

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Chester City & County Borough.

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Chester (England). City & County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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City and County of the City of Chester

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City
and the
Work of the Health Department
in 1960

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
G. E. JARVIS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

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Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Arthur Charmley

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Co-opted Members:

Dr. W. Gilchrist Col. C. W. Marsden
B. A. Williams

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	J. R. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.R.C.O.G. Resigned 25/8/60
Chief Public Health Inspector, Food Inspector, Factory Acts Supervision, etc.	G. E. Jarvis, M.A.P.H.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss D. E. Paddon, S.R.N., H.V., Q.N. Appointed Supt. Nursing Officer, 27/4/60
Superintendent Home Nursing Service	Miss M. H. Greenwood, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Retired 31/3/60
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	A. H. Duff Appointed 1/11/60
Chief Clerk	R. W. Hudson
Domestic Help Organiser ...	Miss M. H. Ashley
Training Centre Supervisor	Miss M. E. Chappelle
Ambulance Officer	S. Chesters Designated 6/7/60

Telephone: Chester 20432

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE,
CHESTER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1960 saw the commencement in full of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and detailed reference is made to this in the Report.

A new purpose-built Occupation and Training Centre under the Mental Health Act was opened at Dee Banks when it was apparent that the Christleton Road premises were too small and alternative premises, ready-built, in the City could not be found.

The five-day week was officially started (after a trial run), the time being made up by commencing work earlier in the morning. The staff shortages, which the majority of Local Authorities had experienced for some time, were felt in Chester and there was difficulty in filling vacancies for Medical Officers, Health Visitors, District Nurses and Office Staff.

Miss M. H. Greenwood who had been Superintendent District Nurse since 1948, and previously in the District Nursing Association, emigrated to New Zealand, where she took up similar work. A well known and highly esteemed citizen, she will be greatly missed in the City. As it was not possible to appoint a successor to Miss Greenwood, the post of Superintendent was taken over by the Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse, who thus became Superintendent Nursing Officer.

In spite of shortage of staff, we improved our Infant Welfare Services and kept up a splendid record of immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, while schemes for the latter two diseases were very much enlarged.

It has been difficult to focus attention on that essential background to all activity—good health—when redevelopment of our crowded roads has been so urgent. Never was it more aptly said that you never miss the water until the well fails; and we fear that apathy about the Health Services generally, coupled with the ever-pressing need for economy therein, may some day lead to the tragedy of an epidemic. Already the distant thunder of sporadic Diphtheria has given warning of the approaching storm. But Health Services and Preventive Medicine are expensive items with nothing tangible to show—no fine new buildings nor gracious parks to transform the erstwhile slum. No wonder that Economy presses hard on us! Our staff—those whom we are able to recruit in a national shortage of staff—have given of their best, for, professionally trained, their work is of paramount importance to them. Tribute must be paid to them for the work which this Report tabulates. Your active interest and encouragement mean a great deal to them and clearly shows them that appreciation which they surely merit.

I have the honour to be,

Your willing servant and officer,

D. F. MORGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4659
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	60090
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	18409
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£972574
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£3913

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	535	486	1021	
Illegitimate	29	26	55	
Totals	564	512	1076	17.9
Illegitimate Live Births				
Percentage of Total Live Births				5.01
Still Births				Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births
	7	13	20	18.2
Live and Still Births				
Totals	571	525	1096	
Deaths				Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All Infants	19	12	31	28.8
Legitimate Infants	18	12	30	Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births 29.3
Illegitimate Infants	1	—	1	Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births 18.2
Neonatal (first 4 weeks)	15	6	21	Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 19.5
Early Neonatal (under 1 week)	14	4	18	16.7
Peri-Natal (Still Births plus Deaths under 1 week)				Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 35.3
Maternal (including abortion)	—	2	2	Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 1.8
All Causes	322	326	648	Death Rate per 1,000 Population 10.8
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	—	3	Death Rate per 1,000 Population 0.05
Other forms of	—	—	—	Death Rate per 1,000 Population 0.0
Cancer	60	56	116	Death Rate per 1,000 Population 1.9

BIRTH RATE

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.9.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	17.1
Chester (area comparability factor (0.94) applied)	16.8

Still Births allocated to the City numbered 20, giving a rate of 18.2 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This figure compared with 21.5 in 1959.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 31 deaths in infants under one year, as in the previous year. The mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 28.8 compared with 29.6 in 1959.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	21.9
Chester (area comparability factor (1.10) applied)	31.6

The actual causes of death in these 31 cases were as follows:—

Pneumonia	4
Premature Births	7
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries & Infantile Disease	10
Asphyxia	2
All other causes	8

GENERAL DEATH RATE

There were 648 deaths in Chester residents, giving a death rate of 10.8 per 1,000 population.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	11.5
Chester (area comparability factor (1.10) applied)	11.8

There were no recorded deaths from Poliomyelitis.

443 deaths or 68% of the total deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Heart disease accounted for 205 deaths and other circulatory conditions for 36 deaths.

Bronchitis was the cause of death in 31 cases, pneumonia in 30 and other respiratory conditions in 5 cases.

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, but none from other forms of tuberculosis.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria, but one each from Measles and Whooping Cough.

Cancer accounted for 116 deaths, of which 70 were in the age group 65 years and over, and 21 were of the lung or bronchus. (19 male, 2 female).

