases.....	290	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	56
Cancer	166	Congenital Disease	43
Other Circulatory Diseases	73	Congenital Debility,	
Respiratory Diseases—		Premature Births etc. ...	42
Pneumonia	72	Violent Deaths	35
Bronchitis.....	25	Influenza	31
Other.....	21	Other Digestive Diseases	20
Phthisis.....	59	Other Tuberculosis	
Acute and Chronic		Diseases	11
Nephritis	57		

STATEMENT OF

THE

REVENUE

FOR THE YEAR

No. of		Amount		Total	
In		Paid		Total	
1880		1881		1882	
1883		1884		1885	
1886		1887		1888	
1889		1890		1891	
1892		1893		1894	
1895		1896		1897	
1898		1899		1900	
1901		1902		1903	
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1910		1911		1912	
1913		1914		1915	
1916		1917		1918	
1919		1920		1921	
1922		1923		1924	
1925		1926		1927	
1928		1929		1930	
1931		1932		1933	
1934		1935		1936	
1937		1938		1939	
1940		1941		1942	
1943		1944		1945	
1946		1947		1948	
1949		1950		1951	
1952		1953		1954	
1955		1956		1957	
1958		1959		1960	
1961		1962		1963	
1964		1965		1966	
1967		1968		1969	
1970		1971		1972	
1973		1974		1975	
1976		1977		1978	
1979		1980		1981	
1982		1983		1984	
1985		1986		1987	
1988		1989		1990	
1991		1992		1993	
1994		1995		1996	
1997		1998		1999	
2000		2001		2002	
2003		2004		2005	
2006		2007		2008	
2009		2010		2011	
2012		2013		2014	
2015		2016		2017	
2018		2019		2020	
2021		2022		2023	
2024		2025		2026	
2027		2028		2029	
2030		2031		2032	
2033		2034		2035	
2036		2037		2038	
2039		2040		2041	
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2051		2052		2053	
2054		2055		2056	
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2060		2061		2062	
2063		2064		2065	
2066		2067		2068	
2069		2070		2071	
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2075		2076		2077	
2078		2079		2080	
2081		2082		2083	
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2087		2088		2089	
2090		2091		2092	
2093		2094		2095	
2096		2097		2098	
2099		2100		2101	
2102		2103		2104	
2105		2106		2107	
2108		2109		2110	
2111		2112		2113	
2114		2115		2116	
2117		2118		2119	
2120		2121		2122	
2123		2124		2125	
2126		2127		2128	
2129		2130		2131	
2132		2133		2134	
2135		2136		2137	
2138		2139		2140	
2141		2142		2143	
2144		2145		2146	
2147		2148		2149	
2150		2151		2152	
2153		2154		2155	
2156		2157		2158	
2159		2160		2161	
2162		2163		2164	
2165		2166		2167	
2168		2169		2170	
2171		2172		2173	
2174		2175		2176	
2177		2178		2179	
2180		2181		2182	
2183		2184		2185	
2186		2187		2188	
2189		2190		2191	
2192		2193		2194	
2195		2196		2197	
2198		2199		2200	
2201		2202		2203	
2204		2205		2206	
2207		2208		2209	
2210		2211		2212	
2213		2214		2215	
2216		2217		2218	
2219		2220		2221	
2222		2223		2224	
2225		2226		2227	
2228		2229		2230	
2231		2232		2233	
2234		2235		2236	
2237		2238		2239	
2240		2241		2242	
2243		2244		2245	
2246		2247		2248	
2249		2250		2251	
2252		2253		2254	
2255		2256		2257	
2258		2259		2260	
2261		2262		2263	
2264		2265		2266	
2267		2268		2269	
2270		2271		2272	
2273		2274		2275	
2276		2277		2278	
2279		2280		2281	
2282		2283		2284	
2285		2286		2287	
2288		2289		2290	
2291		2292		2293	
2294		2295		2296	
2297		2298		2299	
2300		2301		2302	
2303		2304		2305	

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES SINCE 1916.

Disease.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Totals.	36	22	65	20	33	40	35	13	24	29	37	43	30	21	25	18	35
Smallpox	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	2	—	10	—	—	—	11	—	8	5	4	8	4	8	3	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	7	5	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	11	1	6	9	7	12	4	1	1	6	12	11	8	2	7	6	19
Whooping Cough.....	8	6	29	—	9	8	7	4	6	9	1	12	6	5	2	3	5
Fever (Typhoid)	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	12	4	12	6	11	16	10	7	7	8	19	9	8	6	12	7	6
Rate per 1,000 of population	0.43	0.26	0.80	0.20	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.14	0.26	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.29	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.35

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

For Official Staff engaged in this work see page 5 of 1930 Report. In addition, voluntary workers attend each Session at New Street.

The Institutions concerned in this work are :—

(1) The Child Welfare Centre at New Street, open on two afternoons per week—Tuesdays and Fridays. A doctor is in attendance on each occasion.

(2) The Child Welfare Centre at Moreton, open one afternoon per week (Thursday), when a doctor is in attendance.

(3) On the upper floor of New Street Child Welfare Centre there is provision for six resident babies, and there is also a large open-air balcony for their use when weather permits.

There is a room beneath the balcony where model garments for babies are on exhibition, where mothers are taught to cut and make similar articles, and where materials can be obtained at cheap rates. This Department is run entirely by voluntary workers.

(4) Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the New Street Child Welfare Centre one afternoon (Monday) per week, and one morning (Tuesday), and since February, 1933, at the new Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton, fortnightly (Wednesday afternoons). A lady doctor is in attendance at each Clinic.

(5) Maternity Home at "Highfield," Mill Lane, 10 beds.

(6) Three beds for Convalescent Children at West Kirby.

(7) Beds for unmarried mothers at St. Faith's Home, Birkenhead, subsidized by this Local Authority.

ANTE-NATAL.

The Ante-natal Clinic has been in existence since October, 1920. The Clinics were held once a fortnight only until 1924, when they were increased to twice a week. A Sewing Class is held weekly on one of the Ante-natal Clinic days. Midwives are encouraged at all times to send their cases to the Clinic, and to attend with them. As a matter of fact, 20 visits were paid to the Clinic by local Midwives, and 174 patients of Midwives attended the Clinic during the year in addition to 169 Highfield patients. The very great importance of Ante-Natal work has become generally recognised both by the public and by the local medical practitioners. No cases are admitted to the Maternity Home unless they have attended the Ante-Natal Clinic or produced a certificate from a doctor that they are receiving Ante-Natal care from him.

A Gynaecological Surgeon has been appointed for the Maternity Home, and his services are available whenever required. Cases discovered at the Ante-natal Clinic requiring medical attention, are referred for treatment to their own doctors or to the Hospital as may be necessary, and at the same time the Hospital or the

doctor is notified of the condition of the patient referred. Occasionally it happens that cases do not go to their doctors and that doctors do not notify us in turn that they have taken charge of the patient. Of course, there is no power to compel a patient to visit a doctor, nor is there any obligation on the part of a doctor to communicate with the Local Authority. The result is that a case is sometimes missed, with unfortunate results.

During the year 601 expectant mothers were visited at their homes, the number of visits and re-visits paid to them totalling 782.

As stated above Ante-Natal Clinics are now held fortnightly at the new Health Centre at Oakenholt Road, Moreton.

ATTENDANCES AT THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Expectant Mothers on the books at January 1st	...	117
New cases dealt with during the year	... ..	357
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	... ..	1503
Names removed from books	... ..	385
Post-natal cases	... ..	18
First visits to homes of Expectant Mothers	... ..	601
Re-visits to homes of Expectant Mothers	... ..	181
Expectant Mothers on books at December 31st	...	89

CHILD WELFARE WORK.

No developments in Child Welfare work took place during the year, other than the building of the new Health Centre at Oakenholt Road, the new Health Clinic in Moreton, which was officially opened by Dame Janet Campbell, of the Ministry of Health, on December 14th, 1932.

Steady use has been made of the beds for resident babies at New Street Child Welfare Centre.

Clinics are held two afternoons a week at New Street, and one afternoon at Moreton. The Assistant School Medical Officer attends these Clinics twice a week.

The work of the Nutrition and Orthopædic Clinics has proved of great value. It has been necessary to hold several extra Sessions of the latter Clinic owing to the increasing number of cases which had to be supervised. For full particulars of these Schemes see my Report for 1930.

Children convalescing after illness are sent to the Convalescent Home at West Kirby. Children suspected of Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. The Medical Officer is the connecting link, and there is complete co-ordination between all the Municipal medical activities.

ATTENDANCES AT THE CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Children under 1 on books at January 1st	...	...	589
Children under 5	Do.	...	2395
New cases dealt with during the year	...	...	613*
Removals from Register	...	...	1119
On Books at December 31st	...	...	2478
Attendances during the year	...	...	10418
Visits to children under 1 year	...	...	8777

* This represents 46.6 per cent. of the total births registered during the year.

VISITS *re* CHILD WELFARE.

(other than Ante-natal).

First visits <i>re</i> registered births	...	...	1130
Re-visits	...	...	5902
Visits <i>re</i> still-births...	...	...	3
„ Ophthalmia cases	...	...	96
„ puerperal cases	...	...	6
Health Visitors attendances at Child Welfare Centres	...	...	358
Visits to homes <i>re</i> infants attending the Centres	...	...	948*
Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths	...	...	33
Visits to all children, 1 to 5 years	...	...	3464

* Included in figures above *re* Registered Births.

Visits <i>re</i> cases of Diarrhoea	...	...	*4	}	616
„ Measles	...	...	139		
„ Whooping Cough...	...	...	229		
„ Mumps	...	...	78		
„ Chicken Pox	...	...	130		
„ other minor Inf. Diseases	...	...	36		
References to Education Authority	...	...	270		
Enquiry visits (transferred deaths & Miscellaneous)	...	...	187		
References to Public Assistance Officer	...	...	74		
„ N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	15		

* All the 4 visits to Diarrhoea cases were in Moreton.

Actual visits and re-visits paid to ALL infants whether attending the Centre or not	8777
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NEW STREET CENTRE.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

1. Number remaining in on January 1st	4
2. Number admitted to December 31st (including re-admissions)	...	...	...	25
				—
				29
				—
3. Number discharged to December 31st	...	...	...	26
4. Number died to December 31st	...	...	...	2
5. Number remaining in on December 31st	...	...	...	1
Average duration of stay of discharged cases	...	...	...	38 days
Average duration of stay of fatal cases	...	...	...	8 days

Reasons for Admissions.

1. Mother's Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
4. Congenital Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5. Re-establishment of breast feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6. Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Number of cases discharged—

(a) In good health	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) Improved in health	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) No Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) To Other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Fatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
							28
Number remaining at December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							29

Causes of death, and period of residence in Centre

1 Septic Pneumonia (15 days) 1 Prematurity (1 day).

Number of cases of Infectious disease—

(a) Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of cases discharged on account of illness	...	...	...	...	...	—

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The following is a Return required by the Ministry of Health (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1932.

1. Population: 97,626 (1931 Census).
2. Number of births notified or reported in the area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:
 - (a) Live births 1,261; (b) Still births 54; (c) Total 1,315.
 - (d) By midwives 1,066; (e) By doctors and parents 162.
 - (f) remainder not notified.
3. Health Visiting.
 - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 - (a) by the Council 7; (b) by Voluntary Associations Nil.
 - (ii) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres)—
Health Visitors 75 per cent.
 - (iii) Number of visits paid by all Health Visitors:
 - (a) To expectant mothers: First visits 601, Total visits 782.
 - (b) To children under 1 year: First visits 1,130, Total Visits 8,777.
 - (c) To children between 1 and 5: 3,464.
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, 2.
 - (b) Voluntary Associations—Nil.
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres:
 - (1) By children under 1 year 10,364; (2) between 1 and 5 years, 154.
 - (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time:
 - (1) Children under 1 year, 604; (2) between 1 and 5 years, 9.
 - (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year:
 - (1) Under 1 year, 496; (2) 1 to 5 years, 77.
 - (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (1), 46.6
5. Ante-natal clinics:
 - Number provided and maintained by (a) the Council, 2.
 - (b) Voluntary Associations Nil.

- (c) Total attendances by expectant mothers 1,503.
 (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinics during the year, 474.
 (e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d), 35.4.

6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.
Number of Institutions	1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	10
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	217

II.

Number of women sent by the Council to other Maternity Institutions: None sent by the Council, but several recommended to go to Tranmere Institution.

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.
Number of Institutions	1
Number of beds provided for such children	6
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	26

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council to other Institutions: None.

8. Convalescent Homes.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or for children under 5 years of age provided (a) by the Council None; (b) by Voluntary Associations 1.

- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :
Three beds are allocated in West Kirby Children's Convalescent Home for children between 3 and 15 years of age (girls) and 3 to 12 years (boys).
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b)—16.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council to other convalescent institutions : None.
9. Homes for Mothers and Babies.
- (a) Number of such homes provided (i) by the Council Nil ;
(ii) by Voluntary Associations—Council make an annual grant of £60 to St. Faith's Home, Birkenhead.
- (b) Number of beds in homes provided (i) by the Council Nil ;
(ii) by Voluntary Associations. See above.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to these homes :
(i) expectant mothers 3 ; (ii) mothers and babies Nil ;
(iii) babies 1.
- (d) Number of such cases sent by the Council to other homes for mothers and babies. Nil.
10. Day Nurseries.
- (a) Number of day nurseries : (i) provided by the Council Nil ; (ii) Voluntary Associations Nil.
11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified	Cases visited by officers of the Council.	Cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal fever	2	2	—	—
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	6	6	—	1
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	} Not notifiable.	139	—	—
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)		229	—	4
(7) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)		4	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)		2	—	1

12. Home Nursing.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :
 (i) by the Council Nil ; (ii) by Voluntary Associations; none specially employed for this purpose.
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses. Nil.

13. Midwives.

- I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council at the end of the year, 40.
 (b) Number (i) employed by the Council 3 ; (ii) directly subsidised by the Council Nil ; (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations Nil.
 (c) Number of cases in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, Nil.
- II. (a) Number of cases attended by Midwives (i) as Midwives, 466; (ii) as Maternity Nurses, No definite information available.
 (b) Number of cases attended by Midwives in which medical aid was summoned, 180.

14. Maternal Deaths.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth :
 (i) from sepsis, Nil ; (ii) from other causes, 1.
- (b) Number of these cases which died :
 (i) at home 1 ; (ii) in Institutions Nil.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED MILK.

Dried Milk, in one pound cartons, is given free to infants when the family income per head, after deducting rent, falls below a limit fixed by scale. Particulars of these distributions and also of the Milk sold are as under.

Free Milk—

Lb. Packets given during the year	...	...	...	5,072
To number of Infants under one year	...	...	...	126
Do. over Do.	...	...	...	—
Do. expectant mothers	...	...	...	—
Do. nursing Do.	...	...	...	117
At a cost of £380 8s. 0d.				

Milk Sold—Lb. Packets, 6,621 realising £495 8s. 0d.

Distribution—The distribution of FREE and SOLD MILK averaged 225 packets per week.

Form M.C.W. 96A.

RETURN RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1932.

1. Name and address of Institution : Highfield Maternity Home, Mill Lane.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 10.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted : 217.
4. Average duration of stay : 14 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 135 ; (b) Doctors, 82.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 28.
7. Number of cases notified as (a) puerperal fever — ; (b) puerperal pyrexia (i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4 deg. F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period), 1, due to chest.
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum None.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—None.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 1.
(b) Result of treatment in each case. Cured.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths, None.
(b) Cause of death in each case, —.
12. (a) Number of infant deaths—
 (i) Stillborn, 10.
 (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 3 (all feeble).
 (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examinations :—
 2 Anencephalic.
 1 Ante-partum hæmorrhage.
 1 Albuminuria.
 1 Cord prolapse.
 5 No cause apparent.

During the year cases have been referred to Institutions as under :—

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS REFERRED TO OR ADMITTED INTO INSTITUTIONS ON THE REPORTS OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Victoria Central Hospital	26
St. Paul's Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool	3
Dental Clinic (School)	57
V.D. Centre	—
T.B. Clinic	12
Leasowe Children's Hospital	—
Convalescent Home, West Kirby—	
Under 5 years	1
Over 5 years	15
Orthopaedic Clinic	122
Other Institutions	21

MOTHERS REFERRED TO INSTITUTIONS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis Clinic	3
Dental Clinic	25
V.D. Clinic	5
Victoria Central Hospital	13
Own Doctor	32
St. Faith's Home	—
Own Midwives	—
Dr. Gemmell	3
Public Assistance Officer	37
Other Institutions	12

MIDWIVES ACT.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT,

The number of Midwives practising in the Borough is 39, 3 of whom are untrained. None are illiterate. Their registers (which are, on the whole, well kept) and their bags are regularly inspected by a Health Visitor who possesses the C.M.B. Qualification.

The total number of cases attended by these Midwives during the year was 490.

Routine visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of bags, &c.	209
Enquiries and Special Visits	262

No arrangement exists in Wallasey for the employment of Midwives by the Local Authority. Under certain strict conditions their fees may be paid, providing full particulars of the case are supplied well in advance and the case is found, on enquiry, to be one in which the Local Authority would be justified in making payment.

