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BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health,
Divisional County Medical Officer and
Divisional School Medical Officer,
for the year 1951

By D. O. MACDONALD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
R.C.P.S. (EDIN.), R.F.P.S. (EDIN. AND GLAS.)

*Health Department,
Plymyard,
Eastham, Cheshire.*



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



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The Health and Lighting Committee
of
The Bebington Borough Council.

Chairman: ALDERMAN R. WILLIAMS.

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR DR. J. N. MACDONALD.

The Mayor: ALDERMAN W. H. ROBERTS.

The ex-Mayor: ALDERMAN F. STATHAM.

ALDERMAN H. P. LONG.

ALDERMAN H. SMITH.

ALDERMAN R. SNAPE.

COUNCILLOR R. EVANS.

COUNCILLOR MRS. GILL.

COUNCILLOR S. D. LITTLEWOOD.

COUNCILLOR J. TRENCH.

COUNCILLOR W. WEDGEWOOD.

Annual Report, 1951

To His Worship the Mayor Aldermen and Councillors
of the Corporation of Bebington.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

By the mutual decision of the Bebington Council and the Cheshire County Council I have the opportunity in my Annual Report for 1951 of again presenting a complete record of the work of my Department both for the Borough and for the Bebington Health Division of the County. As for 1950, this Report deals in the first section with birth and death statistics, infectious diseases and the general environmental sanitation of the Borough, and in the second section with the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare services and the Home Nursing, Immunisation, Domestic Help, After-Care and Ambulance services.

Population, Birth and Death Rates.

The population at mid-year 1951 showed a slight increase on that for 1950, namely, from 47,150 to 47,300.

The general birth-rate of the Borough is rather lower than for 1950, namely, 13.8 per thousand population as against 15.0, and is 2.0 less than the rate for the country as a whole, compared with 1.1 less for 1950.

The death rate of the Borough at 11.6 per thousand population is 1.9 higher than for 1950, but is 0.9 less than for the country as a whole and 1.8 less than for the larger towns. The preponderance of births over deaths per thousand population in Bebington is 2.2, a decrease of 3.1 as compared with 1950.

Infantile Mortality.

The decrease in infantile mortality (under one year) is again very encouraging. This mortality rate of 26.3 per thousand live births for Bebington is virtually the same as for 1950, our lowest on record, differing only by 0.1, and it is again lower by 3.3 than the figure for the country as a whole.

Deaths from premature birth are still high, namely five, four of which occurred in hospital.

Causes of Death.

Having noted from the Registrar General's report that 23 deaths were caused by influenza, which was an alarming figure of cause of death from such a generalised diagnosis compared with previous figures (which have not exceeded more than 3 for the past years), inquiry was made by my Department of the Registrar General into these 23 deaths from alleged influenza. The Registrar General informs me that death was due to influenzal pneumonia, which is frequently the cause of death in influenza, particularly in the aged, as, from a comparative point of view, pneumonia is the most frequent cause of death in children suffering from measles.

Other "causes of death" call for no comment except in the case of tuberculosis, which is recorded as 0.31 per thousand Bebington population, or the same as for the country as a whole. Notifications continue to be received at a rate slightly exceeding one a week.

Infectious Diseases.

The notifications of infectious diseases were reduced by 400 in 1951 as compared with 1950, there being no measles epidemic in 1951. There was, however, a 33 per cent. increase in whooping cough, 10 cases having been immunised according to records, and there were 109 cases of dysentery and food poisoning, a large number of which were the overflow into 1951 from the 1950 outbreak of sonne dysentery and typhi-murium, which was cleared up in the earlier part of the year. In the spring of 1951 we had a further outbreak of sonne dysentery involving 35 confirmed cases thought to have arisen from one school child who had not sought medical attention. A full report of that outbreak was presented to the Divisional Education Executive with a view to gaining the co-operation of school teachers in seeking early medical advice for infected children.

Statistics on Tuberculosis are shown on pages 12 and 13 and a further report is given on pages 38 and 39.

Water Supply.

Regarding the water supply of the Borough of Bebington, upon which I have been instructed to report by the Ministry of Health, I have collaborated with A. L. Lyon, Esq., M.Eng., M.I.C.E., Engineer to the West Cheshire Water Board, and we are in mutual agreement with the following report:

The water is supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board from three sources, i.e., Prenton, Hooton and Mouldsworth, and is obtained by pumping from deep wells, bores and adits by means of steam and electrically-driven machinery.

The No. 6 bore-hole at Hooton has been in continuous service since June 25th, 1948, and by means of temporary pumping plants, an average of about 860,000 gallons of water per day have been obtained from this new bore.

A further bore-hole (No. 7) has been sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet below ground line, and boring operations have been completed. Water from this bore was first pumped to distribution on 4th June, 1950, and the present average daily quantity is about 1,120,000 gallons. The average combined yield of No. 6 and No. 7 bores (with present machinery) is about 1,900,000 gallons per day.

During 1951 the deepening of No. 5 bore-hole was completed. Work also commenced in the schemes to abstract water from the River Dee authorised by the West Cheshire Water Order, 1950.

The water from the three pumping stations contains much lime, and the following remarks are similar to those contained in my report for 1950, as so far the West Cheshire Water Board has not been able, owing to present conditions, to revert to its pre-war softening standards, i.e., 13.5 p.p. 100,000 before it is distributed. At Prenton and Mouldsworth sterilisation by chloramination is carried out; at Hooton continuous sterilisation by simple chlorination is carried out. At present the water is softened from about 30.5 to 25.5 p.p. 100,000, but the Board intend to resume full-scale softening operations at the earliest possible moment.

The pH reaction from our source of supply continues to remain within the limits on an average of 7 to 7.5 and is non-plumbo solvent. The samples from the various sources are bright in appearance, most frequently neutral in reaction, and free from iron and other metals, with the exception of the supply from Mouldsworth Pumping Station which shows a negligible trace of iron. All three sources produce a pure and wholesome water suitable for the public supply purposes.

Twenty-four witnessed and certified analyses were submitted by the West Cheshire Water Board to my department during the year 1951.

During the year 1951 no independent analyses of water have been made by this Council of samples provided by the West Cheshire Water Board.

Care of the Aged.

As an addendum to my report to the County on page 39, I would say that the Health visitors continue to look after the interests of the aged and infirm and to provide information which is available to voluntary services in the Borough wishing to be of help in welfare work. For example, at the time of going to press the Soroptimist Club of Bebington is this summer again providing a free chiropody service to old age pensioners; and the W.V.S., with the aid of a financial grant from the Council, are continuing to provide cheap meals on five days a week to old age pensioners and others. Thanks are due to the Sarsfield Trust through the Committee of the late Bebington District Nursing Association for the further gift of the necessary hygienic canisters and containers, which equipment is at full capacity use.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee and of the Council for their help and support, and to express my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of my staff.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. O. MACDONALD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Plymyard,
Eastham.
September, 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health : D. O. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
 R.C.P.S. (Edin.), R.F.P.S. (Edin. and Glas.).
 Chief Sanitary Inspector : E. V. CRAPPER, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.,
 M.I.P.H. and H.
 Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector : A. DAVIDSON.
 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors : T. TOWNSON, E. CAINES, W. FARR,
 J. GOODWIN.
 One Van Driver/Drain Tester/Disinfecter.
 Two Ratcatchers.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk : Miss E. M. GLIDEWELL.
 Four Shorthand Typists. One Telephonist.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	12,244
Estimated Resident Population (mid-1951)	47,300
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951)	13,601
Rateable Value (end of 1951)	£380,651
Product of a Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,520

Births and Deaths, 1951.

Number of Registered Live Births :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	305	322	627
Illegitimate	8	13	21
Total	313	335	648

Number of Still Births :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	4	3	7

Total Number of Births (Live and Still) :—

Male.	Female.	Total.
317	338	655

Total Number of Deaths :—

Male.	Female.	Total.
321	241	562

Deaths from :—

Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Deaths under 1 year :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	9	8	17

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1951.

	Bebington	England and Wales.	126 C.B. & Gt. Towns (inc. London).	148 Smaller Towns (Pop. 25-50,000 1931 Census).
Births (per 1,000 civilian population) is :—				
Stillbirths	0.14	0.36	0.45	0.38
Live Births	13.7	15.5	17.3	16.7
Deaths (per 1,000 civilian population) :—				
All Causes	11.6	12.5	13.4	12.5
Pneumonia	0.61	0.61	0.65	0.63
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.38
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.31

	Bebington	England and Wales.	126 C.B. & Gt Towns (inc.London).	148 Smaller Towns (Pop. 25-50,000 1931 Census.
Deaths per 1,000 live births:—				
Under 1 year ...	26.3	29.6	33.9	27.6
From Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	0.00	1.4	1.6	1.0

Deaths per 1,000 total births:—

Maternal Mortality:

	Bebington.	England and Wales.
Toxaemia of Pregnancy ...	0.00	0.24
Abortion with sepsis ...	1.52	0.09
Abortion without sepsis ...	0.00	0.05
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ...	0.00	0.10
Haemorrhage of Pregnancy...	0.00	0.13
Other complications of the puerperium ...	0.00	0.18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1.52	0.79
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year (Bebington).

All infants per 1,000 Total Live Births ...	26.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Total Live Legitimate Births...	24.8

Comparative Rates.

	Bebington 1950.	Bebington 1951.	England and Wales, 1951.
Per 1,000 Population:—			
Birth Rate—Live Births ...	14.5	13.7	15.5
Death Rate ...	9.7	11.6	12.5
Per 1,000 Births:—			
Infant Mortality Rate ...	26.2	26.3	29.6
Maternal Mortality Rate ...	1.4	1.52	0.79

Table of Bebington Infantile Mortality

Rate per 1,000 births.

(Under one year).

1936	...	...	...	50.0	1944	...	...	...	42.0
1937	...	...	...	49.0	1945	...	...	...	49.0
1938	...	...	...	40.0	1946	...	...	...	51.0
1939	...	...	...	43.5	1947	...	...	...	51.3
1940	...	...	...	67.2	1948	...	...	...	45.5
1941	...	...	...	62.6	1949	...	...	...	33.9
1942	...	...	...	28.0	1950	...	...	...	26.2
1943	...	...	...	62.8	1951	...	...	...	26.3
England and Wales: 1951					...	29.6			

The total number of deaths of infants under one year during the twelve months of 1951 was 17. Of these, 11 were neo-natal deaths, which were distributed as follows:—

Neo-Natal Deaths. (Under one month).

Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia (Broncho or Lobar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								—
								11
								—

The other six cases were caused as follows:—

Pneumonia (Broncho)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								6
								—

Causes of Death.

(a) Based on Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death.

All Causes.	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	3	11
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	4
3. Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	1	1
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	1	2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	1	—	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	11	7	18
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	—	15
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	33	20	53
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	33	29	62
18. Coronary Disease, angina	66	22	88
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	11	21
20. Other Heart Disease	29	52	81
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	8	4	12
22. Influenza	13	10	23
23. Pneumonia	12	17	29
24. Bronchitis	31	7	38
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System... ..	4	2	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	—	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	5	7
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	15	27	42
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	—	6
34. All other Accidents	3	1	4
35. Suicide	4	3	7
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	321	241	562

Tuberculosis.**(a) New Cases and Mortality notified during 1951.**

Age Periods			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	...	...	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1
15	...	...	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	1
25	...	...	13	9	1	2	—	1	—	—
35	...	...	6	7	—	1	1	1	—	—
45	...	...	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55	...	...	4	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
65 and upwards			—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	...		37	21	3	8	6	5	2	2
			58		11		11		4	
			69				15			

(b) Sanatorium Treatment during 1951.

Sanatorium.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Remaining.
Aintree Hospital	3	4	1
Barrowmore Hall	—	2	—
Clatterbridge General Hosp.	6	1	4
Cleaver Hospital	14	15	6
Frodsham	6	1	5
Leasowe Hospital	3	4	1
Market Drayton	27	29	14
Newsham General Hospital	1	—	1
St. Catherine's Hospital	1	—	1
Wrenbury Hall	6	5	3
	—	—	—
	67	61	36
	—	—	—

(It will be seen from the foregoing tables that 69 new cases were notified and 67 cases were admitted to various institutions, and it may be pointed out that while the live register contains 396 cases, the majority of admissions to institutions are taken from the most recently notified cases for the very good reason that the earlier institutional care is given the greater is the chance of complete recovery. It may further be pointed out that this is the first time on record when admissions to institutions have approximated to the number of new cases during the year, and while increased accommodation is still necessary, this manifest "speed-up" may be noted with satisfaction, and the Hospital Board congratulated accordingly).

(c) Total Live Register at June, 1952.

Respiratory Cases	...	...	...	...	333	(June 1951, 328)
Non-Respiratory Cases	...	...	...	...	63	(June 1951, 71)
					396	399

Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1951.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Total Cases Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	72	21
Diphtheria	3*	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4
Pneumonia	57	—
Acute Influenzal	—	—
Erysipelas	6	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	4x	4
Measles	293	2
Whooping Cough	200†	1
Paratyphoid	3‡	1
Meningitis	3	3
Typhoid	1	1
Dysentery	49	1
Food Poisoning	60	—
Total	756	42

* All negative.

x 1 negative.

† Of these 200 cases 10 had been immunised according to records.

‡ 2 negative.

(b) Ward Distribution.