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

	Wallasey	Moreton	Totals
Records of sending for medical help	132	48	180
Notifications of Still-Births	3	—	3
Notifications of Laying out Dead	—	—	—
Notifications of Artificial feeding	2	—	2
Deaths of Children before attendance of a Medical Practitioner	—	—	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives	—	—	—
Cases of other Infectious Disease noti- fied by Midwives	—	—	—

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 180 cases mentioned above :—

	Wallasey.	Moreton.	Total
Feebleness of infant	10	11	21
Protracted labour	10	—	10
Retained placenta	5	4	9
Instrumental Aid	12	3	15
Prematurity	6	—	6
Post-partum Haemorrhage	6	2	8
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	9	1	10
Laceration of Perineum	33	8	41
Albuminuria	1	—	1
Placenta Praevia	1	—	1
Inflamed Eyelids	13	8	21
Abnormal Presentation	13	—	13
Rise of Temperature	1	—	1
Abortion	—	—	—
Uterine Inertia	1	4	5
General Weakness	—	2	2
Various other causes	9	2	11
Miscarriage	2	—	2
Mal-presentation	—	3	3
	132	48	180

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

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

Name	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Address	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Notice of intention to cease practice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Removal from District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of notifications during the year was two. Neither was fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two of the Health Visitors have received special instruction at St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool, in the douching of eyes of children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Six cases were notified during the year and all were treated by them under the superintendence of the doctors, 96 visits being paid for the purpose of douching. All the cases recovered without injury to the eyes.

INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY DURING 1932.

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes in weeks and months under one year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4 Weeks and under 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes—Certified	28	5	3	1	37	10	5	6	6	64
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdom'l Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis(not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	4
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	10
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malformations	2	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Premature Birth	19	1	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	21
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Other Causes	4	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	1	9
Totals	28	5	3	1	37	10	5	6	6	64

INFANT MORTALITY.
INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WARDS.

Ward	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births
1	82	2	24.4
2	72	5	69.4
3	56	3	53.5
4	79	7	88.6
5	67	3	44.8
6	68	1	14.7
7	123	9	73.1
8	127	10	76.3
9	124	2	16.1
10	88	11	125.0
11	74	1	13.5
12	71	—	—
13	25	1	40.0
14	50	3	60.0
15	69	6	89.9
16	90	—	—
Transfers	50		
	1,315	64	48.8

The deaths of children under one year were spread over the four quarters thus:—First quarter 29, Second 12, Third 9, Fourth 14

The following Tables are very interesting as showing the marked decrease in infant mortality over a number of years (*a*) in Wallasey; (*b*) in the Country generally.

(A) INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY SINCE 1915.

Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.
1915	143	12.8	80	203
1916	128	12.5	72	186
1917	98	9.4	67	166
1918	123	10.5	84	214
1919	108	10.0	75	168
1920	130	13.3	68	169
1921	98	10.0	59	141
1922	98	8.8	61	152
1923	83	8.3	58	116
1924	79	7.7	56	111
1925	78	7.5	60	125
1926	87	8.3	59	127
1927	77	7.8	60	109
1928	56	5.0	39	112
1929	70	5.7	50	107
1930	76	7.2	53	101
1931	60	5.2	44	79
1932	64	5.4	48	105

(B) INFANT MORTALITY IN WALLASEY COMPARED WITH
INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES
SINCE 1904.

Year.	Number of		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.	England and Wales Rate per 1,000 births
	Births.	Infant Deaths.		
1904	1,678	265	157	145
1905	1,657	163	98	128
1906	1,716	201	117	132
1907	1,763	179	101	118
1908	1,738	176	101	120
1909	1,838	148	80	109
1910	1,724	149	86	105
1911	1,752	190	109	130
1912	1,791	138	77	95
1913	1,863	150	80	108
1914	1,842	167	90	105
1915	1,774	143	80	110
1916	1,768	128	72	91
1917	1,448	98	67	96
1918	1,457	123	84	97
1919	1,422	108	75	89
1920	1,886	130	68	80
1921	1,640	98	59	83
1922	1,591	98	61	77
1923	1,430	83	58	69
1924	1,409	79	56	75
1925	1,289	78	60	75
1926	1,453	87	59	70
1927	1,266	77	60	70
1928	1,411	56	39	65
1929	1,400	70	50	74
1930	1,412	76	53	60
1931	1,342	60	44	66
1932	1,315	64	48	65

EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA.

The deaths of children from "Diarrhoea" and "Enteritis" during the year were numbered 2 under 1 year, of which 1 occurred in the first quarter, and 1 in the fourth.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

The following Table gives data in regard to the method of feeding of infants when first visited and of a certain number of those who died:—

Births Visited.	Entirely breast.	Bottle fed.	Breast and bottle.	Infant deaths visited	Number breast fed.	Number bottle fed.	Breast and bottle.	Never fed or no information.
1,130	75%	15%	10%	33	6	25	1	32

CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

I. NOTIFICATION :—

Number of Foster-parents on Register at Jan. 1st, 1932	...	17
At Dec. 31st	...	14
Number of Children on Register at Jan. 1st 1932	...	18
At Dec. 31st	...	22
Number of Children who died during the year	...	—

II. VISITING :—

Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at Dec. 31st, 1932—(a) Health Visitors 5 ; (b) Others, None.
Number of Persons or Societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2)—5.

III. Number of cases in which proceedings were taken—None.

IV. Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given sanction during the year—4 (Under (a) of Section 3).

V. Number of Orders obtained during the year—None.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

It may with perfect truth be said that Health Propaganda in the Borough is practically unceasing, and that all the activities of the Department constitute Health Propaganda in one form or another.

The work of the Health Visitors is essentially so, whether it be in regard to Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, or Venereal Diseases, and much of the work of the Inspectors has for its purpose a similar object, the education of people in matters directly or indirectly affecting their health.

Apart from the activities of the Public Health Department, however, propaganda has been carried on in this Borough by the Merseyside Boroughs Health Education Committee (of which Wallasey is a constituent member). Unfortunately, for economic reasons, Liverpool, which is the largest of the constituent authorities, has notified that it will not continue its contribution to the work of the Committee. This means that the work of that Committee in Wallasey will cease, but it does not mean that Health Propaganda work will cease. The withdrawal of Liverpool from this Committee is very much to be regretted. Of all the work undertaken by Municipalities for the improvement of the health of the people, education in health has always impressed me as being the cheapest and potentially the most effective.

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

Information under this heading was given fully in my report for 1930. Grants are made to the following Institutions and Associations :—

Victoria Central Hospital	...	...	...	...	£500
Wallasey Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	£50
Wallasey Dispensary	...	...	...	...	£45
Seacombe, Egremont and New Brighton Nursing Assoc.	...	...	...	...	£30
Wallasey and Poulton Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	£20
Moreton and District Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	£25
Liverpool Women's Service Bureau (Home Helps)	...	...	...	...	£20
St. Faith's Home, Birkenhead	...	...	...	...	£60

HOSPITALS, ETC., PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Particulars as to the Hospitals and Institutions PROVIDED by the LOCAL AUTHORITY within the District were set out in detail on Pp. 56 *et seq.* of my Annual Report for 1930.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, NEW STREET.—Clinics held Tuesdays and Fridays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m. Six Cots provided for infants under One Year suffering from Malnutrition.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON*.—Clinics held Thursdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, NEW STREET.—Clinics held Mondays, 2-30 p.m., and Tuesdays, 10-30 a.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, MORETON.—Clinics held fortnightly on Wednesday from 2-30 to 4-0 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINIC, CHURCH STREET.—Minor Ailments Clinic each morning from 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Special Eye Clinic Thursday, 2-0 p.m.

*SCHOOL CLINIC, OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON.—Minor Ailments Clinic each Tuesday and Friday morning from 9-30 to 12-0 noon, and Thursday afternoon when Doctor attends.

DENTAL CLINIC, CHURCH STREET (Held in School Clinic).—Mornings, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Afternoons, 2-0 to 4-30.

DENTAL CLINIC, OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON. **.—Mondays and Thursdays, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC, CHURCH STREET (Held in School Clinic).—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 9-30 to 12-0 noon, Massage, Electrical Treatment and Remedial Exercises. Doctor attends on the First Wednesday of the Month at 2-0 p.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC (Held in Elleray Park School).—Mondays and Wednesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon. Thursdays 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, MILL LANE HOSPITAL.—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday Mornings at 10-45 to 12-0 noon. Thursday (for Children), 9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon. Wednesdays, 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON. **.—First and Third Wednesdays, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, MILL LANE HOSPITAL.—For Females, Mondays, 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. For Males, Wednesdays, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.; Fridays, 2-30 to 4-0 p.m. (Or in special cases by arrangement with the Doctor at the Clinic). For Irrigation 6-0 to 7-0 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, Saturdays 5-0 to 6-0 p.m.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT CLINIC, MILL LANE HOSPITAL.—Mondays, 2-15 p.m., Fridays, 2-15 p.m.

MATERNITY HOME, "HIGHFIELD," MILL LANE.—Applications for terms of admission, and Bookings, to be made in person to the Sister-in-Charge between 2-0 and 4-0 p.m., on weekdays only.

* These Clinics were held at temporary premises, 90, Rosslyn Drive until December 14th, 1932, when the new Health Clinic was opened.

** Held at Leasowe Children's Hospital until December 14th, 1932.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

As and from April, 1st, 1930, the Local Authority became responsible not only for the provision of treatment for the destitute sick—hitherto the duty of the Birkenhead Union, of which Wallasey formed a part—but for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the Borough.

Tranmere Infirmary, which was the property of the Union, and to which Infirmary it has been the practice to remove Wallasey patients, was taken over by the Birkenhead Corporation. A provisional arrangement has since existed between that Corporation and Wallasey, under which Wallasey patients continue to be received.

Tables showing the accommodation available in Tranmere Infirmary for patients from this Borough were given in my report for 1930.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF WALLASEY SICK.

The following information was supplied to me by the Medical Superintendent of Tranmere Infirmary.

Form Hosp. 6.

Name and situation of Institution : Birkenhead Infirmary.

Area and population served by the Institution : Birkenhead Census (147,946) ; Wallasey (97,110).

The Hospital is maintained under the Poor Law Act.

Staffing and Medical Supt. : Dr. R. A. Grant, M.B., F.R.C.S., (Resident).

Other resident Medical Staff, 3 ; Visiting Staff 4.

Specialised Services supplied : Physician, Eye Specialist, Radiologist, Dental Surgeon.

Trained Nurses, 25 ; Probationers 80 ; Assistant Nurses, — ; Male Attendants —.

Beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases, irrespective of occupation by Birkenhead or Wallasey patients :—

For men 220.

For women 216.

For children (under 16 years of age). (excluding 21 cots in maternity wards) 90.

Total accommodation 526.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December.

Classification of Wards.*	Number of Wards.	BEDS.							
		Men		Women		Children (under 16 years of age)		Total.	
		Pro-vided (3)	Occu-pied (4)	Pro-vided (5)	Occu-pied (6)	Pro-vided (7)	Occu-pied (8)	Pro-vided (9)	Occu-pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical ...	5	66	15	82	5	—	—	148	20
2. Surgical ...	7	79	10	67	9	—	—	146	19
3. Children ...	4	—	—	—	—	90	10	90	10
4. Chronic sick ...	6	27	4	20	1	—	—	47	5
5. Venereal ...	2	9	—	4	3	—	—	13	1
6. Tuberculosis	3	39	8	22	—	—	—	61	11
7. Isolation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maternity	5	—	—	21	5	—	—	21	5
9. Mental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Short Stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Long stay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mental Treat-ment Act, 1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Voluntary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mental defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		*		*		*		*	
Total ...	32	220	37	216	24	90	10	526	71

N.B.—* These figures represent the Infirmary's Total accommodation.

Statistics relating to the year ended December 31st, 1932.

(A) IN-PATIENTS FROM WALLASEY.

1. Total number of admissions ...	435
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital ...	34
3. Number of live births ...	30
4. Number of still births ...	4
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age) ...	1

6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	10
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in Hospital	—
8.	Total number of deaths	118
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	327
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above Number of cases whose total stay was (a) 4 weeks or less, 269 ; (b) exceeding 4 but under 13 weeks, 129 ; (c) exceeding 13 weeks, 47.	
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year (b) highest 90 on (date) 23-3-32 ; (c) lowest 65 on (date) 12-9-32.	76
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	—
13.	Number of abdominal sections	—

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

Nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise Nil

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

HOSPITALS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE BOROUGH WHICH ARE USED BY THE INHABITANTS.

- (a) PUBLIC HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.
- (b) PUBLIC HOSPITALS WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.
- (c) VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

For information hereon see P. 63 *et seq.* of my Report for 1930.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

As and from April 1st, 1931, the Borough for the purposes of medical relief, was divided into three districts, as follows :—

No. 1 District.—To the North of an imaginary line drawn from the boundary along Poulton Bridge Road, Mill Lane, Liscard Road, Liscard Village, Manor Road, Seabank Road, Maddock Road.

District Medical Officer Dr. W. B. BRIGGS, 19 Seabank Road.

No. 2 District.—That part of the Borough which lies to the South of this imaginary line.

District Medical Officer : Dr. J. McMillan, 101, Seabank Road.

No. 3 District.—Comprises the added areas of the old Parishes of Leasowe and Moreton.

District Medical Officer Dr. R. L. WYNNE, " Westholm," Upton Road.

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 £60 per annum is made towards this Home, which receives young Unmarried Mothers from this Borough.
2. Public Assistance Committee : The Public Assistance Committee provide for the maintenance in Tranmere and various other Institutions, of unmarried Mothers and their children in cases of destitution.

3. Wallasey Children's Homes : The Public Assistance Committee have two houses situate, one in Falkland Road for the reception of 12 destitute children, and one in Albion Street for the reception of 25 children, of ages between 3 and 16 years.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Nursing Homes on the Register at January 1st, 1932	...	22
Applications for Registration in 1932	... ..	3
Nursing Homes Registered	... ..	3*
Orders made revising or cancelling registration	... ..	—
Appeals against such orders	... ..	—
Cases in which such orders have been—		
(a) Confirmed on appeal; and	... ..	—
(b) Disallowed	... ..	—
Applications for exemption from Registration	... ..	—
Cases in which exemption has been—		
(a) Granted	... ..	—
(b) Withdrawn	... ..	—
(c) Refused	... ..	—
Nursing Homes discontinued during the year	... ..	4
On the Register at December 31st, 1932	... ..	20
Deaths in Nursing Homes during the year	... ..	15
Visits during the year	... ..	57

* In one of these, applicant did not proceed further.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (A) For Infectious Cases : (1) A Motor Ambulance (2) A Delivery Van for infected clothing.
- (B) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. Three Motor Ambulances for Non-Infectious and Accident cases are available for public use. These are under the control of the Watch Committee.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(A) in each Month ; and (B) in each Quarter for the Year 1932.

(A) MONTHS.

Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Tuberculosis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Influenza, &c. Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Polio-Encephalitis.
—	11	3	11	—	2	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
—	19	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
—	8	3	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
—	11	2	6	1	1	1	1	—	13	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	8	3	12	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	9	2	9	—	2	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	6	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
—	16	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	22	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	38	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	26	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	—
—	184	31	116	1	7	2	2	2	78	22	6	—	—	—	51	2	—

(B) QUARTERS.

—	38	9	32	—	2	—	—	1	16	9	—	—	—	—	20	1	—
—	29	8	31	1	1	2	1	—	28	7	2	—	—	—	13	1	—
—	31	6	21	—	4	—	1	—	17	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	86	8	32	—	—	—	—	1	17	2	2	—	—	—	12	—	—
—	184	31	116	1	7	2	2	2	78	22	6	—	—	—	51	2	—

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS SINCE 1910.

Disease.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Small-pox	7	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup	44	62	75	44	84	89	68	46	49	71	103	96	88	60	34	62	110	129	92	41	77	106	184
Erysipelas	32	42	28	21	47	34	21	20	12	22	31	19	18	17	19	22	24	32	20	29	23	34	31
Scarlet Fever	329	286	307	312	249	210	119	189	361	286	145	494	265	113	170	287	214	187	139	179	146	146	116
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	14	24	16	19	22	14	11	2	4	1	6	11	2	4	10	3	2	3	6	5	3	7	1
Puerperal Fever	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	5	12	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia (notifiable from Oct. 1st, 1926)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	71	176	158	171	130	181	192	182	115	142	198	160	117	169	180	108	10	12	9	10	7	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	66	38	39	48	25	16	52	26	31	31	31	51	56	31	30	46	28	25	24	22
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonator- um (from Apr. 1st, 1914 Measles	—	—	—	—	16	8	17	12	9	9	10	7	5	7	11	2	3	2	8	3	8	8	6
Measles (German)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1116	751	533	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	164	65	144	15	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	75	65	123	100	76	74	51	60	87	117	55	50	51
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	3	5	6	9	7	5	2	1	2
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Totals	430	498	606	621	630	528	1962	1403	1236	962	559	940	700	456	545	697	556	534	536	524	458	467	504

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Notifi- cations.	Cases notified at ages							Total Cases notified in each Ward.																Cases Admit- ted to Hospital
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	184	—	32	130	14	7	1	—	6	3	6	8	16	12	19	19	25	22	13	4	7	18	2	4	153*
Erysipelas	31	—	—	1	3	8	10	9	—	2	3	—	2	3	2	1	5	—	3	2	1	1	3	3	—
Scarlet Fever	116	—	21	76	12	7	—	—	3	8	5	8	9	9	13	5	14	16	4	9	3	1	8	1	73†
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2††
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	51	2	4	6	8	15	11	5	3	1	1	6	3	—	6	8	3	3	5	4	1	1	2	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78	—	1	1	16	40	19	1	1	6	5	3	6	8	5	7	2	7	1	5	4	6	—	12	62
Other forms of Tuberculosis	22	—	3	8	3	7	1	—	4	3	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—
Measles (not notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Admissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
TOTALS.....	504	8	65	223	62	89	42	15	17	23	22	31	39	33	49	41	51	52	26	26	17	30	16	31	314

Of the 153 cases admitted to Hospital as Diphtheria, 37 were found not to be Diphtheria. † Of the 73 cases admitted as Scarlet Fever, 2 were found not to be Scarlet Fever.
 †† One of these cases was found not to be Enteric Fever.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications numbered 116, giving an attack rate of 1.19 per 1,000 of population. There were 2 deaths, equal to a rate of 0.02. The notifications in the previous year were 146, with one death the rates being 1.5 and 0.01 respectively. 73 cases were removed to Hospital.