Disease	Hr. Bebington	Woodhey	Bebington	New Ferry	Park	Sunlight	N. Bromborough	S. Bromborough	Eastham	Poulton	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	7	5	9	13	—	12	1	15	3	7	72
Diphtheria	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia	3	4	12	6	—	3	3	23	1	2	57
Erysipelas	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Measles	29	21	59	86	4	39	14	20	8	13	293
Whooping Cough	23	12	30	54	6	19	12	17	10	17	200
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Dysentery	2	6	5	2	—	6	19	9	—	—	49
Food Poisoning	2	2	7	32	—	6	4	5	1	1	60
Totals	70	53	122	199	10	86	56	93	24	43	756

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. E. V. Crapper, Chief Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for the following reports on the Sanitary Inspection of this area:—

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Number of and Nature of Inspections made	Total for 1951	Informals	Statutory	Complied with	Outstanding	Legal Proceedings
Dwellinghouses Inspected ...	880	358	—	—	—	—
Do. Re-inspected ...	2384	—	103	320	318	4
Overcrowding ...	144	—	—	—	—	1
Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Courts, Passages ...	194	43	23	39	43	—
House Drainage ...	790	162	25	156	131	2
Dustbins ...	356	231	22	120	58	1
Cesspools ...	97	7	—	3	5	—
Ditches, Watercourses ...	29	—	—	1	3	—
Offensive Accumulations ...	48	1	—	—	3	—
Dry Closets ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	319	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops ...	33	2	—	—	13	—
Grocers' do ...	22	2	—	—	18	—
Ice Cream Premises ...	36	4	—	—	4	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	2	1	—	—	2	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	1	—	—	—	4	—
Greengrocers & Fruiterers ...	4	3	—	—	16	—
Confectioners ...	2	—	—	—	8	—
Cafes, Canteen, Kitchens ...	28	3	—	—	26	—
Bakehouses ...	4	—	—	—	4	—
Other Food Premises ...	18	—	—	—	4	—
Food Premises Re-inspections ...	97	—	—	—	—	—
Piggeries ...	42	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies & Milk Retailers ...	51	—	—	—	4	—
Cowsheds ...	57	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Sampling ...	100	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Sampling ...	110	—	—	—	—	—
Washing-up Water Sampling ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Beer Sampling ...	32	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, Mechanical Power ...	52	2	—	1	5	—
Do Without Power ...	28	1	—	—	2	—
Workplaces... ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Observations ...	14	2	—	2	—	—
Public Schools ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment ...	26	—	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences ...	23	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises... ...	37	3	—	—	15	—
Infectious Disease Inquiries ...	208	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Revisits ...	99	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning Inquiries ...	196	—	—	—	—	—
do Revisits ...	1323	—	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises ...	562	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	357	—	—	—	—	—
Appointments outside Office ...	254	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9117	825	173	642	686	8

Overcrowding.

There were 93 overcrowding cases known to this Department at the end of the year, but these only refer to statutory overcrowding which in every case is serious because of its low standard.

5 cases of overcrowding were abated as follows:—

- 1 tenant abated by rehousing of sub-tenant.
- 2 rehoused by Corporation.
- 1 rehoused by Private Owners.
- 1 left the district

Of the 93 cases of overcrowding that involved 506 persons:—
In 24 instances overcrowding existed by $\frac{1}{2}$ an equivalent adult
involving 104 persons.

„ 29	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	139	„
„ 15	„	„	„	„	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	98	„
„ 12	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	44	„
„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	58	„
„ 4	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	„	35	„
„ 2	„	„	„	„	„	$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	10	„
„ 1	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	„	11	„
„ 1	„	„	„	„	„	$5\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	7	„

Housing Repairs.

For the last few years I have referred to the increasing accumulation of small and minor defects in household property. These are becoming more numerous, and lack of maintenance is causing unnecessary deterioration. The sanitary inspector finds it necessary to make far more revisits to effect repairs than was once the rule, and this materially interferes with other routine visits.

Dust Bins.

One appeal by an owner against service of notice to renew sanitary dustbin was lost in the Magistrates Court, but at the Quarter Sessions the appeal was upheld, and this was costly to the ratepayers.

That more appeals have not been made against the notices served is an indication of the great amount of patience shown by the inspectors in their contacts with both owners and occupiers.

231 Informal and 22 Statutory notices were served, some upon owners and others upon occupiers. 74 bins were supplied in default.

The primary decision as to whom notices should be served upon rests with the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who, if unable to persuade the owner or occupier to comply with his notice advises the Health

Committee, and after consideration by them, Statutory notices are served. This responsibility is one the Chief Sanitary Inspector should not have to shoulder, and in the absence of more satisfactory legislation the Health Committee are considering a scheme which will remove the continuous threat of appeal and expense to the ratepayers.

Courts and Passages.

These are regularly visited and defects found notified to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor if adopted passages, or dealt with by notices if privately owned.

Sanitary Conveniences.

There are still 5 Privies, 50 Pail Closets, 39 Earth Closets and 9 Chemical Closets, in addition to the chemical closets provided for the use of huts in camps.

There were 2 pail closets converted into water closets during the year.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Four applications were received for a certificate under the Increase of Rent, Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

House Drainage.

290 Smoke Tests were applied to house drains, most of these being in consequence of sanitary notices or following reconstruction or repair work. 129 Drains were rodded and 134 plunged.

Disinfection.

- 363 Beds were disinfected after Infectious Disease
- 1447 Other articles were disinfected after Infectious Disease.
- 145 Rooms were disinfected after Infectious Disease.
- 96 Library Books were disinfected after Infectious Disease.

Disinfestation.

Rooms treated for vermin	482
Beds treated for vermin	52
Other articles disinfested	101

Cesspools.

There are 270 houses drained to cesspools and septic tanks, and these installations are regularly visited.

Public Schools.

These are regularly visited and defects notified to the appropriate authorities.

Private Schools.

These are visited at regular intervals, no notices being necessary during the year under review.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection.

The following statistics refer to animals killed at the slaughterhouse which serves the districts of Bebington, Hoylake, Ellesmere Port, Neston and Wirral.

A—whole carcasses condemned.

B—carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.

C—percentage of number affected with (a) T.B.; (b) diseases other than T.B.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed	3947	2219	1529	15617	1064	24309
Ante-mortem inspection in- cluding supervision of humane slaughter	3061	2094	1180	16920	401	23656
Notice of Slaughter received	3001	2094	1180	16920	401	23656
Casualties	11	19	8	21	95	154
Post-mortem inspection ...	3061	2094	1180	16920	401	23656

Tuberculosis.

A	10	48	6	—	3	67
B	439	712	1	1	103	1256
C (a)	11.39 %	34.25 %	.45 %	—	9.96 %	5.44 %

All Diseases except T.B.

A	—	8	36	14	6	64
B	1239	877	3	1129	35	3283
C (a)	31.39 %	39.88 %	2.55 %	7.3 %	3.94 %	13.79 %

Although less than the previous year, the high incidence of T.B. is an indication of the need for more stringent methods in the elimination of this disease from dairy cattle and the improvement in the housing of dairy cattle.

Meat transport in this area is carried out in a hygienic manner, and no instance of contamination was noted during the year. The vehicles provided are up-to-date and the personnel instructed in food hygiene.

Condemned Food.

The following food has been found unfit for human consumption by sanitary inspectors either in their routine visits or following requests from retailers:—

27 tins Cooked Ham.	4 bars Chocolate.
71 tins Meat.	2 lbs. 14 oz. Beef.
39 tins Fruit.	1 tin Orange Juice.
35 tins Fish.	1 jar Sandwich Spread.
96 tins Milk.	45 cwts. Swedes.
162 tins Vegetables.	2 boxes Pears.
2 tins Chicken.	75 Coconuts.
9 tins Soup.	6 tins Beans.
4 Loaves.	2 Jars Honey.
6 Rabbits.	1 tin Mussels.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Milk.	4 jars Marmalade.
13 Mars Bars.	

As is usual, a special visit is paid to food premises in the week prior to Xmas, and during these visits the following amount of Xmas fare was inspected:—

Turkeys	389
Rabbits	173
Chickens	415
Ducks	70
Geese	99
Boiling Fowl	49
	—
Total	1195
	—

Food Premises.

There are:—

38 Butchers
31 Dairies and Milk Retailers
93 Grocers and General Stores
17 Bakehouses
36 Confectioners
103 Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens
16 Fried Fish Shops
115 Ice-Cream Retailers
42 Greengrocers
24 Wet Fish Shops
46 Licensed Premises
69 Miscellaneous (Sweets, Off Licences, etc.)

on the Register of Food Premises.

Improvements.

Following advice and/or notices served, the following improvements in food premises have been effected:—

- 4 New hot water Geysers.
- 2 New Stainless Steel Sinks fitted in Bars (one new).
- 1 New Bar Counter.
- 1 New Counter with glass fittings in Cafe.
- 2 New Sinks and Drainer Boards.
- 1 Beer cellar floor relaid.
- 1 Beer cellar walls cement rendered.
- 1 New steel joists fitted under Bar floor.
- 1 New gas heater in Cafe.
- 1 new W.C. and suitable ventilated space.
- 1 additional W.C. for customers, in Cafe.
- 1 Entirely new kitchen (and living accommodation) constructed with new sink and drainer board fitted.
- 1 New (internal) ladies sanitary convenience with washbasin constructed.
- 1 New washbasin provided.

In addition to the above, redecorations and repairs have been carried out in many premises.

Licensed Premises.

There are 28 licensed public houses and 18 clubs on the department's register. 37 visits were made and 3 notices served in reference to defects or breaches of the Food and Drug Acts. Immediate attention was always given to such notices.

Two licensed houses were provided with up-to-date sanitary conveniences, separate for both sexes, following the issue of notices.

56 samples of beer were taken, and all were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Glass washing continues to improve, but lip-stick is still a handicap to the licensee and an objection to other customers, for during busy periods and without up-to-date methods of cleansing, such contamination of glasses is bound to occur. Our food by-laws might, with advantage, give licensees the right to refuse customers who have such little regard for other users; in the meantime, Brewery Companies are extending the use of mechanical glass washers and detergents.

Milk Production.

As in other types of production, cleanliness is the most important factor in milk handling and distribution, and every effort is being made by sampling and inspections to ensure a clean disease-free commodity.

From a structural point of view the cowsheds of this area are satisfactory. Much work was done before production passed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and years of patient work had placed these buildings on a high standard. It now remains for the personal element to do its share.

Milk Samples.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk confirmed by inoculation tests to be infected with T.B. For 1951:—

	No.	T.B.	%T.B.
Raw Ungraded	7	2	28.5 %
Accredited	2	—	—
T.T. (Farm bottled)	7	1	14.2 %

The following table shows the result of milk sampling so far as the presence of T.B. is concerned over the past 20 years:—

	No.	T.B.	%T.B.
Raw Ungraded	1242	64	5.16 %
Accredited	1628	109	6.69 %
T.T.	97	—	—
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	94	—	—
Pasteurised	41	—	—

Pasteurised milk is not now sampled for the presence of T.B., but milk sold as pasteurised is continually checked to satisfy the tests for efficient pasteurisation, and these tests, known as phosphatase tests, gave the following results, together with the bacteriological results:—

	No. Taken.	Bacteriological		Phosphatase	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
Milk Retailers ...	143	138	5	143	—
Schools	76	68	8	72	4
Hospitals	14	9	5	14	—

At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, farms are visited when positive T.B. milk samples are found, and in addition to special enquiries made, the destination of the milk is discovered, and if it is proceeding outside the Borough, the local authorities concerned are notified.

Ice-Cream.

89 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year with the following results:—

83	Grade I.	Satisfactory.
3	Grade II.	Satisfactory.
3	Grade III.	Unsatisfactory.

All unsatisfactory results are investigated, and re-sampling followed up.

Washing-up Water.

The following table relates to samples of washing-up water, etc., taken during the year:—

Type of Sample.	Number Taken	Failed Faecal B. Coli	Failed Non Faecal	Failed Staph Aureus	Failed Plate Count
Tap water	9	—	—	—	—
Sink water before use	10	—	—	—	—
Sink water after use	14	1	2	—	5
Swabs:—					
Cleaned Cup	18	—	1	—	—
Cleaned Fork	18	—	—	—	—
Cleaned Knife	18	—	—	1	—
Cleaned Spoon	18	—	—	—	—
Cleansed Plate	8	—	—	—	—
	113	1	3	1	5

Swimming Baths.

24 samples of water were taken, 12 each from the New Ferry and the Port Sunlight Swimming Baths in the year. All were found free from B. Coli.

Inspections of dressing rooms and sanitary accommodation were made during the swimming season.

Food Poisoning Enquiries and Sampling.**CONFIRMED CASES.**

	Under 5.		5—15 yrs.		Over 15 yrs.		Totals.	
	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.
Dysentery	3	2	4	8	3	12	10	22
Typhimurium	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Dysentery	3	8	3	21	2	11	8	40
Typhimurium ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhimurium ...	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhimurium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals—Dysentery							18	62
Typhimurium							5	2

CASES INVESTIGATED.

	Under 5.		5—15 yrs.		Over 15 yrs.		Totals.	
	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.	Notfd.	Not Notfd.
1st Quarter ..	9	7	6	15	16	19	31	41
2nd Quarter ...	10	19	5	25	11	14	26	58
3rd Quarter ...	5	—	4	2	7	3	16	5
4th Quarter ...	2	1	3	2	6	2	11	5
Totals							84	109

SAMPLES TAKEN, 1951.

	Positive Results.		
	Dysentery.	Typhimurium.	Typhoid.
864 Faeces	167	19	1
41 Urine	—	—	1
14 Goods	—	—	—
4 Sewage	—	—	—
3 Rats	—	—	—
1 Berries	Causative Agent in Food Poisoning.		

N.B. Specimens of Faeces and Urine containing Typhoid H. were taken from the same person.

NUMBER OF ENQUIRIES AND RE-VISITS.

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
505	770	235	55	1565

Outbreak of B. Dysentery Sonne at Bromborough Pool.

In April 1951 a child attending Bromborough Pool School was notified as suffering from Food Poisoning and was later confirmed as B. Dysentery Sonne. Investigations carried out at School and subsequently in children's homes revealed 74 other suspected cases, 34 of which were confirmed B. Dysentery Sonne. These, with primary case, comprised 7 under 5, 20 between 5—15 years, and 8 over 15 years, a total of 35 confirmed cases.