" RETURN " CASES.

Periods of year when "Return" Cases have occurred in the past 22 Years.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Quarters				Total.
													1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	5
1912	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	2	4	3	5	14
1913	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
1914	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
1915	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1918	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	1	7
1919	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	4	8
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
1927	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
1932	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

There were two "Return" cases during the year.

HOME TREATED CASES.

In 2 instances 2 cases were notified at same time.

" 2 " 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "

" 1 instance 2nd case was notified 2 days after 1st.

" 1 " " " " 14 " " " "

HOSPITAL CASES.

In 1 instance 2 cases were admitted at same time.

" 1 " 2nd case was admitted 39 days after 1st, first case having been discharged 10 days previously.

" 1 " 2nd case was admitted 41 days after 1st, first case having been discharged 10 days previously.

The following Table gives some very interesting information with regard to Scarlet Fever cases in this district since the year 1901 :—

STATISTICS RE SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1901.

Year.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	Total Notifications.	Attack rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate per cent. of Cases.	Death rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions.
1901	54,000 — Census — 53,579	147	2.7	5	3.4	0.09	68	45.5	4	5.9
1902	55,000	293	5.3	5	1.7	0.09	199	67.9	4	2.0
1903	56,000	440	7.8	18	4.1	0.32	309	70.2	11	3.5
1904	57,000	270	4.7	8	3.0	0.14	170	62.9	7	4.1
1905	58,000	348	5.9	6	1.7	0.10	227	62.0	3	1.3
1906	62,000	266	4.3	6	2.2	0.09	178	66.9	6	3.3
1907	67,000	255	3.8	6	2.3	0.08	188	73.7	6	3.2
1908	71,000	248	3.5	10	4.0	0.14	174	70.1	9	5.1
1909	73,000	716	9.8	20	2.7	0.27	507	70.8	14	2.7
1910	75,000	329	4.3	3	0.5	0.04	229	69.6	2	0.8
1911	79,000 — Census — 78,504	286	3.6	2	0.7	0.02	189	66.1	1	0.5
1912	81,000	307	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	205	66.7	3	1.4
1913	83,000	312	3.8	6	1.9	0.07	216	69.2	5	2.3
1914	85,000	249	2.9	4	1.6	0.04	159	63.8	2	1.2
1915	Gross 90,000 Civil 85,000	210	2.3	3	1.4	0.03	90	42.8	3	1.4
1916	*83,442 †90,786	119	1.4	—	—	—	66	55.4	—	—
1917	*84,209 †93,869	189	2.2	—	—	—	111	58.7	—	—
1918	*80,956 †90,708	361	4.4	7	1.9	0.08	199	55.1	3	1.5
1919	95,424 †99,403	286	2.9	5	1.7	0.05	167	58.4	4	2.3
1920	100,000	145	1.4	—	—	—	83	57.1	—	—
1921	90,809 — Census —	494	5.4	3	0.6	0.03	190	38.4	2	1.0
1922	91,000	265	2.9	2	0.7	0.02	94	35.4	1	1.0
1923	o91,000	113	1.2	—	—	—	61	54.0	—	—
1924	91,000	170	1.8	1	0.6	0.01	89	52.3	1	1.1
1925	91,720	287	3.1	1	0.3	0.01	158	55.0	1	0.6
1926	93,050	214	2.2	1	0.4	0.01	80	37.7	—	—
1927	93,530	187	2.0	2	1.0	0.02	91	48.6	2	2.2
1928	99,000	139	1.4	1	0.7	0.01	76	54.9	2	2.6
1929	101,300	179	1.6	—	—	—	102	56.9	—	—
1930	98,900 — Census —	146	1.5	—	—	—	85	58.2	—	—
1931	97,626	146	1.5	1	0.6	0.01	104	71.2	—	—
1932	97,110	116	1.19	2	1.7	0.02	73	62.9	2	2.7

* Registrar-General's estimate for calculating Death Rate.

† Ditto. Birth Rate.

o Lowest number of Notifications since 1892.

DIPHTHERIA.

The notifications during the year were 184, compared with 106 during the previous year. The deaths numbered 19. The attack rate and death rate per 1,000 of population are 10.3 and 1.95 respectively. Eighty-six of the notifications occurred in the last quarter of the year, namely 22 in October, 38 in November and 26 in December. 153 Cases were admitted to Hospital. A considerable number of the cases admitted to Hospital proved on bacteriological examination not to be Diphtheria. Reference to the table following will show that 184 was by far the highest number of cases notified in any one year.

There is a tendency on the part of some doctors to withhold administration of anti-toxin until the result of the bacteriological examination of the swab is made known. Far too much importance is placed on the bacteriological examination of the swab. The correct practice is to give anti-toxin whenever there is reason even to suspect diphtheria. When anti-toxin is given on the first day of disease, the death risk is practically nil, but rapidly increases with each day's delay in the administration.

CASES IN THE WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Cases	6	3	6	8	16	12	19	19	25	22	13	4	7	18	2	4	184

" RETURN " CASES.

There were no " return " cases during the year.

ANTITOXIN APPLICATIONS FROM PRACTITIONERS.

The number of applications during the year was 36 and the number of units issued free was 948,000.

HOME TREATED CASES.

In 1 instance 2 cases were notified at same time.
 " 1 " 3 " " " " "
 " 1 " 2nd case was notified 2 days after 1st.
 " 2 " " " " 14/21 "

HOSPITAL CASES.

In 2 instances 2 cases were admitted at same time.

„ 2 „ 2nd case was admitted 1 day after 1st.

„ 1 instance „ „ „ 2 „

„ 1 „ „ „ „ 3 „

„ 1 „ „ „ „ 4 „

„ 1 „ „ „ „ 5 „

and 3rd 11 days later.

„ 2 instances „ „ „ 7/14 days after 1st.

„ 2 „ „ „ „ 15/21 „

„ 1 instance „ „ „ 22/28 „

„ 1 „ „ „ „ 42 „

or 10 days after discharge of 1st case.

„ 1 „ „ „ „ 57 days after 1st or 11 days after discharge of 1st.

The following Table gives some very useful information with respect to Diphtheria and Croup in this district since 1901 :—

Year	Estimated Population Middle of Year	Total No. Of Cases Notified	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup	Fatality per cent. of Cases	Mortality per 1,000 Population	Number of Cases treated in Hospital	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital
1901	54,000	55	1.0	12	21.8	0.22	22	40.0
	{ Census 53,579 }							
1902	55,000	40	0.7	5	12.5	0.09	20	50.0
1903	56,000	40	0.7	3	7.5	0.05	27	67.5
1904	57,000	55	0.9	12	21.8	0.21	33	54.5
1905	58,500	65	1.1	10	15.3	0.17	45	69.2
1906	62,000	58	0.9	12	20.7	0.19	30	51.7
1907	67,000	92	1.3	7	7.6	0.10	61	66.3
1908	71,000	72	1.0	8	11.0	0.11	50	69.4
1909	73,000	57	0.7	9	15.7	0.12	31	54.4
1910	75,000	44	0.58	4	9.0	0.05	25	56.8
1911	79,000	62	0.78	16	25.8	0.20	46	74.2
	{ Census 78,504 }							
1912	81,000	75	0.9	9	12.0	0.11	39	52.0
1913	83,000	44	0.5	5	11.3	0.06	28	63.6
1914	85,000	84	0.99	9	10.7	0.10	56	66.6
1915	Civil 85,000 Gr's 90,000	89	0.99	15	16.8	0.16	54	60.6
1916	*83,442	68	0.08	11	16.1	0.13	43	63.2
	†90,786							
1917	*84,209	46	0.81	1	2.1	0.01	25	54.3
	†93,869							
1918	*80,956	49	0.65	6	12.2	0.07	31	65.3
	†90,708							
1919	*95,424	71	0.74	9	12.6	0.09	25	35.2
	†99,403							
1920	100,000	103	1.03	7	6.8	0.07	33	32.0
1921	89,600	96	1.07	12	12.5	0.13	57	59.4
1922	91,000	88	0.85	4	4.5	0.04	46	52.0
1923	91,000	60	0.65	1	1.1	0.01	41	68.3
1924	91,000	34	0.37	1	2.9	0.01	25	73.5
1925	91,720	62	0.67	6	9.6	0.06	43	69.3
1926	93,050	110	1.18	12	10.9	1.01	90	81.8
1927	93,530	129	1.37	11	8.5	0.13	98	74.2
1928	99,000	92	0.92	8	8.6	0.08	61	66.3
1929	101,300	41	0.40	2	4.9	0.02	34	82.9
1930	98,900	77	0.76	7	9.1	0.07	64	83.1
1931	{ Census							
	97,626	106	1.08	6	8.4	0.07	87	82.0
1932	97,110	184	1.89	19	10.3	1.95	153	83.1

TYPHOID.

Only one case was notified during the year. This was admitted to Hospital and was not fatal, but a case of Typhoid belonging to Wallasey, which proved fatal, occurred outside the Borough, giving a death rate of 0.01 per 1,000 of population. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.01.

The Table below shows how remarkable has been the fall for several years past in the number of cases notified. It will be noted that there were 257 cases in 1901, in a population of 53,000 whereas there was but one case in 1932 with a population of approximately 100,000.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID SINCE 1901, WITH RATES.

Year.	Notified Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate per 1,000 of Population.	English Mortality Rate per 1,000 populat'n
1901	257	31	0.57	0.16
1902	64	12	0.21	0.13
1903	47	5	0.08	0.10
1904	39	7	0.12	0.09
1905	61	8	0.13	0.09
1906	65	5	0.08	0.09
1907	31	3	0.04	0.07
1908	34	4	0.05	0.07
1909	18	2	0.02	0.06
1910	14	5	0.06	0.05
1911	24	1	0.01	0.06
1912	16	3	0.03	0.04
1913	19	3	0.03	0.04
1914	23	1	0.01	0.04
1915	14	3	0.03	0.03
1916	11	3	0.03	0.03
1917	2	1	0.01	0.02
1918	4	1	0.01	0.02
1919	1	—	—	0.01
1920	6	2	0.02	0.01
1921	11	1	0.01	0.01
1922	2	1	0.01	0.01
1923	4	1	0.01	0.01
1924	10	1	0.01	0.01
1925	3	—	—	0.01
1926	1	—	—	0.01
1927	3	1	0.01	0.01
1928	6	3	0.03	0.01
1929	5	2	0.02	0.01
1930	3	—	—	0.01
1931	7	—	—	0.01
1932	1	1	0.01	0.01

ERYSIPELAS.

The number of notifications during the year was 31. There were no deaths. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.3.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS and ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

Two cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred during the year. There were no deaths. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.2.

Two cases of Acute Polio-myelitis occurred during the year. There was one death. The attack rate per 1,000 of population was 0.2.

ANTHRAX and RABIES.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies occurred during the year.

**MALARIA, DYSENTERY, TYPHUS,
CHOLERA, PLAGUE.**

No cases occurred during the year, but contacts from vessels arriving from infected ports were visited and kept under observation.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases only were notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of population. Four deaths occurred (equal to a rate of 0.04), from various causes, including Encephalitis.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No notifications of Polio-Encephalitis were received during the year.

LOBAR and INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

The number of notifications during the year was 51, giving an attack rate of 0.5 per 1,000 of population.

The number of deaths of Pneumonia (all forms) was 72, a death rate of 0.73 per 1,000 of population.

AGES OF NOTIFICATIONS.

0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	Total
2	4	6	8	15	11	5	51

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA and CHEST COMPLICATIONS.**(A) INFLUENZA.**

No. of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 of population	Percentage of total deaths
All ages	Under 1 yr.		
31	1	0.31	2.6

(B) BRONCHITIS.

25	|	1	|	0.20	|	2.0
----	--	---	--	------	--	-----

(C) PNEUMONIA (All forms).

72	|	10	|	0.73	|	6.1
----	--	----	--	------	--	-----

Some of these were admitted to the General Hospital and some to the Public Assistance Hospital, and in a few the services of the District Nurse were requisitioned.

SMALL-POX.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION ARRANGEMENTS.

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

WORK OF DISINFECTION DURING THE YEAR.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	281
" " " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	102
" " " Other diseases	...	...	...	...	52
" Rooms " Fevers and Phthisis	...	...	...	...	164
" " " Vermin &c.	...	...	...	...	15
" Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected	...	...	...	...	84

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
" Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	945
" Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
" Quilts and Eiderdowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
" Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,845

LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED.

Number of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
" Pillows, Bolsters and Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
" Articles of Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
" Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	338

VACCINATION.

The two Public Vaccinators for the Borough are Dr. W. B. Briggs, for the North District, and Dr. N. A. C. Best for the South District. The Vaccination Officer is Mr. William M. Jardine.

The following is information supplied to the Ministry of Health in regard to the work carried out by these Officers.

Form M379A.

RETURN showing Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the Rates by the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1932.

District	Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of Successful Re-Vaccinations
		under one year of age	one and up-ward	Totals	
North Wallasey	Dr. William Bruce Briggs ...	244	3	247	4
South Wallasey	Dr. Norman A. C. Best ...	347	24	371	2
		591	27	618	6

Particulars with regard to vaccination of infants by the Public Vaccinators are as follow.

RETURN BY VACCINATION OFFICER

Respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932, inclusive.

No. of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan. to 31st December 1932	No. of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1933 in the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets).				No. of these births which on 31st Jan., 1933, remained un-entered in Vaccination Register on account of				No. of these Births remaining on 31st Jan. 1933 neither entered in vaccinat'n Register nor temporarily accounted for in Report Book	No. of Certificates of primary vaccin'n of children under 14 received during the Calendar year <u>1932</u>	No. of Statutory Declarations or conscientious objections received during the Calendar year <u>1932</u>			
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.		Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to the Districts the vaccinat'n Officers of which have been appraised	Removal to places or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found						
1,299	896	Insusceptible	Had Small-pox	Statutory Declarations or conscientious objections received	Died unvaccinated				12	13	29	27	913	276

MEASLES.

Measles is not notifiable in the Borough, compulsory notification having ceased at the end of 1919. Cases and suspected cases occurring in the Schools are reported through the Education Office, and all are visited in their homes by the Health Visitors. Certain cases also are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

118 cases were reported during the year, of which 4 were found not to be Measles. There were two deaths, giving a rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The procedure with regard to Whooping Cough is exactly the same as in Measles. Whooping Cough, like Measles, is hardly ever absent from the Borough.

171 cases were reported during the year, 6 of which were found not to be Whooping Cough. 5 of the cases proved fatal, giving a death rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of population.

CHICKEN POX.

Cases of suspected Chicken Pox are reported by the Education Authority, and visits are paid to the homes in order to ascertain the conditions existing thereat. Cases which admit of any doubt as to diagnosis are visited by one of the Medical Staff. Children found unvaccinated are reported to the Public Vaccinator.

The number of cases reported during the year was 138; 11 were found not to be as reported. None of the cases proved fatal.

Of the 138 cases visited during the year 20 were found to be unvaccinated; 34 had one mark; 11 had two marks, and 73 four marks.

MUMPS.

Mumps is a disease which at times very adversely affects the attendance of children at school. 25 cases were reported during the year, 4 of which were found not to be Mumps. None of the cases were fatal.

SCHOOLS.

The Report with regard to the medical inspection of School Children will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Cases of infectious or suspected infectious disease occurring amongst the scholars are reported to me by the Director of Education. All these are visited, and a report on each sent to that official. Whenever there is a suspicion that diseases are being spread by means of any particular school, visits are paid to it, and children excluded where necessary.

Cases are reported by the Education Authority and inquired into by this Department's Health Visitors.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Until March 31st, 1930, the Welfare of Blind Persons in Wallasey, with the exception of those coming under the supervision of the Education Committee, was, under an arrangement made with the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind following the passing of the above named Act, looked after by their Home Teaching Society, a grant of £10 per person per annum being paid to the Liverpool Workshops for this purpose. As and from April 1st, of that year, that duty was taken over by the Corporation, the Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee of the Health Committee being made responsible for the work. A Scheme whereby necessitous blind persons receive financial assistance up to a maximum of 27/6d. per week (Husband and wife, both blind, receive up to 42/- per week), has since been in force. Arrangements have also been made under which the Liverpool Workshops for the Blind train Wallasey blind persons and also look after the interests of approved Home Workers, grants of £50 and £40 each respectively per annum being made for that purpose. Since August 14th, 1930, visits have been paid by a Home Teacher on the Staff of the Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

	M.	F.	Total.
No. on Register at January 1st, 1932 ..	70	67	137
No. added during the year	5	9	14
No. of names removed from Register owing to—			
(a) Removal from district	6	5	11
(b) Death	4	4	8
(c) Other causes	1	—	1
No. on Register at December 31st, 1932 ...	64	67	131
No. of these under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Do. Do. Do. Do. at Schools for Blind	4	2	6
No. of Adults at Schools for the Blind ...	*2	1	3
No. of Adults at College	—	1	1
No. in Liverpool Workshops	2	1	3
No. in Henshaw's Blind Asylum	—	—	—
No. of Approved Home-Workers	1	—	1

* Discharged at end of 1932.

SUMMARY OF HOME TEACHER'S WORK.