It is considered that the outbreak was caused by one child who suffered with diarrhoea during the Easter Holidays (23rd—26th March), did not seek medical attention, and returned to School as a carrier. This child was later confirmed to be suffering with B. Dysentery Sonne.

Mortuary Accommodation.

The Council's two mortuaries are cleansed by workmen of the Health Department. They are always maintained in a condition fit for immediate use, either for the reception of bodies or holding post-mortem examinations. No complaints have been received from the doctors using the mortuaries or the police.

SHOPS ACTS 1912-1934.
YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1912 to 1934, reports as follows:—

The administration of the Shops Acts is divided under these headings:—

Responsibility of local authority as Shops Act Authority—

- Hours of employment of young persons.
- Facilities for meals and provision of seats for females.
- Hours of closing, weekly half-day.
- Sunday trading, etc.
- Provision of washing facilities and light.

Responsibility of local authority as Local Sanitary Authority—

- Provision of sanitary accommodation, ventilation, and temperature.

During the year the following notices were served:—

Failure to maintain sufficient ventilation	4
„ „ provide sufficient temperature	3
„ „ provide and maintain washing facilities... ..	1
„ „ provide and maintain sanitary conveniences ..	18
„ „ provide adequate lighting	1

Warnings were given in regard to the following offences:—

1912 Act.

Failure to exhibit half-holiday notices	4
„ „ grant half-holiday	1
„ „ provide seats for females	2
„ „ exhibit mixed business notices	12

1928 Act.

Shops open after closing hours	3
Customers warned for aiding and abetting	1

1934 Act.

Failure to record hours of employment of young persons	4
--	---

Sunday Trading.

Record of employment not kept	6
Failure to exhibit mixed business notices	10
Shops open on Sunday contrary to Act... ..	—
Warning to customers for aiding and abetting	—
Failure to exhibit notices re hours of opening	—

88 special visits were made during the winter regarding heating in shops and 3 notices were served in consequence.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Particulars of Inspections and Defects found and remedied during 1950

1.—Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	23	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies :—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authority Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938)	75	51	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' premises)	17	13	2	—
	150	87	31	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedial (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	7	7	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	1	—	1	—	—
	34	33	1	1	—

Part VIII of the Act :—

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 110		
	Number of Outworkers	Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council	Number of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing Apparel (Making)	6	—	—

RODENT CONTROL.

Upon being aware of rat or mouse infestation, informal notices are served upon occupiers informing them that they are under an obligation to rid their premises of rats or mice, but that the local authority will carry out the necessary work if they wish to enter into an agreement.

Methods of Control.

Poisoning was found to be the quickest and most effective method of killing rats, and 85 to 90 per cent. kill on first treatment was obtained.

Bait of sausage rusk with poison of zinc phosphide was found most effective, but where poison with phosphorus had already been used, we found it was advisable to change to arsenic. Hole baiting, container baiting, and surface baiting were all used with good results.

The following statistics indicate the work carried out:—

	Reservoir.	Major Primary.	Minor. Primary.	Supervisory Visits by S.I.'s.					
Inspections.									
By Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	3	488	—					
By Rat Catchers ...	—	3	223	—					
Revisits.									
By Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	32	355	—					
By Rat Catchers ...	—	27	3864	—					
Supervisory visits by Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	—	—	66					
		65	4930	66					
					Rats.	Mice.			
No. of complaints ...					95	29			
No. of complaints investigated ...					95	29			
No. of properties inspected ...					427	67			
No. of infestations (1) notified by occupier ...					64	28			
(2) otherwise discovered ...					307	67			
No. of infestations treated ...					273	116			
Type of Visit made:—									
Dwellings ...									2235
L.A. Property (1) Tips and non-agricultural land ...									162
(2) Sewage works ...									151
(3) Sewers ...									57
(4) Other buildings ...									89



CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Bebington Health Division.

Annual Report
for 1951
of the
Bebington Divisional
Medical Officer of Health

(D. O. MACDONALD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.)

*"Plymyard,"
Eastham,
Cheshire.
March, 1952.*

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

operating January to April, 1951.

Representing the Bebington Municipal Borough.

R. Williams, Esq., Chairman.
 Mrs. Eva Williams, Deputy Chairman.
 R. Snape, Esq., M.C.
 M. Pollitt, Esq., J.P.
 H. P. Long, Esq.
 Dr. J. N. Macdonald.
 F. McNeill, Esq., M.A.
 S. F. Williams, Esq., J.P.
 J. H. Speed, Esq.
 Mrs. E. Thornton.

Representing the Cheshire County Council.

Henry Smith, Esq.
 Miss B. E. Wilson, J.P.
 Mrs. M. H. Harley, J.P.

Ex-officio Members:

G. A. Astbury, Esq.
 Dr. W. N. Leak.

Representative Members and Nominating Bodies:

A. J. Pugh, Esq. (Divisional Education Executive).
 F. C. Baker, Esq.
 (Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee).
 Miss J. E. Armstrong
 (Bebington and New Ferry Nursing Association).
 Mrs. A. M. Fitzpatrick
 (Higher Bebington District Nursing Association).
 Mrs. E. Sharpe
 (Bromborough and Eastham District Nursing Association).
 A. J. Rushton, Esq. (Nursery School Society).
 Dr. P. Spence
 (Local Medical Committee for County Palatine of Chester).
 A. F. Drake, Esq.
 (National Health Service Local Dental Committee).

**CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
BEBINGTON HEALTH DIVISION.**

ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE.

operating November and December, 1951.

Henry Smith, Esq. (Chairman).
Miss B. E. Wilson, J.P.
Mrs. M. H. Harley, J.P.

The Divisional Health Committee ceased to function after their meeting on the 19th April, 1951, and until the appointment by the Local Health Authority of an Administrative Sub-Committee for the Division, which first met on the 15th November, 1951, administrative matters requiring Committee sanction or decision were referred direct to the County Health Committee.

The Sub-Committee appointed consisted of the three County Councillors for the Borough of Bebington.

BEBINGTON HEALTH DIVISION STAFF.

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer :

Douglas Ovenstone Macdonald, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clerk to the Bebington Divisional Health Committee :

Gerald Chappell, O.B.E., LL.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers :

Welfare Clinics, School Clinics and Day Nurseries :

Jessie Milton Tough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alta Stout, M.B., Ch. B.

Assistant County Chest Physician :

David Weston Tough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clerical.

Chief Clerk : Miss E. M. Glidewell. Two shorthand typists.

Maternity and Child Welfare, T.B. After-Care, etc.

Senior Health Visitor : Mrs. V. R. Blades. Health Visitors : Mrs. Symes, Miss Nicholson, Miss Abraham, Miss Deavall, Miss Wright, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Bushell (School Nurse). Two clinic Clerks. Two permanent Home Helps, thirteen temporary Home Helps.

Midwives.

Nurse Wright, Nurse Boothroyd, Nurse Uytendhal, Relief Nurse Green, and Nurse Garbutt (part-time).

District Nurses.

Bebington and New Ferry: Miss Cullum.
Higher Bebington: Miss Garbutt (part-time).
Bromborough: Miss Baughan.
Eastham: Mrs. Thompson.