Visits re registration of blind persons	26
„ applications for financial assistance.. .. .	14
„ teaching of Braille	83
„ „ „ Moon Type	17
„ „ „ Knitting	29
„ „ „ Cane Chair Work	11
„ „ „ Straw Basket making	23
„ „ „ Seagrass making (Stools)	2
„ „ „ Rug Weaving	1
„ „ „ Bead Work	—
„ „ „ Raffia Work	10
„ use of embossed note paper	1
Number of readings to Blind Persons	11
„ sighted letters written for Blind Persons	10
Other visits (including helping in domestic work, nursing, social, etc.)	2047

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

No. of Persons receiving financial assistance under Corpora- tion's Scheme at January 1st, 1932	85
No. of Persons receiving financial assistance under Corpora- tion's Scheme at December 31st, 1932	87
Amount paid to Blind Persons during the year	£3,209 18 8

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It is, of course, much more important to prevent blindness than to give subsidies to people when they are blind. One of the most fruitful sources of blindness at one time was Ophthalmia Neonatorum. As far as Wallasey is concerned this source has practically been cut off, probably owing to the action taken under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, under which prompt treatment is secured for the infant sufferers.

With regard to diseases of the eye which may tend to blindness, the two local hospitals have expert Ophthalmic Surgeons on their Honorary staffs. There is nothing to lead me to think that the facilities for treatment of eye diseases in the Borough fall short of requirements.

FREE WIRELESS LICENCES.

Under the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, blind persons are entitled to free wireless licences on production of a certificate from the Local Authority that such persons are registered in the area of the Local Authority and are not resident in a public or charitable institution or in a school. 16 such Certificates were issued during the past year.

FREE TRAVEL FACILITIES.

In October, 1930, an arrangement was come to with the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations, under which the free travel passes issued by any one of these Authorities would be available for use on the trams and buses of the other Authorities. Free ferry passes are also issued by the Wallasey and Birkenhead Corporations.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Applicants for financial assistance under the Corporation's Scheme, unless known to be already certified blind, are, as a routine, referred to Dr. H. R. Bickerton for examination and report.

The following is his report on the cases so referred to him during the year:—

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AS FOUND BY AN EXAMINATION OF PERSONS IN WALLASEY APPLYING FOR HELP UNDER THE BLIND PERSONS ACT.

During the twelve months ending December, 1932, 16 people were examined to see if they came within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act. Ten of these were found to be blind (five being under 50 years of age and the remaining five over 50).

Of the six people who were not certified all had very defective sight. Two were under 50 years of age and the other four were over 50.

					Over 50	Under 50
Specific Disease	...	...	...	...	2	1
Congenital Cataracts	...	...	...	...	—	2
Casual Accident	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cataract	...	...	...	...	1	—
Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	1	—
Glioma	...	...	...	...	—	1
Detached Retina	...	...	...	...	—	1
					5	5
					Total 10	

Of the 32 eyes examined only one eye was lost as a result of an accident. It occurred in a man of 56 who had previously lost his other eye from disease (Retinitis). In every instance both eyes were lost from the same cause except in two cases, one of which I have already referred to. The other appears under cataract. An attempt to remove the lens of one eye has been unsuccessful, and the second eye has an unripe cataract.

H. RICHARD BICKERTON.

CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

This Corporation is one of the Constituent Members of a Joint Committee consisting of Chester County, Chester City, Birkenhead C.B. and Wallasey C.B., formed for the purpose of providing accommodation for cases of Mental Deficiency.

A site and building were secured at Cranage Hall, near Northwich, and alterations have been effected to enable the premises to be used temporarily pending the erection of a large, permanent Institution. The Hall was available for use in August, 1932, six cases, all high grade, being admitted from Wallasey in that month. The number of beds allocated to Wallasey is 7.

An arrangement exists between Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations under which twelve beds are reserved in Tranmere Institution for Wallasey cases, aged 15 years or over, all grades.

Other Institutions which receive Wallasey cases, though not under any standing arrangement, are the Chester Poor Law Institution (females, low grades), the Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster (all grades), Ashton House, Oxton, Birkenhead (females, high grade); Whittington Hall, Chesterfield (females, all grades); Sandelbridge, Alderley Edge (high grade); etc.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting Institutional accommodation for our cases.

CASES UNDER GUARDIANSHIP, ETC.

Cases under Order :

In Institutions at December 31st	...	...	...	51
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	20
In places of Safety	...	...	...	—
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	2
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	—

Subject to be dealt with

Notified by Education Authority	...	...	...	13
Otherwise Ascertained	...	...	...	5

Cases who may become subject to be dealt with

In Institutions or Guardianship	...	...	...	—
Reported to Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	18

No. of Cases on Licence returned or transferred

To Institutions	...	...	...	1
To Guardianship	...	...	...	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics at which the Clinic Tuberculosis Officer attended were held as under :—

Mill Lane Dispensary.		Leasowe Hospital.*
Mondays, 11 a.m.	Adults	First and third Wednesday in
Tuesdays, 11 a.m.	„	each month at 2 p.m.
Wednesdays, 6-15 to 7-30 p.m.		
Fridays, 11 a.m.		
Thursdays, 9-30 a.m. Children		

*Note.—As from January, 1933, the Clinics will be held at the new Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.

	1932	1931
No. of persons attending the Dispensaries ...	957	790
„ „ diagnosed Tuberculous ...	355	391
„ „ diagnosed Non-Tuberculous ...	162	174
„ „ suffering from Malnutrition		
(Pre-Tuberculous) ...	128	93
Number of new cases, Wallasey ...	306	302
„ „ „ added area ...	48	43
„ of Children ...	173	151
Percentage of cases referred by General Practitioners (excluding Contacts) ...	66%	66%
Number of Contacts ...	149	126

It is satisfactory to note that 66% of the new cases have been referred by General Practitioners.

ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARIES.

				Mill Lane		Leasowe	
				1932	1931	1932	1931
Males	...	...	...	308	368	15	11
Females	...	...	...	271	361	38	22
Children	...	...	...	1897	1656	78	61
				<hr/> 2476	<hr/> 2385	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 94

This is an increase of 91 at Mill Lane and 37 at Moreton compared with the previous year.

CONTACTS.

The number of contacts was 149 (71 adults, 78 children.)
Of the Adults—

		1932		1931
No. of Persons found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	13	(18%)	8	(16%)
No. of Persons found to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—		1	(2%)
No. of Persons diagnosed Non-Tuberculous	58	(82%)	41	(82%)

Of the Children—

No. found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	(1.2%)	—	
No. found to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	(2.5%)	2	(2.6%)
No. found to be suffering from Malnutrition	50	(64.2%)	43	(56.5%)
No evidence of any disease	25	(32.1%)	31	(40.9%)

The examination of Contacts is a very important step in the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign—18% of the adults examined were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is satisfactory to note that a large number of adults allowed themselves to be examined. This is of paramount importance as the adults are nearly always the infectors in the home; unfortunately it is difficult to persuade them to attend the Dispensary for examination, but when found and when possible they are isolated for a period in a Sanatorium. There seems very little difficulty in examining child Contacts.

The number of mal-nourished children among the Contacts is still a very large percentage of the total. All these are persuaded to attend the Malnutrition Clinic for treatment and observation. I feel sure (in spite of opinions in other areas) that this Clinic will help to reduce the number of cases of all forms of Tuberculosis (1) by raising the resistance of the individual by means of suitable treatment and advice and (2) by advice in ways and means of preventing spread of infection in the household.

MALNUTRITION (PRE-TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN).

No. of Children on the books December 31st, 1932	...	...	291
No. discharged during 1932	...	...	97
<i>Of those discharged :—</i>			
Ceased to attend	...	...	30 (31%)
Discharged fit	...	...	44 (45%)
Left the district	...	...	20 (21%)
Died	...	...	—
Transferred to Tuberculosis Register	...	...	3 (3%)

SPUTUMS.

No. of specimens examined for tubercle bacilli	528
No. found to contain tubercle bacilli	138 (26%)

DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

No. of deaths	60
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	0.62
Cases dead within 2 years of notification	35 (58%)
Non-notified deaths	5 (8%)

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

No. of deaths	11
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	0.11
Non-notified deaths	7 (64%)
Of the non-notified deaths 3 were Meningitis and 2 Peritonitis	

NOTIFICATIONS.

There were 78 notifications (44 males, 34 females) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 10 transferred from other districts. 13 of the notifications were from the added area. The notifications were 4 fewer than in 1931.

There were 22 notifications (16 males, 6 females) of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, including 3 transferred from other districts. Three were from the added area. The notifications were two fewer than in 1931.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

(Compulsory removal of tuberculous persons).

Wallasey obtained the powers of this Section in their Private Act of 1920. There has not been occasion for several years to use them.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

Percentage of those notified attending the Dispensaries ... 76%
This is a very satisfactory result.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

Percentage of those notified attending the Dispensaries ... 59%
27% were notified by General Hospitals where they were diagnosed whilst being treated.

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS.

Glands, neck ..	8
Glands, abdomen ..	3
Bones and Joints ..	5
Skin ..	2
Kidney	2
Other organs	2

CLASSIFICATION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>
Notifications from General Practitioners..	36 (42%)	6
Notifications from Tuberculosis Officer ..	25 (30%)	5
Notifications from Other Sources ..	17 (28%)	11

AGE PERIODS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1932.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1
10 ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
15 ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
20 ...	4	5	—	1	1	—	1	1
25 ...	4	6	2	—	3	4	—	—
35 ...	12	13	3	1	8	8	1	—
45 ...	7	6	2	1	10	2	1	—
55 ...	8	3	1	—	8	5	1	—
65 ...	9	—	—	—	7	2	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Totals ...	44	34	16	6	37	23	7	4

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 1931.

Housewives ...	16	Joiner ...	1
Clerks ...	9	Newsagent ...	1
Labourers ...	7	Manager ...	1
Sea-faring ...	3	Traveller ...	1
Shop Assistants ...	3	Salesmen ...	2
Nil ...	7	Nurse Maid ...	1
Engineer ...	1	Plumber ...	1
Factory Worker ...	1	Gardener ...	1
Bricklayer ...	1	Scholar ...	1
Domestics ...	3	Sign-writer ...	1
Dentists ...	2	Telephonist ...	1
Pawnbroker ...	1	Teacher ...	1
Dressmakers ...	2	Bus Driver ...	1
Plasterer ...	1	Solicitor ...	1
Hawker ...	1	Chemists ...	2
Carpenter ...	1	Trainee ...	1

Form T.137, 1931.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd of January, 1932 to the 31st December, 1932.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Noti- fications
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tubercu- losis.												
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	4	4	12	7	8	9	—	44	
„ Females	—	1	—	1	5	6	13	6	3	—	—	34	
Non-pulmonary Males	—	3	2	3	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	16	
Non-Pulmonary Females	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
" Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	
" " Females	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars	4	
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	
Posthumous notifications	—	
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	1	
Other Sources if any (specify)	—	

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1932, on the Register of Notifications kept	479	408	887	241	211	452	
Number of cases removed from the Register (s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :							
1. Withdrawal of notification	10	8	18	3	2	5	
2. Recovery from the disease	5	6	11	7	7	14	
3. Death	47	32	79	1	2	3	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	392	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal†... .. (b) Other	194 —
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	15	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	27
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	43	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1,965
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	41	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ... { (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	528 (138 +) 97
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	3,046	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	16	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	149

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment Provided by the Council 2
* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

†All personal consultations whether held at homes of patients or elsewhere are included in Item 7 (a), and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation included in Item 7 (a) are entered in Item 8.

Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the { Council or Joint Committee and its Constituent Authorities.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Freemire Joint Sanatorium, Mar- Drayton, Salop	16	—	—	—	16
Low Hospital	—	—	—	12	12
Low Lane Sanatorium	18	4	—	—	22
Lancashire Tuberculosis Col- lege, Barrowmore Hall, Chester	1	—	—	—	1

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Insti- tutions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtful- tuberculous patients admitted for observation	Adult males	—	2	2	—	—
	Adult females	1	—	1	—	—
	Children	—	6	2	—	4
	Total	1	8	5	—	4
Number of defin- itely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	14	36	31	9	10
	Adult females	14	36	33	6	11
	Children	9	6	8	1	6
	Total	37	78	72	16	27
Grand Total		38	86	77	16	31

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31st
Number of patients coming from non-pulmonary tuber- culosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	4	14	6	7	5
	Adult females	3	6	4	3	2
	Children	—	2	—	2	—
	Total ...	7	22	10	12	7
Number of patients coming from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	1	2	—	—	3
	Adult females	—	2	1	—	1
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	4	1	—	4
Grand Total		8	26	11	12	11

This table is intended to show the extent of treatment provided by the Authority in addition to that provided by them under the Public Health Acts.

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculo- sis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non-tuberculous	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2

DEATHS FROM "OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES," 1932.

Including those occurring elsewhere and transferred to Wallasey

	M.	F.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
	7	4	—	2	2	2	4	1

VISITS *RE* TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of First Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis notifications	...	...	...	78
" Revisits	"	Deaths	...	584
" Visits <i>re</i>	"	Deaths	...	31
Totals	...			693
" First Visits <i>re</i> Non-pulmonary notifications	...	...	...	22
" Re-visits	"	Deaths	...	365
" Visits <i>re</i>	"	Deaths	...	2
Totals	...			389
" Visits to Mill Lane Dispensary	...	...	...	290
" First Visits to M.L. Dispensary of Contacts	...	...	...	189

SANATORIA.

There are 22 beds at Mill Lane Sanatorium, chiefly for early cases for observation, 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, 1932	16	—	16
Admitted during 1932	58	5	63
Discharged	48	1	49
Fatal	15	—	15
Remaining December 31st, 1932	11	4	15

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Patients discharged much improved	...	...	13	(27%)
" " improved	...	...	22	(46%)
" " no improvement	...	...	13	(27%)

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 145a.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926		1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
					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)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested.	Adults	M.	11	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 1, 1891.
 REPORT OF THE
 COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
 MAY 1, 1890.

NAME OF THE LAND	SECTION	TOWNSHIP
ALBANY	1	ALBANY
ALBANY	2	ALBANY
ALBANY	3	ALBANY
ALBANY	4	ALBANY
ALBANY	5	ALBANY
ALBANY	6	ALBANY
ALBANY	7	ALBANY
ALBANY	8	ALBANY
ALBANY	9	ALBANY
ALBANY	10	ALBANY
ALBANY	11	ALBANY
ALBANY	12	ALBANY
ALBANY	13	ALBANY
ALBANY	14	ALBANY
ALBANY	15	ALBANY
ALBANY	16	ALBANY
ALBANY	17	ALBANY
ALBANY	18	ALBANY
ALBANY	19	ALBANY
ALBANY	20	ALBANY
ALBANY	21	ALBANY
ALBANY	22	ALBANY
ALBANY	23	ALBANY
ALBANY	24	ALBANY
ALBANY	25	ALBANY

ALBANY
 JANUARY 1, 1891

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written on the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932											
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total					
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		Adults	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		Children		3	10	—	8	21	—	4	—	4	8	2	3	—	5	10	2	2	—	7	11	3	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Disease not Arrested.	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		Adults	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		Children		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Condition not ascertained during the year.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				4	12	—	10	26	—	4	—	6	10	4	3	—	6	13	4	2	1	9	17	5	—	1	10	16	7	2	1	4	14	3	1	1	6	11	2	1	1	5	9
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Adults	F.	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Children		10	27	—	35	72	2	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				38	16	9	42	105	2	3	—	2	7	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	8	13	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Dead	Adults	M.	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Adults	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children			—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total written off Dispensary Register				49	43	10	87	189	4	4	—	3	11	1	1	—	3	5	2	2	3	10	17	2	2	—	2	6	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)				53	55	10	97	215	4	8	—	9	21	5	4	—	9	18	6	4	4	19	34	7	2	1	12	22	8	2	2	4	16	3	1	2	7	13	2	1	2	7	12

1 Transfer

1 Transfer

1 Transfer

1 Transfer

Of the 48 adults discharged :

Working and fit for work	...	...	...	10	} (34%)
Unemployed	...	...	...	6	
Unable to work	...	...	...	15	(31%)
Transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	...	...	...	8	(16%)
Re-admitted to Sanatorium	...	...	...	2	(4%)
Left the District or died	...	...	...	5	(11%)
Transferred to Hospital	...	...	...	2	(4%)

CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM.

				Male	Female	Total
Remaining January 1st, 1932	...	...	...	6	7	13
Admitted during 1932	...	...	...	5	10	15
Discharged	...	...	...	7	11	18
Fatal	...	...	...	—	—	—
Remaining December 31st, 1932	...	...	...	4	6	10

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

				Male.	Female.
Working constantly	...	...	...	5	5
Unemployed	...	...	...	2	2
Left the District	...	...	...	—	2
Unable to work	...	...	...	—	1
Sanatorium	...	...	...	—	1
Fatal	...	...	...	—	—
Transferred to Mill Lane Sanatorium	...	...	...	—	—

The cases sent to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium are selected ones, being sent only after a careful survey in Mill Lane or at home. A considerable number of very advanced and hopeless cases are taken into Mill Lane Sanatorium to relieve the home conditions. It has been very difficult to keep the beds filled in the Sanatorium owing to the fall in the number of new cases. 34% of the cases discharged from Mill Lane Sanatorium have shown considerable improvement and this is a very satisfactory result considering the advanced type of the disease of cases admitted.

TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Rest for Febrile Cases.

Rest combined with graduated exercises for Afebrile cases.

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

1. Artificial Pneumothorax. This is a method for keeping the lung at rest by injecting air between the lung and the chest wall.