Day Nurseries.

Matrons: Mrs. F. G. Davies, S.R.N. Mrs. E. Atkinson, S.R.N.
Two deputy Matrons. Certified Teacher: Miss E. Roberts.
Certified Warden: Miss M. Pickstock. Four Nursery Nurses.
Four Nursery Assistants. Four Students. Two Cooks. Five
Domestics.

Ambulance Depot.

Ambulance Supervisor: E. Jones. Mechanic: A. MacDonald.
Senior Driver: J. Bailey. Nine drivers and nine attendants.

Clinic Specialists.

Gynaecologist: M. M. Datnow, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon: J. R. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Aural Surgeon: G. A. Mouldin, M.B., Ch.B.
Ophthalmic Surgeon: P. J. Devlin.
Physiotherapist: Mrs. N. Ballard, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapist: Miss E. Jones, L.C.S.T.

Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics.

H. L. Garson, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
E. L. Hamm, M.B., Ch.B.
L. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B.
J. McPheat, M.B., Ch.B.
Mary Penrice, M.B., Ch.B.
D. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B.

Mr. Chairman and Ladies,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1951 I would like especially to place on record the many expressions of appreciation from the public which have come to my notice in relation to the thought and care shown by the personnel of the Ambulance Service and of the Home Help Service. The strictest economy is exercised where possible; nevertheless it must be pointed out that the Ambulance Service is largely governed by medical needs, in addition to which the Home Help service must, I feel, also be regarded as having a medical approach. Although it is in no way related to a Hospital Regional Board, the Home Help service can be looked upon as ancillary to the Hospital Service in that in numerous cases the Home Help can save beds in Hospitals and Homes, which are in short supply.

In a like manner I have received many expressions of appreciation from parents having their children in our Day Nurseries, and it is pleasing to be able to assure my Administrative Sub-Committee that numbers of people have voiced their thanks generally for the Health Services. The Committee will appreciate however that, as always when a beneficent service is in operation, considerable time is spent in educating some members of the public as between what is lawfully due and heaven itself.

As regards the Divisional work as a whole, this is becoming more individualised as time goes on, and being so is naturally expanding the duties of my administrative staff. There is an ever-increasing flow of persons seeking advice in all branches of welfare, which is a stimulating development in the Department and one to which I give every encouragement and help in the interchange of duties and experience. The Senior Health Visitor, Mrs. Blades, and her assistants pay very frequent visits to the chief office to maintain full liaison and co-ordination of the outside and inside work, to the great advantage of the work as a whole. Much more, of course, could be said in appreciation of the work of my staff, but I feel that the report of the work as set out in the following pages may be left to speak for itself.

I would like to pay tribute to the County Medical Officer who has at all times been most helpful through his experience of the County as a whole; to Mr. Chappell for his collaboration and courtesy as Clerk to the Sub-Committee, and also to Mr. Crapper,

the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Borough, for his co-operation where our work and his must of necessity dovetail, as particularly, for instance, in housing and epidemiology.

To my medical colleagues I extend my appreciation of their help in maintaining the smooth running of the Welfare, Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics, and in conclusion I thank sincerely the Chairman and members of the Administrative Sub-Committee for the very kind interest which they have taken in all branches of our work, and for the particularly sympathetic and happy collaboration which they have at all times extended to me.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Ladies,

Your obedient servant,

D. O. MACDONALD,

"Plymyard,"

Eastham.

March, 1952.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951.

For convenience of lay-out I deal with the various duties assigned to the Committee by Sections 22 to 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by separate headings, namely:—

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery Service.

Section 24—Health Visiting Services.

Section 25—Home Nursing Service.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation Service.

Section 27—Ambulance Service.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care (T.B., Sick and Aged, Mental, Convalescence).

Section 29—Domestic Help Service.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The work under this Section of the Act is concerned with the Welfare Clinics, Specialists' Clinics, and the Day Nurseries, their maintenance and equipment, feeding, staffing arrangements and general welfare. Particular care is paid to the requirements of working mothers regarding the disposition of their children in the Nurseries in order that the industrial needs of the respective districts may be served. Average attendances as compared with 1950 were approximately the same, namely, 70 per cent. at the New Ferry Nursery and 60 per cent. at the Bromborough Nursery.

Infant Welfare clinics, ante-natal and post-natal mothers' clinics, together with the other specialist clinics for young children, continue vigorously.

Statistics for 1951 under this Section are submitted as follows:

A. Day Nurseries:

	Average daily attendances.	...	Total. attendances.
New Ferry 0—2 age group ...	7.2	...	2,175
New Ferry 2—5 age group ...	25.0	...	7,541
Bromborough 0—2 age group ...	3.0	...	924
Bromborough 2—5 age group ...	22.1	...	6,686
			17,326

B. Mothers' Clinics :

	Sessions	New Cases	Total attendances
Ante-natal	100 ...	241	1131
Post-natal combined ...		37	38

C. Young Children's Clinics :

(1) Infant Welfare.

To 1 year	277 ...	537	8810
1—5 years combined ...		49	2405
(3,201 seen by Doctor).			
Toddler's Clinics ...	11 ...	78	89

(2) Specialist Clinics :

Orthopaedic: (Surgeon)	22 ...	194	821
(Therapist)	109		
Ophthalmic:	11 ...	25	112
(to hospital	1)		
(for spectacles	14)		
(to own doctor	1)		
(further observation	85)		
Ear, Nose and Throat:	9 ...	14	40
(to hospital	15)		
(to own doctor	3)		
(further observation.	25)		
Sun Ray: (0—5 group)	68 ...	93	1092
(5—14 group)	68 ...	86	1038
Speech Therapy (4—15 years):			
New Ferry	63 ...	23	487
Plymyard, Eastham ...	42 ...	17	240

D. Foods purchased: £1,390.

Foods sold: £1,645.

Section 23—Midwifery Service.

The number of midwives serving the Division was reduced from four to three and, including births notified from hospitals and nursing homes, a total of 679 births was notified during 1951—males 318, females 361. The births took place as follows:—

Clatterbridge Hospital	247
Heathfield Maternity Home	223
Private Nursing Homes	17
At home (attended by District Midwives)	121
Outside the Borough	71

 679

Of the 121 mothers whose confinements took place in their homes, 26 were attended by Home Helps provided by the department under Section 29.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

This work is carried out by a Senior Health Visitor, six assistant Health Visitors and one school nurse. During the year 17,815 home visits were made by the Health Visitors, including after-care visits. This figure shows a still further increase of 1,600 over the visits for 1950, which represents an increase of nearly 4,000 visits a year since the use of personally owned cars was sanctioned for the Health Visitors.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

The four district nurses, one of whom had part of her work allotted to the midwifery services of the Division, continued at the request of general practitioners to serve people in the Division needing home nursing, and the relevant statistics for the year are shown in conjunction with the 1950 figures, which are given in brackets :—

New Cases in 1951:	Visits paid in 1951:
837 (812)	29,727 (23,510)
Referred to hospital	98 (79)
Deaths	177 (101)

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation Service.

During the Autumn of 1951 a four-months' suspension of this service took place as in 1950, owing to the period being one during which poliomyelitis is most likely to occur. Statistics are as follows :—

Number of Clinics ...		72	
Vaccination.			
Under 1 year	5—14 years	Total	
348	167	515	
Diphtheria Immunisation.			
Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total	Reinforcing doses
400	72	472	83
Whooping Cough Immunisation.			
Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total	
302	3	305	

The Committee will be interested in the following statistics for the Division for these three diseases, viz :—

	• Smallpox	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough
1950	... Nil	1 case confirmed	155 cases (8 immunised)
1951	... Nil	Nil	200 cases (10 immunised)

Section 27—Ambulance Service.

The Bebington Ambulance Service comprised the use of five ambulances and one sitting-case car, with a personnel of twenty-one, namely, Supervisor, Mechanic, ten drivers and nine attendants, and additional personnel provided under contract by Messrs. Lever Bros. in respect of the ambulance stationed at Port Sunlight. At the time of printing of this Report the Ambulance Service contains no vehicle of later than 1950 registration, except for two ambulances (1935 and 1938) reserved for Civil Defence, which are used occasionally for emergencies, but generally for training the Civil Defence volunteer corps.

The following is the record of work carried out in 1951:—

	(1) No. of vehicles	(2) No. of journeys	(3) Patients carried (calls)	(4) Emergency calls included in Col. 3	(5) Total mileage
Directly Provided Service	AMBS. 5	7,507	12,638	928	65,976
	Cars 1	1,123	2,333	—	20,375
Total	... .. 6	8,630	14,971	928	86,351

The corresponding figures for 1950 were:—

7	7,985	13,043	956	73,969
---	-------	--------	-----	--------

In the figure (928) shown in Col. 4 above there were included 141 road accidents and 65 works accidents in Bebington; 72 emergency calls undertaken for the Deeside Division with a mileage of 703, and 121 emergency calls undertaken for the South West Cheshire Division with a mileage of 2,194.

In addition to the transport of members of the public from home to hospital and home again, as shown above, the Bebington Ambulance Service during 1951 carried out at Clatterbridge Hospital internal transfer work from ward to ward amounting to 18 weeks of the working hours of one driver and one attendant, at an approximate cost of £260, this service being provided free to the Hospital in lieu of rent.

As regards long distance journeys, during the year 33 patients from Clatterbridge Hospital were transferred by ambulance to places outside the County, i.e., York, Glasgow, Market Drayton, Colwyn Bay, Southport, etc. Arrangements were made for four other patients to travel by ambulance, train, and ambulance to Feltham (Middlesex), Harrow, Harrogate and Droitwich. In this latter group railway carriages were reserved for the patients and their attendants travelling via London.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness. Care and After-Care.

The organisation set up for the purpose of handling this section of the work has dealt mainly with T.B. After-Care, Care of the Sick and Aged, Convalescence in approved holiday homes, and to a lesser degree with the After-Care of mental cases, these mental cases being visited by the Health Visitors in the case of females, and by the Authorised Officer in the case of males, until such time as suitable institutional accommodation can be provided.

Tuberculosis After-Care. Out of a total of 407 on the Bebington T.B. Register in December 1951, 317 cases, 158 males, 159 females) were visited quarterly by Health Visitors. The total of 407 cases on the Register will be noted by the Committee in comparison with the number of 317 cases already visited, a difference in numbers which represents notifications received in the early thirties, the visiting of which is being rapidly overtaken. Special attention was paid to the need of cases requiring re-housing or improved sleeping accommodation, and at the time of the issue of this report a total of 18 chalets have been provided for that purpose. Beds, bedding, medical equipment, and comforts were provided where necessary.

The number of new cases of T.B. notified to me during 1951 was 69; 39 males, 30 females, as compared with 54 in 1950.

There were 49 removals from the register, 15 through death, and of the remainder 4 were pronounced cured, the others having left the district.

The following are relevant statistics for Bebington for 1951, and I have quoted the corresponding figures for 1950 for comparative purposes :

T.B. cases under treatment per 1,000 pop. :—

1950	...	...	...	...	8.2
1951	...	...	...	...	8.6

New T.B. cases per 1,000 pop. :—

1950	...	...	...	...	1.14
1951	...	...	...	...	1.30

T.B. deaths per 1,000 pop. :—

1950	...	...	...	...	0.16
1951	...	...	...	...	0.31

As regards B.C.G. vaccination, 25 children of tuberculous parents were vaccinated during the year, and hospital accommodation was provided in those cases where segregation was desirable because of home conditions.

Sick and Aged After-Care. The welfare of this group of residents has been assiduously cared for. Ninety cases were referred to me from various sources; 202 visits were made by Health Visitors; 69 items of Home Nursing equipment were loaned during the year, and Home Helps were provided in 74 cases.

During the year my Department assisted in obtaining the admission of five children and three aged people into County or other Homes. In addition, nine children and seven adults were placed in Convalescent Homes for periods of from two to four weeks through the special fund allocated by the County to the Bebington Division.

Section 29—Domestic Help Service.

This service is for homes needing domestic assistance, and it continues to provide very much appreciated help in maternity cases, illness, and other domestic emergencies. Assessments for payment are made on the scale laid down by the Cheshire County Council, and the following are the relevant statistics for the year:

Permanent full-time Home Helps employed	...	2	(1950-2).
Temporary Home Helps employed as required...		13	(1950-5).
Total number of hours worked	...	11,825	(1950—11,300).
To Maternity cases	... ..	26	(1950—43)
To T.B. cases	... ..	2	(1950—)
To Aged persons	... ..	25	(1950— 9)
To others (sick)	... ..	49	(1950—77)
		102	129
Cases paying reduced cost	...	61	(1950—91)
Cases free of cost	... ..	1	(1950— 5)
Cases paying full cost	... ..	40	(1950—33)

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1952-3.

	£
Vaccination and Immunisation	650
Domestic Help Service	1,607
Ambulance Service	13,105
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	240
Divisional Welfare Centres	3,302
New Ferry Day Nursery	4,370
Bromborough Day Nursery	3,553
Divisional Ante-Natal Clinics	372
Home Nursing	250
Administration	3,118
Payment for Infectious Diseases Notifications	150
	30,717

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1952-3.

	£
Domestic Help Service repayments	560
Petrol payments for petrol supplied to Clatterbridge Hospital	500
Sale of Welfare Foods	1,650
Nursery Fees	1,700
	4,410
Net Estimated Expenditure 1952-3	£26,307

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following pages provide a summary of the four quarterly reports submitted by me as Divisional School Medical Officer to the Bebington Educational Executive, but as I have little personal contact with the work of the School Medical Officers I do not propose to comment on the summary. However, in fairness to records, I may emphasise that I have endeavoured persistently throughout the year, but without success, to have the school leavers in the "poor" (health) category, which for 1951 were thirty in number, transferred to my Department for after-care, in order that on leaving school they may be visited and advised to attend

their panel doctors. By this procedure there would be no danger of school leavers in "poor" health receiving no medical advice, possibly for years, until actually contracting some specific illness. It is my earnest hope that such transfers to Divisional School Medical Officers will be made sometime in the near future.