Males	13—6 are continuing treatment.
	5 working full-time, 2 unemployed.
	1 left the district.
	1 transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.
	1 in Mill Lane Sanatorium.
	1 unfit for work.
	2 died.
Females	10—4 continuing treatment.
	3 working full time.
	3 unfit for work.
	1 transferred to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.
	1 inpatient, Mill Lane Sanatorium.
	2 died.

In 4 cases Phrenic Nerve Evulsion was performed. Total number of re-fills—238, compared with 57 in the previous year.

X-ray control is essential for carrying out this method of treatment in a satisfactory manner.

2. Gold Treatment—this is now being extensively used in all sanatoria with considerable benefit in certain cases; it is a useful adjunct to artificial pneumothorax when both lungs are diseased which is of common occurrence. A weekly injection is given into a vein. 107 injections were given to 12 patients (5 males, 7 females).

3. Postural Drainage—the foot of the bed is raised and the patient kept thus for varying periods once or twice a day. This has produced some very satisfactory results by draining the purulent sputum from the lungs where it would otherwise have remained.

AFTER CARE.

There is no after-care Committee in Wallasey.

All patients after discharge from Sanatorium are kept under observation and receive frequent visits from the Health Visitor re Sanatorium regime. They are also persuaded to attend the Dispensaries for observation, where instruction and advice are given.

HOUSING.

This is one of the great problems in the Anti-tuberculosis Campaign. All cases are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse. Advice is given re prevention of spread of infection. One very important enquiry is made in regard to the sleeping accommodation.

37 (48%) notified persons sleep alone and have a separate room.

7 (9%) notified persons have a separate bed, but not a separate room.

26 (34%) notified persons occupy a bed with one or more persons.

In 8 cases the doctor in charge stated that the conditions were satisfactory.

X-RAY.

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

BLOOD COUNTS.

75 differential white cell counts were done during the year. This is a very valuable method in prognosis of cases and also in ascertaining the effects of treatment.

VISITS.

The number of visits paid by the Dispensary Nurses and Health Visitors was 2,006 (1,728 Wallasey, 278 Moreton)

The large number of Contacts who attend the Dispensary is due almost entirely to the repeated efforts of the Dispensary Nurse.

The work of the Dispensaries has progressed most smoothly during the year, due to the hard and keen work of the staff. There is complete co-operation with the General Practitioners of the district.

F. C. MORGAN,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

REPORT ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Type of lamp used is the Hanovia Alpine Mercury Vapour Lamp (fixed model).

15 patients only were treated during the year.

4 cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics :—

4 Males —1 Rickets, 1 Debility-congenital	} Attendances 24
1 Debility after Measles,	
1 Glands neck.	

9 cases from Schools :—

4 Males —3 Malnutrition, 1 Eye	} Attendances 119
5 Females 2 Eye, 2 Glands neck	
1 Malnutrition.	

2 cases of Tuberculosis :—

1 Male —Lupus.	} Attendances 28
1 Female Glands c discharging sinus.	

Total number of attendances, 171.

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

For children 1-2 minutes increasing up to 5-6 minutes at 3 ft. from lamp.

This form of treatment has been used for all cases except glands and sinuses for which local treatment has been preferred.

SCHOOLS.

The 3 eye cases cleared up in a most remarkable manner after 8, 12 and 22 attendances respectively, but no gain in weight.

The 4 Malnutrition cases improved according to the parents' statements, eating and sleeping, were much improved, and the children were more lively. There was very little gain in weight.

One Gland c Sinus healed after 11 attendances, the other is continuing treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

One case of Rickets did well and gained 3 lbs. in weight after 13 attendances. The other 3 cases were discharged after 4 attendances as being unsuitable.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One gland case healed after 9 attendances.

One Lupus case improving slowly and is continuing treatment.

There were no startling results. A general light bath seems to act as a tonic as shown by increased appetite, increased alertness and better sleep, but there was practically no gain in weight.

Certain eye conditions associated with Malnutrition react very quickly to light therapy and are quite encouraging.

F. C. MORGAN,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Mondays Females, 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
Wednesdays ... Males, 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Irrigation daily between 6 and 7 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.

The number of new cases last year was 77—an increase of 22 over the previous year. 24 of these were found not to be venereal.

The attendances were 2,688 males, 210 females, compared with 2,088 and 273 in 1931.

The following are particulars of the 53 genuine cases :—

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>	<i>Chancre.</i>
Males ...	7	36	2
Females...	2	6	—

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

27 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.

The patients have attended the Clinic very satisfactorily. Information has always been sought for and advice given to patients proceeding to other districts re hours and places of attendance.

The following Return shows the nature and extent of the work carried out by the Clinic during the past year.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Wallasey, during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

[illegible]

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 yrs. and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 classified according to age periods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

	Arsenobenzene Compounds		Mercury		Bismuth	
	Stabilarisan (Boots)		Hydrarg. & Cret. Tabloid g $\frac{1}{11}$		Bisoxyl (B.D.H.)	
Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Kharsulphan (B.W. & Co.)					
Number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	99				47	
Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary Syphilis ...	84				36	

Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? ...
 If not, in what way are they modified? ...

Yes.

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wasserman	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
Number of specimens examined at and by medical officer of the treatment centre ...	—	—	—	—	57
Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	—	27	—	—

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

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.	Bolton.	Hoylake.	Greenwich.	Dublin.	Liverpool.	Birkenhead.	Dudley, Wores.	Taunton.	TOTAL.
Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found suffering from :—										
Syphilis ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
Soft Chancre ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhoea ...	33	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	39
Conditions other than venereal ...	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Total ...	64	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	74
Number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	2735	1	2	11	3	41	72	7	26	2898
State number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ...	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	99

F. C. MORGAN,
Venereal Diseases Officer.

Form 2.

**ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.
YEAR 1932.**

Nature of Test.		No. of Tests.	Fee per Test.	Cost.	
				£	s. d.
For detection of Spirochetes...	For Treatment Centre	—	s. d. — —	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
	For Practitioners	—	—	—	—
For detection of Gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre	—	} —	—	—
	For Practitioners	2	} 3 6	7	0
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	27	} 5 0	6	15 0
	For Practitioners	38	} 5 0	9	10 0
Other	For Treatment Centre		Nil	—	—
	For Practitioners	—	Nil	—	—
	Totals	67		16	12 0

LABORATORY WORK.

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

1.—Simple throat swabs in connection with Diphtheria cases, 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	...	528	Tubercle Bacilli	...	146
Throat Swabs	...	586	Diphtheria Bacilli	...	102
Venereal	...	57	Gonococci	...	32

2.—Arrangements are also made whereby blood specimens in connection with Venereal Disease are sent to Liverpool University for examination.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.

No tests were made during the year.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

All the unhealthy areas represented during 1931, and referred to in my Annual Report for that year were confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 27th April, 1932, in respect of Areas 1 to 4, and on the 24th September, in respect of Areas 5 to 16.

No Areas were represented during 1932.

It is interesting to note here that up to December 31st no fewer than 1,261 caravans or miscellaneous structures have been removed or demolished.

HOUSING ACTS.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING SCHEMES.

Since the passing of the 1919 Act, the Corporation have developed ten Housing Schemes, particulars of which were set out on P. 138 of my Report for 1930. The following are the figures for 1932.

No.	Under Act. of	Situation.	No. of houses completed during 1932					No. in course of erection at December 31st, 1932				
			Non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Non-parlour 3 bedrooms	Parlour 3 bedrooms	Flats, non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Flats, non-parlour 3 bedrooms	Non-parlour 2 bedrooms	Non-parlour 3 bedrooms	Parlour 3 bedrooms	Flats, Non-parlour 1 bedroom	Shops and Non-parlour 3 bedrooms
10	1930	Pasture Avenue ...	30	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Ivy Lane ...	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		West Way ...	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		East Way ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
		Danger Lane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	—
		Pasture Crescent...	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—
	Totals	to end of 1932 ...	30	176	—	—	—	15	21	—	24	4

RENTS CHARGED DURING 1932.

	Exclusive of rates.	Inclusive of rates.
Non-parlour, 2 bedrooms	8/-	11/9
Non-parlour, 3 bedrooms	10/-	14/1
Parlour, 3 bedrooms	12/-	16/11
Parlour, 3 bedrooms (Preeds Lane) ...	11/-	15/1
Flat—non-parlour, 2 bedrooms	7/-	9/7
Flat—non-parlour, 3 bedrooms	8/6	11/9

Rentals.	New Brigh- ton.	Upper Brigh- ton.	North Lis- card.	South Lis- card.	North Egre- mont.	South Egre- mont.	North Sea- combe	South Sea- combe	Som- erville	Poul- ton.	Mar- lowe.	St. Hilary	War- ren.	Wall- asey.	Lea- sowe.	More- ton.	Totals
9/- and over Private Enterprise	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	55	33	7	18	150
Local Authority Unassisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Local Authority State Assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	—	206
																Total	359

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION—1st JANUARY, 1933.

9/- and over Private Enterprise	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	20	56	26	12	18	150
Local Authority Unassisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authority State Assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	64
																Total	214

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONVERTED INTO FLATS DURING 1932.

	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	16
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

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.	De- crease
1911	16,957	715	1922	19,653	150	—
1912	17,522	565	1923	19,841	188	—
1913	17,936	414	1924	20,420	579	—
1914	18,476	540	1925	20,765	345	—
1915	18,918	442	1926	21,242	477	—
1916	18,950	32	1927	21,675	433	—
1917	19,186	136	1928	24,734	329	—
1918	19,246	60	1929	24,459	—	275
1919	19,289	43	1930	24,486	27	—
1920	19,350	61	1931	24,861	375	—
1921	19,503	153	1932	25,014	154	—

(1929, decrease due to increased number of empty houses generally, and to reduction in the number of premises occupied in added areas).

The number of Empty Houses at December 31st, of each of the past five years (as per Borough Treasurer's figures) was :—

1928—329
1929—626
1930—708
1931—614
1932—546

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

	Wallasey Added		
	Area	Area	Total
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—</i>			
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	7,175	1,909	9,084
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	8,154	8,230	16,384
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	194	1,105	1,309
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	348	7,103	7,451
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—	78	78
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	2,752	218	2,970
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	2,698	215	2,913
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>			
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—			
(a) Informal notices ...	45	84	129
(b) Formal notices ...	—	4	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners ...	—	4	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—
(c) Notices outstanding at end of 1932 ...	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	2,707	134	2,841

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners (including 71 from 1931) ...	2,711	131	2,842
(b) By local authority in default of owners	5	—	5
(c) Notices outstanding at end of 1932	58	12	70

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—	71	71
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—	71	71
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished without Demolition Order ...	—	—	—

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1	—	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—	—	—

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners ...	—	—	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—	—	—

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became Operative	—	—	—
---	---	---	---

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of such Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
(5)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of previous Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—	28	28
(6)	Number of dwelling houses demolished without Demolition Orders having been made	...	...	...	...	—	19	19

NOTE.—Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

HOUSES OCCUPIED AFTER CLOSING, DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE ORDERS HAD BECOME OPERATIVE.

Four cases occurred during the year of houses being occupied after Closing, Demolition and Clearance Orders made under the Housing Acts of 1925 and 1930 had become operative. Proceedings were taken and orders to vacate were made in every case, and fines totalling £5 10s. were inflicted. In a few instances the tenants ceased to occupy before the informations were laid.

REGISTRATION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

No. of places registered at December 31st where food for human consumption is prepared, ... 79

Kinds of Food prepared :—

Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Blackpuddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Polonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pressed Beef and Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pressed Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spice Balls	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preserved Meats (potted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tripe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 73 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 :—

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ notices issued for limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices issued for defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ „ walls and floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ to cleanse tables, utensils, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ „ to clean areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ references to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices issued for limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ bakehouses limed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ for various defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ references to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

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	180	166	14
Butter	40	40	—
Lard	25	25	—
Coffee	29	29	—
Cheese	16	16	—
Cream of Tartar	7	6	1
Ground Ginger	8	8	—
Cream	22	21	1
Shrimps	6	6	—
Borax	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Cocoa	1	1	—
Cream Cheese	1	—	1
Jam	4	3	1
Sausage	12	7	5
Honey	1	1	—
Arrowroot	2	2	—
Potted Beef	1	1	—
Corn Flour	1	1	—
Dried Milk	8	8	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	—
Extract of Malt	2	2	—
Borax and Honey	9	7	2
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Whiskey	3	3	—
Rum	3	3	—
	<hr/> 385	<hr/> 358	<hr/> 27

PROSECUTIONS.

Milk 20% deficient in fat ...	
and 2% added water ...	Fined £1 and 15/- costs.
„ 14% deficient in fat ...	Dismissed.
„ 12% deficient in fat ...	Withdrawn.
„ 11% deficient in fat ...	Dismissed.
Cream 100% artificial creams...	Fined 15/- and 15/- costs.
Borax and	
Honey Devoid of Borax ...	Dismissed £1 Costs.

Prosecutions were not instituted in regard to 10 samples of milk, 5 of sausage, 2 of arrowroot, 1 of borax and honey, 1 of cream

cheese, 1 of jam and 2 of cream of tartar, the adulteration being so slight. The sellers were, however, cautioned. Other samples were test samples and led up to the purchasing of official samples for which in one case the seller was prosecuted.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 7.56%.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

During the year 1932, I received the following samples for analysis :

<i>Under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ...</i>	<i>377</i>
<i>Under The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act,</i>	
<i>1907</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Under The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ...</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>399</i>

Particulars of the samples under the Food and Drugs, (Adulteration) Act, together with the number of adulterated samples are as follows :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Cream</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Butter</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Lard</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Cheese</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Confectionery and Jam ...</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Flour</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Spirits</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Drugs</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Samples ...</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>27</i>

The samples submitted under The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act were 7 samples of Dried Milk, all of which complied with the Regulations.

The samples, submitted under The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act were 8 samples of Fertilisers and 7 of Feedings Stuffs ; 2 of which failed to comply with the requirements of The Act.

(Sgd.) T. R. HODGSON, M.A. (Cantab.), F.I.C., F.C.S.
Borough Analyst.

WORK OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.

Protection of the Food Supply.

One of the most important duties of a Public Health Department is to ensure the soundness of food, together with the utmost cleanliness in its manufacture, storage and distribution.

Inspection of Food Shops.

All shops, in particular those storing and selling perishable articles such as fresh meat, cooked meats, etc., are systematically inspected every few days, to ensure that food from these premises, and the methods of cleanliness adopted, are of high standard.

Practically every butcher's shop is provided with an automatic refrigerator wherein meat is stored when not exposed for sale. It is to be regretted, however, that there is an increasing number of general shops which have not the facilities for storing these products, the sale of fresh and cooked meats being more or less a side line. I have noticed during the last few years, that the number of shops in which mixed trades of this description are carried on is increasing. This will undoubtedly result, eventually, in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, as, in a few years, very few shops will actually specialise in any class of goods, with the result that they will be unable to devote the care and attention necessary to ensure that these food articles are stored under hygienic conditions.

The necessity for registration of food premises on similar lines to the registration of dairies under the 1926 Milk and Dairies Order is becoming more acute year by year, as the powers available to deal with these matters are very limited under present legislation.

Although the actual amount of food seized as unsound varies little from year to year, there has been a tendency for the quality of food exposed for sale in certain shops to be of a lower standard than formerly. This is possibly accounted for by the continued trade depression and consequent reduced spending power, necessitating economy on the part of many housewives, with an increasing demand for articles of poor quality.

This indicates, I think, the need for greater education of the general public, and the stressing of the fact that the best article, although costing more, is often the cheapest. Some housewives think it cheaper to buy a dozen eggs at 1/6, even expecting one to be bad, than to buy guaranteed new lays at 1/8. Again, the average housewife would rather buy a whole leg of lamb of poor quality, weighing about 2½ lbs., than buy half a leg of good quality, costing approximately the same and of the same weight.

Food seized as unsound.

Fish	73 lbs.
Beef	67 „
Mutton	44 „
Pork	29 „
Sausages and Cooked meats	31 lbs.

4 Fowls. 1 Crate of eggs. 10 cwts. of Potatoes. 111 tins of various foods.

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.**Wallasey and Alfred Lairages.****Landing place for Irish and Isle of Man Animals and Foreign Animals Wharf.**

All the animals slaughtered within the above named landing place are inspected under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer and his assistants. Any carcasses or organs of these animals found to be diseased are, of course, withheld from human consumption. The inspection at these premises is normally the work of at least one whole-time Meat Inspector.

Owing to the restrictions placed at the end of 1931 on cattle from South Africa, by the Ministry of Agriculture, no animals from that country were landed during the year. During the first part of the year an increasing number of Canadian cattle were landed for slaughter.

Fluctuations in the international rates of exchange, however, caused a temporary cessation in the imports from Canada. These cattle are of good quality, being mainly ranch reared and mature. No doubt owing to their open air rearing the incidence of disease found in them, compared with English cattle, is practically nil.

The following figures show the number of animals slaughtered at Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year.

	Oxen	Pigs	Goats	Sheep & Lambs
Irish and Isle of Man ..	34	2,304	10	110,802
Canadian	1,310	—	—	—
Totals ..	1,344	2,304	10	110,802

MEAT SEIZED DURING INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE CARCASES.

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Beef .. ....	..	1,273 lbs.	.. 1,840 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	235 lbs.	.. 1,140 lbs.
Pork .. ..	..	2,001 lbs.	.. 1,052 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	270 lbs.	.. — lbs.
Mutton and Lamb ..	..	— lbs.	.. 1,327 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	— lbs.	.. 38 lbs.

Public Abattoir.

I am pleased to state that the use made of the Temporary Public Abattoir since its opening last year has increased from month to month. The animals slaughtered there are of good quality and, although the meat derived from them forms only a very small part of that consumed in the Borough, it has a definitely advantageous effect in encouraging meat traders to sell good quality meat.

The receipts for slaughtering alone show an increase of almost 20 per cent. compared with those of last year.

The following were the slaughtering fees in force at the Abattoir during the year :—

Bullocks, cows and heifers	3/6 per head
Calves	1/- „
Pigs	1/3 „
Sheep, Lambs and Goats	4d. „

During the year the number of Animals slaughtered was as follows :—

Bullocks, cows and heifers	73
Calves	275
Sheep, Lambs, Goats	3,493
Pigs	1,537

and the fees received amounted to £189 7 2

The carcases of all animals slaughtered are inspected, and the following table shows the amount of meat seized by the Department's officials as unfit for human consumption :—

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Beef .. ..	..	2,604 lbs.	.. 144 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	618 lbs.	.. 379 lbs.
Pork .. ..	..	2,665 lbs.	.. 71 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	275 lbs.	.. 22 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb ..	..	—	.. 159 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	—	.. 37 lbs.
Veal .. ..	..	317 lbs.	.. —
Offal .. ..	..	65 lbs.	.. —

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The milk supply of the Borough is supervised directly by the Veterinary Officer and his staff, as referred to in detail in my report for 1930.

A factor of considerable importance is the large increase in the number of shops applying for registration for the sale of bottled milk only. Many of these are general shops to which I have referred under the heading "Inspection of Food Shops" in this report. Although I consider the practice of selling milk, even in sealed bottles, by these shops undesirable, the powers available under present legislation to deal with this menace to public health are extremely limited. If the increase continues next year in the same proportion, drastic steps will have to be taken to deal with it.

I am pleased to report that the consumption of Certified and Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milk, in spite of trade depression, has increased largely during the last twelve months.

In May last the Veterinary Officer was successful in introducing Tuberculin Tested Milk into the majority of the elementary schools under the Milk Publicity 1d. per bottle scheme, and since October last, the whole of the supply of milk to elementary schools is of this grade. Wallasey is, I think, the only town in Great Britain to have the whole of its elementary schools so supplied.

	31st Dec. 1931	31st Dec. 1932	Visits during 1932
Registered Dairies selling Loose milk ..	74	78	1146
Dairies selling bottled milk only ..	89	117	564
Farmers producing milk in Wallasey ..	13	13	276
Farmers selling milk retail.	8	5	74
Dairies equipped with steam sterilising plant	70	75	—
Dairies equipped with cold rooms ..	8	28	—

The work of reconstruction of a number of shippens in Moreton has been carried on during the year with the result that several of the shippens have been entirely reconstructed or new ones erected, which latter are ideal and ultra-hygienic.

No. of Cowkeepers on Register ...	16	14	196
„ Cows ...	190	182	—
„ Piggeries on Register ...	15	15	185

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.**Examination for Number of Organisms.**

Number of samples submitted for examination	..	..	172		
No. of samples containing under 50,000 Bacteria per 1 c.c. of Milk	..	..	..	89	= 58.6%
No. 50,000—100,000	..	..	..	27	= 17.8%
No. 100,000—200,000	..	..	..	14	= 9.2%
No. 200,000—500,000	..	..	..	9	= 5.9%
No. 500,000—1,000,000	..	..	..	7	= 4.6%
No. 1,000,000 and over	..	..	..	6	= 3.9%

Examination for Bacillus Coli.

Total number of samples of milk submitted..	..	..	152		
No. of samples in which B.Coli was present					
	1/10 c.c.	96	=	65.1%	
" " "	1/100 "	49	=	32.2%	
" " "	1/1000 "	28	=	18.4%	

Microscopical Examination.

No. of instances in which microscopical examination revealed presence of Streptococci, etc. (Bovine Mastitis)	7
---	----	----	----	----	---

Biological Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

No. of samples submitted for Guinea Pig Inoculation	..	..	..	..	72
No. of samples returned positive	..	..	..	7	= 9.7%

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1927.**FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE.**

No outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred within the prescribed radius of 15 miles during the year. Wallasey was, of course, included within the Preventive Stand-still Order applying to the greater part of the country for a short time during the year.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDERS, 1911, 1918.

Two cases of suspected Parasitic Mange were reported, but neither was confirmed by the Veterinary Officer.

SWINE FEVER.

Eight suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported to the Veterinary Officer. None was confirmed by him on post-mortem examination.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Four cows were slaughtered during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Order. Post-mortem examination showed that all of these animals were affected with Tuberculosis not, however, being advanced within the meaning of the Order. None of the animals were slaughtered on account of tuberculosis of the udder. This shows the advantage of periodical veterinary inspection of all milking stock. All the animals slaughtered were brought under the scope of the Order before the udder had become affected, thus preventing infection of the milk supply with bovine tuberculosis.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1927.

Inspection of cattle trucks, motor and other vehicles carrying livestock are made from time to time to ensure that the provisions of this Order are being carried out.

VETERINARY SERVICES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Veterinary services were provided during the year to the following Departments of the Corporation:—Police, Cleansing, Parks and Cemetery Departments.

LOCAL and ADOPTIVE ACTS.

There are no new Local Acts or Byelaws to be added to the list given on P.175 of my report for 1930.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**WATER SUPPLY.**

The water supply of the Borough is partly from wells in new red sandstone, 320 to 900 feet deep; supplemented by supplies from Lakes Vyrnwy and Alwen of soft upland surface water. No filtration is necessary, the supply being pure and ample for all requirements, and the service constant. No contamination from lead has been discovered during the year.

By arrangement with the Liverpool Corporation a supply up to 1,800,000 gallons daily is obtained from Lake Vyrnwy and an agreement with the Birkenhead Corporation provides for a daily supply of 900,000 gallons of Lake Alwen water; the daily quantity increasing by 100,000 gallons each year until a maximum of 2,000,000 gallons is reached.

The volume of water supplied and the average consumption per head, etc., during 1932, are as under:—

Nett gallons supplied	...	...	1,179,837,116
Average consumption per day per head, Gallons	...	...	33.06
Viz.: for drinking and other purposes	...	...	26.46
Shipping, watering streets, etc.	...	...	6.60
Water used for sewers and drains	...	...	3,799,000

The following is the result of analysis of a sample of water taken during the year:—

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of water labelled No. 11 as received from H. B. Holliday, Esq., Gas and Water Department, Wallasey. Date, August 6th, 1932.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

	<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Total Solid Matter	21.0
Organic and Volatile Matter	8.0
Mineral Matter	13.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.006
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.13
Nitrogen as Nitrite	Nil.
Chlorine	4.4
Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 37°C.	0.08

<i>Hardness, Total</i>	...	...	...	7.0° Clark.
<i>Temporary</i>	...	...	...	0.5° "
<i>Permanent</i>	...	...	...	6.5° "
<i>Poisonous Metals</i>	...	...	...	Absent.

Remarks—The proportion of Oxidisable Organic Matter is reasonably low and I am of the opinion that the sample is an excellent water for use for domestic purposes.

(Sgd.) T. R. HODGSON.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the District in which rag flock is manufactured. In ten premises, however, rag flock is used, in small quantities. In one case only is it sold—also in small quantities. Twenty visits were paid to such premises during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The Corporation's Observation Station at Harrison Park is duly recognised and approved by the Air Ministry as a Climatological Station, and is equipped with Instruments particulars of which were given in my report for 1930 (p. 172).

Observations are taken morning and evening throughout the year, telegraphic reports thereon being forwarded to the Air Ministry twice daily during the Summer period (April-September), and once daily during the period October-March. These reports are intended, not only for the information of the Ministry, but also for distribution by the Ministry to various daily papers, with the result that Wallasey figures in the lists of those Health and Holiday Resorts whose daily weather reports are published in many of the well-known newspapers.

In addition to these daily reports the Ministry require, as a condition of recognition of the Station, monthly returns regarding weather observations, and also a return covering the calendar year.

Ever since the Station was first in use, the daily readings have been posted at Marine Park, and at Seacombe Ferry, for the information of the public.

The accompanying table gives a Summary of the readings during the past year.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE CORPORATION'S METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

Months.	Mean Tempera- ture	Rainfall in Inches.			Sunshine.			Number of days of Frost	Number of days of snowfall	Mean Barometer (inches).
		Total	Mean Daily	No. of days with .01 or more	Total (Hours)	Mean Daily	No. of days with sunshine			
January ...	45.3	2.70	.087	16	56.0	1.80	21	7	—	30.13
February ...	39.6	.08	.003	6	68.3	2.20	19	14	—	30.55
March ...	41.9	2.18	.070	11	115.5	3.72	25	10	1	29.95
April ...	45.0	3.14	.105	24	142.5	4.75	28	6	3	29.72
May ...	49.3	3.56	.115	19	139.6	4.50	25	1	—	29.88
June ...	58.4	1.29	.043	5	228.9	7.39	31	—	—	30.08
July ...	61.2	3.59	.116	23	140.3	4.52	29	—	—	29.86
August ...	62.8	1.45	.047	12	160.9	5.19	29	—	—	30.08
September	56.5	3.23	.108	18	129.8	4.33	24	—	—	29.87
October ...	49.3	5.42	.175	23	81.2	2.62	26	1	—	29.62
November ...	45.5	2.39	.079	18	33.6	1.12	14	—	—	30.03
December ...	44.1	1.55	.050	18	50.8	1.64	22	—	—	29.98
Means Totals	49.9	30.58	.084	193	1,347.4	3.69	294	39	4	29.97

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS

NUISANCES.

No. of houses visited	7,173
" apartments visited	27,544
" houses found in a dirty condition	5
" apartments found in a dirty condition	16
" " " in an overcrowded condition	19
" houses with defective, insufficient or choked drains	430
" " with defective sash cords, windows, etc.	168
" " without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	13
" " with defective boilers, flues, etc.	74
" " with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing, cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channellings	778
" " with defective yard or passage surfaces	353
" " with defective floors	178
" " with insufficient ventilation	36
" " vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	1
" " with damp or defective walls	353
" " with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	599
" " without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	1,390
" " with dirty yard surfaces	14
" " with offensive accumulations requiring removal	70
" " with other defects	420
" Interviews and appointments re work in hand	394
" Supervisional visits	423
" Observations following complaints	114
" offensive ditches and ponds found requiring cleansing	23
" cesspool inspections	142
" matters referred to other departments	171
" matters referred from other departments (bins, etc.)	2,880
" informations laid in respect of nuisances, etc.	9
" convictions obtained	4
" Magistrates Orders obtained	3
" Nuisances abated and cases withdrawn on payment of costs	1
Informations laid but cases not proceeded with	4
Amount of fines and costs	13/-

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances	2,896
" Statutory Notices issued	546
" re-inspections of nuisances	8,711

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Steps to prevent Smoke Nuisances.

Number of observations made	75
" Notices served in respect of black smoke	5
" Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	—
" Informations laid in default of compliance with order	—
Amount of fines and costs	—

BYE LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of inspections of stable yards	...	...	...	...	265
" re-inspections	...	...	...	...	43
" Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	31
" Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	—
" Stable yards without sufficient manure pits	...	...	...	...	—
" Notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	—
" Notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	11
" Notices to clean stable yards	...	...	...	...	—

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	108
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	...	...	...	...	2
Notices served to vacate same	...	...	...	...	4
Informations laid	...	...	...	...	5
Convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	5
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	£9

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	25
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,740
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	1,390
" offensive ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	16

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	...	...	...	...	3
" inspections	...	...	...	...	5
" offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	...	...	...	...	—

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

(Excluding Moreton Caravans).

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	...	...	...	...	2
" tents, vans and sheds inspected	...	...	...	...	49

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Number of inspections of Public Buildings (Conveniences)	...	...	...	...	12
" " Railway Stations(Do. )	...	...	...	...	8
" " Schools	...	...	...	...	10
" " Theatres, Picturedromes, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
" " Common Conveniences	...	...	...	...	2
" " Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	11
" " " Urinals	...	...	...	...	13

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION

The number of boats inspected was :—	...	...	...	...	54
Number of boats on which infringements were found	...	...	...	...	1
Number of infringements	...	...	...	...	1
(Contravention of Section 3, Canal Boats Act, 1877—Master not having charge of Certificate of Registration).					

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	...	...	...	...	...	2,651
" " to houses	...	...	...	...	...	36,307
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	31,800
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	109,470
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	12,158
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	11,665

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	238
" " to houses	...	...	...	...	...	249
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	245
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	802
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	36
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	29

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	120
" schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	215
" yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	893
" yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	4,747
" drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	527
" drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	525

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system obtains throughout the Borough, and the crude sewage is discharged into the Mersey below low-water level.

SEWERS RECONSTRUCTED OR REPAIRED DURING 1932.

Raby Drive—52 yards 9 inch sewer reconstructed.

Rosslyn Drive—46 yards 9 inch sewer reconstructed, and 53 yards, 6 inch sewer reconstructed in passage off.

Seacombe Ferry—50 yards of 12 inch sewer.

Main Watercourses in the low-lying part of the Borough have been cleaned out and re-graded to improved falls.

The usual sewer flushing operations have been carried on and work has been done on general repair to sewers.

DRAIN RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the supervision of the Health Department also, the drainage systems of the following houses have been :—

(A) Entirely Reconstructed.

38, Bell Road.

10, King Street.

2-4, Cambrian Buildings, Brighton Street.

50, 52, 54, Borough Road.

(B) Partially Reconstructed.

"Ivy Lodge," Wellington Road.
 16, Withens Lane.
 16, Halton Road.
 166, Wallasey Road.
 7-9, Malvern Road.
 9, Dalton Road.
 "Linkside," Warren Drive.
 95, Victoria Road.
 99-113, Victoria Road.
 "Duneside," Green Lane.
 "Greenville" and "Creg Malin," Green Lane.
 36, Trafalgar Road.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of	
		Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	15	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	140	13	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)	4	1	—
Total	159	16*	—

* Verbal Notices : 25.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Defects		Number of	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	11	11	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	4	4	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable, Defective or Dirty	2	2	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under- ground Bakehouse (s 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offen- ces relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Totals	17	17	—	—

FACTORIES.

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

15 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	5	2
Goods Yards	1	—
Boot Makers and Repairers	19	5
Laundries	12	1
Wheelwrights and Smiths	1	1
Joiners	2	—
Coffin Makers	1	—
Motor Engineers	10	3
Stonemasons	1	—
Printers	5	—
Artificial Manure Makers	1	—
Wireless Outfitters	1	—
Boat Builders	1	—
Firelighter Manufacturers	2	—
Timber Merchants	2	1
Flour Millers	3	—
Spring Makers	1	—
Provender Dealers	1	—
Brick Makers	2	—
Engineers	4	—
Cabinet Makers	1	—
Oil Storages	1	—
Treacle Works	1	—
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	—
Destructor Works	1	—
Tramway Depot and Electricity Works	3	—
Gas and Water Works	1	—
Insulating Works	1	—
Cereal Mills	1	—
Builders' Merchants	2	—
Electrical Instrument Makers	1	—
Lock Manufacturer	1	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2	—
Varnish Makers	1	—
Corn Warehouses	1	—
Nut Cracking Works	1	—
Pipe Cleaner Manufacturers	1	—
Leather Dressers	1	—
Tie Knitters	1	—
Ice Cream Makers	1	—
Electrical Engineers	2	2
Artificial Stone Makers	1	—
Plaster Board Manufacturers	1	—
Totals	103	15

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

WORKSHOPS.

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

Trade.	Number on Register.	Approximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	42	84	92
Confectioners	26	53	21
Laundries	8	18	6
Tailors	12	23	1
Dressmakers and Milliners	52	115	79
Bootmakers and Repairers	56	75	9
Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers	11	24	5
Watchmakers and Repairers	10	10	1
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers	3	4	1
Saddlers and Leather Workers	1	1	—
Wringing Machine Repairers	2	2	—
Printers	1	2	—
Photographers	1	4	—
Coffin Makers	2	4	—
Dry Cleaners & Valeting Service	6	12	3
Ice Cream Makers	15	16	—
Joiners	3	12	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	1	2	—
Motor Repairers	3	5	—
Cycle Repairers	7	12	—
Scale Repairers	1	2	—
Wireless Outfitters	1	1	1
Totals	264	481	219

WORKPLACES.

The number of workplaces on the Register approximately is as follows :—

Trade.	Number on Register.	Approximate Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers	2	3	—
Wheelwrights and Smiths	8	16	2
Joiners and Contractors	13	24	1
Motor Engineers and Repairers	6	15	—
Stonemasons	1	2	—
Builders' Yards	1	3	1
Bottle Washers	1	3	—
Shippers	4	280	—
Railway Goods Depot	—	—	—
Slaters	—	—	—
Totals	36	336	4

HOME WORK. OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
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	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	2
In use at the end of the year	2

OUTWORKERS.

2 visits were paid during the year to the homes of Outworkers.
In neither case, however, was it found necessary to serve notices.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.

During the year all shops in the Borough were regularly visited by the Shop Hours Inspector and the Register of Shops kept up to date.

In addition to these visits the streets of the Borough are systematically patrolled each evening with the object of ensuring that the various Closing Orders made under the Shop Hours Act are being complied with. The following is a summary of the action taken in cases where contraventions were discovered :—

No. of cases pending at 1/1/32	5
„ contraventions discovered during the year	64
„ informations laid	64
„ convictions obtained	63
„ cases unsuccessful	—
„ warnings issued	2
„ cases pending at 31/12/32	4
Amount of fines and costs	£27 13 6

One case where the assistants did not get their weekly half holiday during the Summer Season was withdrawn on payment of costs and two weeks' wages to the employees concerned.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR. (Including RAT WEEK—see below).