Periodic Inspections.

Entrants	Second age group	Third age group	Total examined
607	424	405	1,436

General Condition.

Age group	Inspected	(A)			(B)			(C)		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Entrants	607	120	393	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second age group ...	424	107	227	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third age group ...	405	134	241	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,436	361	861	214	...	...	...	...	...	...

Found to require treatment at Periodic Examinations (excluding dental diseases, infestation and cleanliness).

Age group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For other conditions (See "Defects Found" Section)		Total No. with defects
		
Entrants	4	114	...	116
Second age group ...	24	64	...	88
Third age group ...	17	97	...	114
Totals ...	45	275	...	318

Special Inspections and Re-examinations.

Examined	Required treatment	Referred for observation	Re-examined
999	142	147	574
Number examined for visual acuity ... ..	...	...	616
Number of parents present at all inspections ... ..	...	...	1,523

Defects Found at Periodic and Special Inspections.

	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Number referred for treatment	Number to be kept under observation	Number referred for treatment	Number to be kept under observation
1. Cleanliness	...	2	3	—
2. Infestation				
(a) head	5	—	2	—
(b) body	—	—	—	1
3. Teeth	16	3	1	2
4. Skin	30	9	17	1
5. Eyes				
(a) vision	64	16	43	20
(b) squint	12	5	9	7
(c) other	17	1	9	—
6. Ears				
(a) hearing	2	3	2	7
(b) otitis media	5	5	—	2
(c) other	—	1	—	—
7. Nose & throat	71	72	49	22
8. Speech	14	7	5	5
9. Cervical glands	2	40	—	21
10. Heart & Circulation	2	8	3	7
11. Lungs	14	38	11	34
12. Development :				
(a) hernia	1	2	—	1
(b) other	1	2	2	3
13. Orthopaedic :				
(a) posture	43	5	19	1
(b) flat foot	35	48	11	12
(c) other	20	18	9	12
14. Nervous System :				
(a) epilepsy	—	4	1	5
(b) other	—	—	—	—
15. Psychological ::				
(a) development	—	18	1	42
(b) stability	—	—	—	—
16. Other	27	38	16	43
Totals	361	345	213	248

School Clinics.

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Total attendances	Doctors sessions	Cases seen by Doctor
Bromborough	11	32	40	9	33
New Ferry	154	399	1704	40	600
Totals	165	431	1744	49	633

Children not seen by the Doctor were inspected by the Clinic Nurse.

Specialist Clinics.

Clinic	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses recommended
Ophthalmic (New Ferry)	130	532	333

Dental Service.

No. Inspected	No. Selected	No. Treated	No. of Teeth Extracted	No. of Teeth Filled
5,909	3,579	2,638	3,291	3,323

Handicapped Pupils,

	New Cases	Re-examinations
Delicate	2	6
Diabetic	1	—
Epileptic	1	3
E.S.N.	13	30
Maladjusted	—	1
Partially sighted	—	1
Partially deaf	—	1
Physically handicapped	2	3
Speech defect	1	3
	20	48

END OF REPORT.

Special Clinician
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 Division of Health Services
 100 North Dearborn Street
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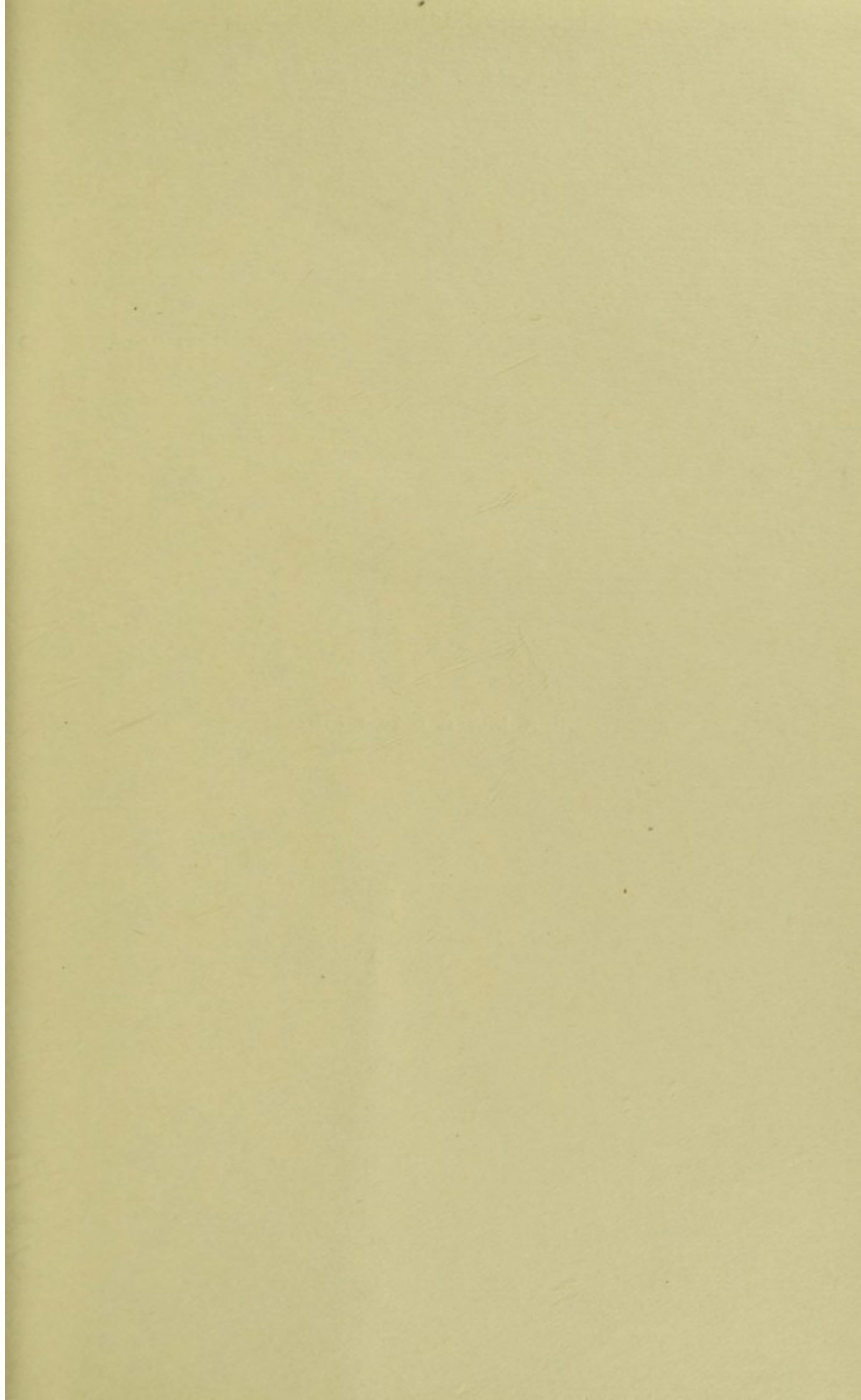
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