Complaints received ...	246	Rats caught by :—	
Visits and re-visits ...	8632	trays and traps, } ...	1028
Notices served ...	73	dogs, cats or bait }	
Traps Set ...	3524	Mice found dead or caught ...	99
Baits laid ...	3152	Income for services of Rat-	
Baits consumed ...	2664	catcher ...	£50 1 8
Rats found dead ...	774		

NATIONAL RAT WEEK, NOVEMBER 2nd to 7th.

Circulars issued to Occupiers of works, buildings, gardens, etc. ...	490
Replies received as to results ...	10
Window Cards supplied to Chemists ...	53
Posters on hoardings ...	80
Visits to premises circularised ...	439
Baits laid therein ...	1,732
Baits consumed ...	1,578
Rats caught by trays, traps, hunts, &c. ...	15
Rats found dead ...	66

Apart from the efforts of the occupiers of works, buildings, gardens, etc., the Rat-catcher's efforts during Rat Week were :—

Traps set ...	301
Baits laid ...	1056
Baits consumed ...	956
Rats caught (alive, 222, dead 17) ...	239
Manholes treated with poison baits and Traps ...	263
Manholes re-visited ..	273

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



Annual Report

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the Year 1932.

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.

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dental Surgeon.

V. T. PARKINSON, M.B., Ch.B.
Anaesthetist.

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

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

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

H. R. BICKERTON, M.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. (*Orthopaedic Surgeon*),
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 9,688 scholars, and in the non-provided Schools is 2,738, or a total of 12,426.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

NAME.	ACCOMMODATION.
WALLASEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	700
WALLASEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	525
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR BOYS	360
OLDERSHAW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	360

Town Hall,
Wallasey,
April, 1933.

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS
of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report on the work of School Medical Inspection for the year 1932, there are two events to which I would like to draw attention. One is the opening of the Health Clinic at Moreton, in which building the whole of the health work in Moreton is now concentrated, namely, the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics (which come under the jurisdiction of the Health Committee), the Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental and Eye Clinics, which come under the jurisdiction of your Committee.

The work in connection with the school children in Moreton, although highly successful, has been carried out under disadvantageous conditions owing to the unsuitability of the premises which had previously to be used. The new building is a credit to the town and, what is more important, I am confident that the work done in it will also prove of great benefit to the town.

I regret that the Heart Clinic, which we established and for which we provided beds in Mill Lane Hospital, had to be discontinued owing to the small number of cases which were discovered and who were willing to undergo the prolonged treatment in hospital especially without educational instruction. Owing to the smallness of the numbers it was not possible to arrange for this instruction.

Owing to the importance of treating squints at the earliest possible stages, that is, before they enter the schools, Dr. Bickerton, the Eye Specialist, agreed to examine and prescribe for young children which were brought before him. Ten such cases were discovered. Dr. Bickerton made no charge for any of these examinations, and in the case of parents unable to afford glasses their cost has been met out of funds obtained from the Girls' High School. I am sure the Committee would like to add their thanks to mine to Dr. Bickerton for gratuitously performing this work.

I would also draw your attention to the continued great improvement in the cleanly condition of the children attending Moreton

schools. One factor in this improvement is undoubtedly the removal of so many of the caravans and dwellings in which the means for establishing habits of cleanliness, either in the house or in the person of the children, were so inadequate.

I again thank the members of the Committee and all concerned in this work for their hearty co-operation, without which so much good work and its beneficial results would not have been possible.

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 examined the children of each department in every School on two occasions during the year, and some, three times. They have made in all 18,909 examinations on 9,972 individual children. There were 97 Cleansing Surveys, the result being that 349 children were found with unclean heads or bodies. 270 routine and 271 special visits were paid to the schools. 12 children with unclean heads and 8 with Ringworm of the body were found at the cleansing surveys and excluded from school.

726 visits to the homes of the children were made, and 27 cases of neglect were reported to the N.S.P.C.C. There are 15 schools in this particular area.

In the Moreton area of the Borough there are 3 schools, and here each department has been examined twice during the year. 2,491 examinations of 1,323 individual children were made. 228 were found unclean in head or body and 29 were in a dirty and neglected condition. 2 for verminous bodies and 1 for verminous head were excluded from school.

30 routine and 40 special visits were paid to the schools and 492 visits to the homes of the children. There were 23 cleansing surveys.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of cases who received treatment at the clinics was 1,640 (663 at the Moreton Clinic and 977 at the Church Street clinic). The number of children treated otherwise than under the Local Education Authority's Scheme was 176. The chief ailments met with are Impetigo and other skin diseases, 817 (389 at Moreton and 428 at Church Street). Minor Injuries 212, Ear conditions 113 and Eye conditions 122. The number of dressings was 6,748 (3,734 at Moreton and 3,014 at Church Street).

It is very gratifying to find that with the re-housing of the people from the demolished bungalows, and the influence of a new school, there is a further decrease in those ailments which are associated with insanitary conditions. In this area of Moreton there were 553 cases of Impetigo and other skin diseases in 1930, 428 cases in 1931 and 389 cases this year. In 1931, 349 children were found unclean in heads or bodies and 54 were in a dirty and neglected condition, whereas this year 1932, these were 228 children found with unclean heads or bodies and 29 in a dirty and neglected condition.

EYES.

During the year 446 children attended the special clinics, making 682 attendances. 373 children were from the Elementary schools and 73 children from the Secondary schools. In addition there were 58 children who attended the eye clinic in the Moreton area. 380 were provided with spectacles: in 35 cases spectacles were not needed and in 16 cases the spectacles were not changed. There were 66 cases of Internal Strabismus and 5 cases of External Strabismus. 6 cases received operative treatment. 3 cases of external eye disease were seen by the specialist (1 Iritis, 1 Conjunctivitis and 1 Trachoma) and 10 children under school age, suffering from Strabismus were supplied with spectacles.

The errors of refraction were:—

Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	129
Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	24
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	...	56
Simple Myopic Astigmatism	...	11
Mixed Astigmatism	...	33
Simple Myopia	...	59
Advanced Myopia	...	5
Hypermetropia	...	55
Odd eyes	...	8

380

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During the year 110 operations for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids were performed at the Victoria Central Hospital under the Local Education Authority's Scheme. Of these 22 were for the removal of Tonsils alone and 9 for Adenoids alone—the remaining 79 were for the removal of both. 92 children were from Wallasey and 18 from Moreton.

Age (years)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals.
Boys	10	9	6	11	7	3	1	2	—	—	49
Girls	8	12	6	9	9	5	4	6	1	1	61
Totals	18	21	12	20	16	8	5	8	1	1	110

44 of these were referred to us by the specialist at the Hospital, 26 by their own private Doctors. 11 children were detained overnight at the Hospital after the operation. The cases were referred to the Remedial Exercise Clinic after the operation to aid in the establishment of correct breathing.

The number of operations performed in 1931 was 114, and in 1930, 119.

ORTHOPAEDIC.

REPORTS OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

(a) Church Street Clinic.

I have to report on the working of the Orthopaedic Clinic during the past twelve months.

Once monthly clinics have been held throughout the year but it has been found necessary to hold 2 additional clinics making the total 14.

At these 14 clinics, 133 new cases have been examined and 423 cases have attended for re-examination, an average of 39.7 cases per clinic.

These figures analysed according to the ages of the children are shown in the following table.

			<i>In relation to school age.</i>		
<i>New Cases</i>			Under	Of	Over
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	55	71	4
Tuberculous	...	...	—	3	—
<i>Re-examinations</i>					
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	106	256	25
Tuberculous	...	...	1	23	12

In Table 1 the cases are shown in greater detail, grouped under disease categories; the numbers of cases discharged and the reasons for their discharge are shown also.

Of the 324 cases which have been on the register during the past year, 24 or 7.4 per cent. required hospital treatment and were admitted to the Children's Hospital, Leasowe.

These cases were:—

Rickets—11 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 65 to 271 days.

Congenital Deformities—6 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 20 to 224 days.

Acquired Deformities—4 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 26 to 355 days.

Infantile Paralysis—2 cases. Stay in hospital varying from 26 to 112 days.

Non-T.B. Osteitis—1 case. 2 days (death).

The total number of days was 2,594 or 7.1 beds occupied throughout the year. In addition 23 cases attended for X-ray examination and 2 cases attended on 14 occasions for the application of Plaster of Paris splints.

The work of the Massage and Remedial Exercises department is excellent and of the greatest value in curative and preventive treatment. During the past 12 months 4,601 treatments have been given to an average monthly register of 55 patients. 82 new cases have been referred for treatment, in 42 cases treatment has been terminated and there are 143 cases now on the register. 87 per cent. of the cases treated are attending school.

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

The staff of this department is worked to the fullest capacity and it is only by arranging group-classes that the demands for treatment can be met. The permission granted by the Committees concerned to enable the Masseuse to attend the annual conference of the C.S.S.M.G. is greatly appreciated, and produces excellent results in maintaining the standard of the treatment given and in keeping it up to date. The thrice weekly sessions held at the Special School at Elleray Park have produced excellent results; a radiant heat lamp is urgently required for the Massage room.

The figures quoted speak for the continued recognition by the public health services and the medical practitioners.

The attendance of 40 cases per session is however, too heavy and a greater number of clinics should be held to avoid the creation of arrears of work and dissatisfaction amongst parents who may have to be kept waiting.

Wallasey Orthopaedic Clinic Return for the Year 1932.

Visits by Surgeon	...	...	...	...	14
Attendances by Orthopaedic Sister	...	...	...	...	63
New Cases Examined	...	...	...	...	133
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	423

Massage and Remedial Exercises Department.

Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	58
Number of Attendances of Cases	...	...	...	4601
Number of New Cases Referred for Treatment	...	...	...	82
Number of Cases in which Treatment has been Terminated	...	...	...	42

Analysis of Non-Tuberculous Cases included in above Return.

	Of		<i>In relation to school age.</i>					
	Boys	Girls	Under		Over			
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Attending School ...	258	317	...	3	—	...	—	—
Not attending School	3	—	...	36	15	...	—	14
Attending Special School	5	50	...	—	—	...	1	—

(b) Moreton Clinic.

I have to report on the work done during the 12 months ending December, 1932, at the Moreton Orthopaedic clinic. This clinic, which by agreement with the Medical Officer of Health of Wallasey, is held at the Children's Hospital, Leasowe, has held bi-monthly sessions, at which 20 new cases have been seen and 55 re-examinations of old cases have been made.

These figures are given in greater detail below :—

<i>New Cases</i>	<i>In relation to school age.</i>				
	Under		Of	Over	
Non-Tuberculous	10	9	—
Tuberculous	—	1	—
<i>Re-Examinations—</i>					
Non-Tuberculous	17	24	—
Tuberculous	—	12	2

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

Of the 47 cases on the register during the year, 5 or 10.6 per cent. have been admitted to the hospital for treatment.

These were :—

Rickets—2 cases. Stay in hospital 51 and 57 days respectively.

Congenital Deformities—2 cases. Stay in hospital 60 days each.

Acquired Deformities—1 case. Stay in hospital 70 days.

in addition 1 case attended on 8 occasions for Plaster of Paris splinting.

The Massage and Remedial Exercise work in connection with this clinic is undertaken by the Masseuse of the hospital. A well equipped gymnasium is available and the artificial sunlight and radiant heat lamps are used when considered necessary. 413 treatments have been given to the 16 cases on the register. Further details are given in Table II from which it will be seen that 66 per cent. of the cases treated are attending school.

It is felt that the number of cases on the Clinic register does not represent the Orthopaedic needs of the area served.

Moreton Orthopaedic Clinic.**Return for the Year 1932.**

Visits by Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	6
Attendances by Orthopaedic Sister	..	..	..	..	..	20
New Cases Examined	..	..	..	..	..	20
Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	..	55

Massage and Remedial Exercises Department.

Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	6 cases
Do. Attendances of Cases	...	...	...	413
Do. New Cases Referred for Treatment	...	...	...	11
Do. Cases in which the Treatment has been Terminated	...	...	...	11

Analysis of Non-Tuberculous Cases Included in Above Return.

	<i>Of School age.</i>		<i>Under School age.</i>		<i>Over School age.</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Attending School...	33	23	3	—	—	—
Not Attending School	—	—	7	2	1	2
Attending Special School	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Church Street Clinic.

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining			New cases			Remaining			Discharged.						
	1931. In relation to School age.			1932. In relation to School age.			1932. 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							
antile Paralysis..	1	14	7	1	3	—	2	14	2	1	—	5	1	—	1	—
astic Paralysis ..	—	19	4	3	2	—	2	20	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
ickets	8	16	—	7	—	—	10	12	—	4	—	—	2	3	—	—
tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis ..	—	12	8	—	3	—	—	11	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
in-Tuberculous do.	—	7	3	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
formities— Congenital	9	16	—	2	1	—	8	17	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
formities— Acquired	15	36	12	13	45	4	16	19	7	72	—	2	6	3	—	—
agnosis	1	2	1	29	19	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Totals	34	122	35	55	74	4	49	106	19	81	2	10	12	6	36	3

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								
	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Attending Special School.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Infantile Paralysis	407	—	—	522	—	441	—	81	—	75	20	14%
Spastic Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	.7%
Sickets	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.7%
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-T.B. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformities	403	—	—	514	—	—	400	16	—	—	17	11.88%
Acquired Deformities	693	—	69	833	—	—	—	—	—	20	104	72.72%
Totals	1503	—	69	1985	—	441	400	108	—	95	143	100%
Totals	3998						508		95			
Percentages	86.90%						11.04%		2.06%			

Moreton Clinic.

TABLE 1.

Disease Categories.	Remaining			New Cases			Remaining			Discharged.						
	1931. In relation to School age.			1932. In relation to School age.			1932. 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	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Osteitis and Arthritis	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities—																
Congenital	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired	1	5	1	2	4	—	1	4	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diagnosis	2	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Totals	7	18	2	10	10	—	10	17	3	9	—	—	2	—	6	—

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	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6.25%
Spastic Paralysis	28	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12.5%
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.—Osteitis and Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-T.B.—do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformities	94	—	—	—	—	—	89	17	—	—	5	31.25%
Acquired Deformities	32	—	—	20	—	—	3	8	—	22	8	50%
Totals	154	—	—	120	—	—	92	25	—	22	16	100%
Totals	274 =						117 =		22 =			
Percentages	66.34%						28.33%		5.33%			

REPORT OF SCHOOL DENTIST.

I beg to place before your committee a report on the work at the Dental Clinic during the year 1932.

It will be noticed that the figures show that the amount of dental work done and the number of children examined and treated is greater than in the previous year. There were, however, one hundred fewer fillings than in the previous year. The amount of work done in the year 1932 is somewhere about the maximum possible with the present staff and under the present system.

One of the most important features of this system is that close co-operation between the parents and the school dentists is encouraged; parents are requested to attend with their children at the clinic and sit in the surgery whilst the treatment is being carried out. The only time parents are requested to leave the surgery is when a general anaesthetic is being administered, and in such cases they are asked to retire for the actual operation only; the appearance of, and noises made by a child under nitrous oxide gas are likely to upset even the most strong minded and sensible of parents.

In many clinics the parents rarely see the dentists and are never allowed into the surgery at all; in big cities when many thousands of children have to be seen, this system is often the only one possible if work is not to be hindered. There can be no doubt, however, that if possible, it is as important to talk to the parents as to treat the children, and in Wallasey a fair amount of time is spent in that way. The parents are not present at the dental examination although they know it is taking place. It is a difficult feat to examine the mouths of five hundred children in a reasonable time as has frequently to be done; if the parents were present it would be an impossibility. It may be noted in passing that in some dental clinics the school examinations of teeth are carried out by nurses and the dentists are rarely in the schools and never see the parents at all. Personal visits to the schools are valuable, as it gives opportunities for the school dentist to discuss with head teachers any difficulties that arise, and to request their co-operation with the children; in connection with this it has been possible to arrange with such schools as possess cinema projectors to show the propaganda films loaned free by the Dental Board. It is as propaganda that the liason between parent and school dentist is so important for when the parent attends the clinic for the first time with the prospective patient, it is possible to explain what defects were found in the examination at school and what treatment is proposed to put them right. A talk can be given on children's teeth and the why and wherefore of school dental clinics. There is only one proviso made before treatment is commenced; the parent must accept treatment as a whole and not merely decide to have this done and neglect that. Fillings, scalings, gum treatments

and extractions with local anaesthetic are carried out in the presence of the parent and they know exactly what is being done and how the child is being treated.

There is no possibility of a small child complaining to its parents of the way it has been treated ; this is of some importance as some people are suspicious of all public services and willing to believe the most impossible accounts without troubling to consider the likelihood of the stories. The credulity of people is amusingly illustrated by the following incident which took place over twelve years ago when the very first dental examination took place in Wallasey. A parent the following day came and interviewed the head master of the school examined and threatened actions for assault. On being asked for the exact cause of complaint he stated that his small boy, aged six had come home and stated that the dentist had visited the school, stood the children in a row, taken their teeth out one after another and the child himself had been a victim. The point of course, is not that the child had told the story, for six year children do queer things, but that the man had believed it and never even thought to look inside his boy's mouth and see if a tooth had really gone.

It was an early lesson in the importance of care in the organisation of a public service to see that nothing should be done that could possibly be twisted into a complaint. Propaganda therefore, at the dental clinic is carried out at the chair side, where it probably has the maximum effect both on parents and children.

It might be possible to see rather more patients per session if parents were rigidly excluded from the surgery, and the dentist had no talking to do. It would be a soulless system, however, and even those who are compelled to practice it in their clinics admit that chairside propaganda is the best method of getting on with parents and children. There are many families in Wallasey where parents have been coming for years and bringing relays of children to the clinic, in the near future (the dental clinic is thirteen years old), doubtless we shall be getting the children of some of our original patients. The objection might be advanced that we are preaching to those already converted, but surely they talk to their friends and relatives and spread the good news. There are in Wallasey over ten thousand children at the elementary schools and if a general propaganda campaign were started to make every child "tooth conscious," to use an American catch word, it is to be feared that two dentists would not be able to cope with a hundred per cent. acceptance of treatment by the probable eighty per cent. who need it in one form or another.

Children who have scholarships to secondary schools receive treatment at the dental clinic if they are referred for it by the school doctor, or take the trouble to ask for it through the education office. As many of the "best" patients from the dental clinics

get scholarships, this is an excellent practice, but it might possibly be even better if a dental examination were carried out periodically at the secondary schools, but confined to those children who had scholarships only. It has been noticed that the dentition, however well cared for, seems liable to break down at the ages of twelve to sixteen years, whether associated with the approach of puberty and/or the scholastic strain undergone towards the end of school life, does not seem clear. Still it seems a very useful public work to see that these children, presumably the most intelligent among the children in our municipal system of education should leave school unhandicapped by a defective dentition.

Two points mentioned in last year's report are worth comment once again. The "six month's list" as it is called, is becoming a more and more important feature of our clinic—and a very good thing too. It means that a large body of parents are bringing their children to the Clinic with the regularity of clock-work for examination and treatment. It is not possible with the present staff to make a complete circuit of the schools yearly, but it *is* possible by means of our special list to see that a body of children representative of all the schools in the district and whose parents are interested in the care of the mouth are examined at regular intervals. This is the work which gives the good results and is the ideal way of running a dental clinic.

The other point arises from the foregoing; it was mentioned last year that there is a constant fight to see that the regular children do not get crowded out by odd and casual cases. At some clinics a child whose parent has refused treatment when sent for, is not admitted, others definitely exclude certain schools from their schemes; at one clinic if a parent has refused treatment once, the clinic will only take the child as a patient after its parent has had the child's mouth put in order privately at his own expense. These are efforts to make the work as routine as possible, but are liable to make the child suffer for the fault of the parent. In Wallasey in only the rarest cases is treatment definitely refused.

Still there can be nothing more irritating for a school dentist who is engaged on treating one of his regular cases than to have to leave it to attend to some child whose parent has refused treatment for years and now turns up with toothache: or to have a patient in the chair with others waiting and to be asked to see and treat cases who have arrived without appointments. It is very difficult to work carefully and slowly on a mouth with the knowledge that the waiting room is full and more coming; the ideal is one case in the chair and one waiting, otherwise there is a temptation to hurry and the patient suffers. It is most unfair that, as often happens, the regular cases should be neglected for casuals.

One most important change has been made in the technical side of the clinic; gas and oxygen is being used for anaesthesia

in place of plain gas. Gas has been used for some years in Wallasey now and is probably the safest anaesthetic that there is, but on small children it has defects from the point of view of the operator. The anaesthesia is short the patient is apt to turn a nasty colour and to struggle, and as the result of the lightness of the anaesthesia very frequently makes a lot of noise. Apropos of the noise, the point was made when gas was first used that it was necessary to cut down the number of cases for fear that one noisy patient might scare away the rest. It says something for the confidence that both parents and children have in the painlessness of the dental clinic and gas, that this statement no longer applies and the number of gas cases per session has risen from ten to a minimum of fifteen and frequently twenty or more. Gas and oxygen makes things much easier—there is no cyanosis, no struggling and a much longer anaesthesia.

The Senior School Dentist before the change was made, visited a number of clinics where gas and oxygen were used to see for himself how effective these were on children, and then borrowed two different forms of the apparatus necessary and gave them a try-out at the Wallasey Clinic. The equipping of the Moreton Dental Clinic gave the opportunity to acquire the gas and oxygen apparatus which seemed the most effective and it is now in constant use: for the information of those interested the "Grey Ross" gas and oxygen machine seems most effective and with minimum of elaborations. Practically all extractions are now done under gas; local anaesthesia does not seem effective with small children and during the years it was in use at the Wallasey clinic, was chiefly effective in keeping down the number of extractions. It was rare for a six year old child who had had a tooth out with local anaesthesia to return to have others extracted, but it was only when a second dentist was appointed that it became possible to use gas on a large scale. It has now been reduced to definite technique in which four people are engaged on every patient. An anaesthetist, an operator and two attendants each with a definite job to do. This makes it possible to handle a maximum of cases with the minimum of discomfort to the patient. The number of administrations of gas has jumped from thirteen hundred in 1931 to over two thousand in 1932; not because more teeth are taken out that might be saved, but because it is possible to persuade parents to have extractions done who previously would refuse.

The teeth of the very youngest age groups continue to be unsatisfactory; children of between five and seven years show in something like eighty per cent. of cases, defective mouths. The trouble seems to arise before school age and is not, it seems, confined to the poorer and uneducated classes. It seems to need constant and unremitting care to keep the teeth of such age groups sound, even when parents and children are anxious and willing. Some profound

change seems to be necessary in the way that civilised man feeds his children before any improvement is likely to occur in the structure of their teeth; unfortunately nobody seems to know quite what form the change should take. School Dental Clinics are treating the results of dental disease rather than its cause, and the only remedy at hand is to attempt to do something for the child before it reaches school age through, possibly, the child welfare service.

At the moment a few expectant and nursing mothers are referred by the ante-natal clinic to the school dentists for treatment. Unfortunately the school clinic can only remove their bad teeth and is not able to give them an artificial substitute, so naturally the number of mothers accepting treatment is not great; some boroughs do make provision to supply such cases with artificial teeth at a nominal rate. It can be stated without doubt that any charitable person who invested a few pounds for the benefit of these poor mothers would be doing a very valuable and kindly thing.

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1932.**Elementary Schools.**

TABLE I.

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

Number of Code Group Inspections	...	...	...	...	215
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1287
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1418
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1023
				Total	3728
					4
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	4

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—Boys	...	...	227	
" " " " Girls	...	...	248	
				———— *475
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	543
				————
		Total	..	1018

* Does not include employment cases.

TABLE 11.

(A) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL
INSPECTION, Year Ended December 31st, 1932.

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	—	—	13	1
Uncleanliness— See Table IV., Group V.				
Skin—				
Ringworm—Scalp	4	—	1	1
Body	—	—	1	—
Scabies	—	—	2	—
Impetigo	3	—	10	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	69	6	4	2
Eye—				
Blepharitis	16	11	1	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	1	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities	—	4	—	—
Defective Vision	165	206	237	17
Squint	21	41	5	1
Other conditions	11	9	—	1
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	5	29	3	6
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	14	34	9	2
Nose and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils	30	273	22	6
Adenoids	1	5	5	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	11	2	6	1
Other conditions	3	2	1	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	6	4	6	—

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	4	24	—	1
Teeth—				
(Dental Diseases)	397	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	6	27	6	—
Functional	—	8	—	4
Anaemia	2	249	—	2
Other Defects	—	2	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	1	19	1	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	1	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	1	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	—	—	2	—
Chorea	1	2	6	1
Other conditions	1	10	1	—
Deformities—				
Rickets	1	6	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	15	24	3	—
Other Defects & Diseases ...	40	40	40	16

Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—400.

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	1287	138	10.7
Intermediates	1418	138	9.7
Leavers	1023	124	12.1
Total (Code Groups) ...	3728	400	10.7
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.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of Inspections	4,383	4,242	4,251	3,897	4,203
DISEASED CONDITIONS—	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
External Eye Diseases	27 (0.6)	22 (0.5)	18 (0.4)	17 (0.4)	20 (0.47)
Defective Vision and Squint	433 (9.8)	456 (10.7)	412 (9.7)	407 (10.4)	428 (10.1)
Ear Disease or Defect..	40 (0.9)	32 (0.7)	35 (0.8)	32 (0.8)	32 (0.7)
Throat & Nose Defects	38 (0.8)	62 (1.4)	80 (1.9)	82 (2.1)	79 (1.8)
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	21 (0.4)	19 (0.4)	15 (0.35)	12 (0.3)	14 (0.3)
Lung Disease Non- Tubercular ...	3 (0.06)	1 (0.02)	2 (0.04)	1 (0.02)	2 (0.04)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21 (0.4)	11 (0.26)	17 (0.4)	9 (0.2)	1 (0.02)
Malnutrition.....	6 (0.13)	9 (0.2)	10 (0.2)	1 (0.02)	13 (0.3)
Skin Diseases	114 (2.6)	66 (1.5)	90 (2.1)	87 (2.2)	94 (2.2)

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA, 1932.

Boys Girls Total

Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, *i.e.*, any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling or Heart Disease — — —

Blind (including Partially Blind).

(1) Suitable for training in a School for the Totally Blind—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	...	...	4	2	6
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	—	—	—
At Other Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—

(2) Suitable for training in a School for the Partially Blind—

At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and Partially Deaf).

(1) Suitable for training in a School for the Totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	...	...	3	—	3
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	—	—	—

(2) Suitable for training in a School for the Partially Deaf—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Mentally Defective.

Feeble-minded—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during the year—

Details given on Form 307 M.

Epileptics.

Suffering from severe Epilepsy—

At Certified Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...	1	2	3
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—

Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—

At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	1	1	2
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—

Physically Defective.

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including Pleura and Intrathoracic Glands)—

At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	1	1

Quiescent or Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including Pleura and Intrathoracic Glands)—

At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...	1	1	2
At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	5	1	6
At Other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—

Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands—

At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	..	—	1	1
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	.. ..	1	1	2
At Public Elementary Schools	.. ..	13	15	28
At other Institutions	.. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	.. ..	—	—	—

Abdominal tuberculosis—

At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	..	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	.. ..	—	2	2
At Public Elementary Schools	.. ..	8	3	11
At other Institutions	.. ..	1	—	1
At no School or Institution	.. ..	—	—	—

Tuberculosis of bones and joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).

At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	..	1	1	2
At Public Elementary Schools	.. ..	2	2	4
At other Institutions	.. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	.. ..	—	—	—

Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.)—

At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	..	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	.. ..	2	1	3
At other Institutions	.. ....	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	.. ..	—	—	—

Delicate Children, *i.e.*, all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.—

At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	..	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	.. ..	1	9	10
At Public Elementary Schools	.. ..	96	88	184
At other Institutions	.. ..	4	6	10
At no School or Institution	.. ..	—	1	1

Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life—

	Boys	Girls	Total	
At Certified Hospital Schools	1	1	2	
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—	
At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	6	11	17	
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—	
At Certified Day Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—	
At Public Elementary Schools	56	59	115	(—)
At other Institutions	2	—	2	
At no School or Institution	5	3	8	(—)
At Secondary Schools	6	6	12	(—)

Children with heart disease, *i.e.*, children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school.—

	Boys	Girls	Total
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	8	7	15
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools ..	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED
AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1932.**

No. Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
Boys ....1785	984	125	46	142	—	1297	488
Girls ....1943	1027	178	57	171	—	1433	510
Total ...3728	2011	303	103	313	—	2730	998

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN
DURING 1932.**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	13	1	14
Body	12	—	12
Scabies	5	1	6
Impetigo	208	—	208
Minor Injuries	199	13	212
Other Skin Diseases	606	3	609
Ear Disease (Otorrhoea)	109	4	113
Eye Disease (External and other)	120	2	122
Miscellaneous	192	152	344

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)	373
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	—
Otherwise	—
	373
For whom Glasses were prescribed	313
For whom Glasses were provided	313
For whom present Glasses were found suitable	16
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	—
Received other Forms of Treatment	3
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary	29
Treatment not yet completed	12

Group III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment—

Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	
(Clinic or Hospital)	110
By Private Practitioner or Hospital	4
	114
Received other forms of Treatment	—

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Group IV.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH DURING 1932.

Inspected by Dentist—

Routine Age Groups.	{	Age 5 years	—	Total 4460	
		" 6 "	...	...	...	563
		" 7 "	...	...	...	584
		" 8 "	...	...	...	589
		" 9 "	...	...	...	639
		" 10 "	...	...	...	648
		" 11 "	...	...	...	505
		" 12 "	...	...	...	480
		" 13 "	...	...	...	288
		" 14 "	...	...	...	137
		" 15 "	...	...	...	27
		" 16 "	...	...	...	—
*Specials	889	
Grand Total							...	5349
<hr/>								
Referred for Treatment	3393		
*Specials	889		
							<hr/>	4282
Actually Treated	2562		
*Specials	889		
							<hr/>	3451
Retreated (result of periodical examination)					1235	

* Includes 125 cases from the Secondary Schools.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

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

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Number of half-days devoted to Inspection	...	34	
Number of half-days devoted to Treatment...	...	1022	
Total	...	1056	
<hr/>			
Total number of attendances made by children	...	...	6566
Number of Permanent Teeth—			
Extracted	...	1353	† (100)
Filled	...	2407	(220)
Number of Temporary Teeth—			
Extracted	...	4623	(23)
Filled	...	65	(—)
Total number of Fillings	...	2472	(220)
Total number of Extractions	...	5976	(123)
*Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	...	2211	(64)
Number of Other Operations—			
Permanent	...	133	(33)
Temporary	...	305	(55)

*Nitrous Oxide.

† Figures in brackets denote Secondary School Statistics included
in first total.

Group V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	7.1
(2) Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	21,400
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	577
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Education Authority	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	—

VERMINOUS CHILDREN FOUND ON SCHOOL INSPECTIONS IN 1932.

School.	Percentage found Verminous.		
	Infants.	Girls.	Boys.
St. Paul's	6.0%	7.4%	Nil.
St. Joseph's	4.5%	11.0%	1.0%
Riverside (Council)	5.0%	9.4%	2.2%
Somerville (Council)	3.0%	10.0%	1.0%
Poulton (Council)	3.0%	8.0%	Nil.
St. George's Road (Council)	2.0%	6.5%	Nil.
Vaughan Road (Council)	1.0%	4.5%	Nil.
St. James's, Egerton Street	Nil.	7.5%	1.5%
St. James's, Magazine Lane	7.0%	16.0%	Nil.
SS. Peter and Paul	5.0%	5.8%	Nil.
Central (Council)	Nil.	2.0%	1.0%
Manor Road (Council)	3.0%	2.2%	Nil.
St. Alban's	7.0%	8.0%	1.0%
Church Street (Council)	3.4%	3.2%	1.6%
Egerton Grove (Council)	3.7%	8.0%	Nil.
MORETON.			
Upton Road Mixed (Council)	Nil.	14.2%	6.0%
Moreton C. of E. { Juniors & Infants }	7.1%	—	—
Barnston Lane { Juniors and Infants } Council	11.8%	13.6%	2.9%

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1932.

Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

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

Number of Age Group Inspections 80

Age Groups.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	Under 12	...	...	215	150	365
Intermediates	{ 12	...	...	136	124	} 807
	{ 13	...	...	175	111	
	{ 14	...	...	158	103	
Leavers	{ — 15	...	...	144	104	} 430
	{ Over 15	...	...	106	76	
Totals	...	...	...	934	668	1602

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, 1932.**

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	—	—	—	—
Tapeworm—Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	8	43	—	—
Decayed (4 or less)	55	—	—	—
(over 4)	—	—	—	—
Other Defects	37	126	—	—
Head and Throat—				
Enlarged Tonsils only	3	36	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tubercular	2	2	—	—
Pharyngitis	2	6	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—
Coronitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	1	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Cataracts	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	114	259	—	—
Squint	—	5	—	—
Colour Sense	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	—	—
Defective Hearing	1	9	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	6	—	—
Defective Speech—	—	9	—	—
Ear (Shape & Development)	—	15	—	—
Carried forward ...	225	521	—	—

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 ...	225	521	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	1	7	—	—
Functional	—	3	—	—
Anaemia	—	42	—	—
Other Defects	—	1	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	3	—	—
Other Non - Tubercular Diseases	1	2	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	1	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Headache	1	7	—	—
Signs of Overstrain ...	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	1	4	—	—
Digestion or Constipation—				
Digestion	—	3	—	—
Constipation	1	4	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Deformities and Defects—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	5	4	—	—
Flat Foot	1	10	—	—
Other Deformities or Defects... ..	10	59	—	—
Catamenia	—	—	—	—
Total	247	672	—	—

TABLE II.--Continued.

**) 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)	
nts	365	44	12.0
mediates	807	82	10.1
ers	430	29	6.7
Total	1602	155	9.6
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, 1932.

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	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases	—	—	—
Ear—			
Otitis Media, etc.	—	—	—
Eye—			
External and other	—	—	—
Orthopaedic Treatment	8	—	8
Miscellaneous	2	—	2

Group II.—Treatment of Visual Defects.

Submitted to Refraction—					
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme ..				73	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital				38	
Otherwise				—	111
<hr/>					
For whom Glasses		(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme ..	67		
were prescribed		(b) Otherwise	38		
				—	105
<hr/>					
For whom Glasses		(a) Under L.E.A.'s Scheme ..	67		
were provided		(b) Otherwise	38		
				—	105
<hr/>					
Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses					—
Received other forms of Treatment					—
For whom no Treatment was considered necessary					6

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

Received Operative Treatment—					
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme ..				—	
By Private Practitioner or Hospital				—	
				—	—
<hr/>					
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
1—Specials	125	29	154

*Included in the Elementary School Statistics.

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

Only Elementary Schools come under this arrangement.

**SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND VACCINATED
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, YEAR ENDED**

31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Examined	Vaccination Marks.					Total Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated
	1	2	3	4	5		
.... 934	428	173	65	67	1	734	202
.... 668	360	96	50	38	2	546	120
..1602	788	269	115	105	3	1280	322