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total No. of Deaths	521	614	680	702	626	647	683	648
Number of Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	20	29	25	24	18	22	27	21
Percentage...	3.84	4.72	3.68	3.41	2.89	3.40	3.95	3.24

VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1943	45410	770	16.9	576	12.6	41	53.2
1944	43880	825	18.8	579	13.2	56	67.8
1945	44430	807	18.1	604	13.5	64	79.3
1946	46460	917	19.7	598	12.8	54	58.8
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2
1953	48200	831	17.2	521	10.8	27	32.4
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7
1957	59100	985	16.6	626	10.5	23	23.5
1958	59300	970	16.3	647	10.9	18	18.6
1959	59700	1046	17.5	683	11.4	31	29.5
1960	60090	1076	17.9	648	10.8	31	28.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever decreased from 59 in 1959, to 52. Measles increased from 317 to 450 and Whooping Cough from 69 to 94.

Diphtheria—again no cases were notified. The last case in Chester occurred in 1951 in hospital.

Poliomyelitis was fortunately rare, 1 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic cases being notified.

Recent hospital experience with a case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis from the City has given the hope that some of these cases may be re-diagnosed as other conditions on pathological investigations (of a somewhat lengthy nature). Thus 'Q' Fever may simulate 'Polio' and only be indentifiable by pathological investigation.

Doctors are reminded of the necessity to notify IMMEDIATELY cases of Infectious Disease. In busy general practice this is often overlooked and it is not uncommon to receive notifications long after they should have arrived. (The problem is not confined to this City.) A telephone message will often save the time of a busy doctor, and a record will be made of such notifications in this Health Department.

FOOD POISONING

The number of cases notified was 18.

Great attention has been given during the year to the cleanliness of food premises. In a small crowded market town such as Chester, with a huge influx of traders and sightseers, it is of prime importance that our Cafes, Restaurants and Hotel Kitchens should be so run as to make it virtually impossible for food poisoning to arise from their defects. The staffs, too, have received attention and had talks where occasion allowed, from the Public Health Inspectors. It is gratifying that there have been no major outbreaks, but minor incidents have been reported, investigated and dealt with. The co-operation of the Managers of Food Premises has been greatly appreciated.

Immediate notification is the first essential and I am grateful to Doctors who have telephoned their notifications to the Health Department. If we are to obtain samples of infected foods and to prevent other cases (which could, of course, be fatal) notification by telephone is necessary and I would ask the co-operation of all Doctors in the City.

Food Poisoning is—in theory—completely preventable and we are constantly trying, by better hygiene and education of Kitchen Staffs, to eliminate it altogether.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1960

DISEASE	Under 1 year										65 & over	Age un-known	Total all ages
	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64				
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	3	4	10	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	43	59	64	210	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	12	7	7	12	28	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was 38, as detailed in the following table:

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
65—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
75—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	26	8	2	2	3	—	—	—

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The number of cases under treatment in Chester was about the same as in the last four years, but elsewhere there has been an increase sufficient to cause grave concern to the Minister of Health.

The primary cause of this must surely be lack of guidance by the parents. They have a duty to warn their sons and daughters against promiscuity if not for moral reasons, then for physical ones and for the necessary teaching of self-restraint. Unfortunately too many parents fail miserably in this duty—it is left to the School Teacher, Sunday School Teacher, or Doctor to enlighten the adolescent. When parents speak to their children about sex, a barrier is broken down and the union of the family becomes greater and more secure. That union is a safeguard against future tragedy and unhappiness.

The responsibility for teaching clean living—the only real safeguard against V.D.—rests upon the parents themselves and upon no one else. We have the family visited by Health Visitors, talks are given in Schools,

posters in lurid colours (often quite dull) are displayed in Health Centres. But no influence is half so great upon the adolescent as that of the parent, and we must look upon a nationwide rise in V.D. as a tragedy—a symptom that family life and parental influence are becoming less effective and that moral standards are on the decline.

A very close liaison exists in the City with the V.D. Clinics, and Senior Health Visitors visit cases or contacts who fail to attend the Special Clinics. The dangers of undertreated—or untreated—V.D. cannot be over-estimated, for the ultimate effects of these diseases are tragic in the extreme. Recent experience leads us to believe that the micro-organisms which cause V.D. are not so susceptible to antibiotics (penicillin, chloromycetin and the like) as they once were, and the diseases are gradually becoming more and more difficult to cure.

Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Thursdays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

The following details relate to persons, resident in Chester, who have been dealt with at the Treatment Centre for the first time.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Syphilis	6	6	8	6	2
Gonorrhoea	11	11	13	12	16
Conditions other than V.D.	59	64	70	64	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76	81	91	82	93
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

LABORATORY SERVICES

The Pathological Departments of the Chester City Hospital and the Royal Infirmary have continued to examine all types of specimens sent either by general practitioners or the Health Department.

There is excellent co-operation between the Laboratories and the Health Department.

A Public Health Department will make a sudden demand on the services of the Laboratory almost without warning. We have been very well served indeed by the City Hospital Laboratory on the occasions when outbreaks have made such demands inevitable.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

(i) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The possibility of a Consultant Antenatal Clinic, attended by Doctors of Consultant status was considered and it was felt that the facilities offered by the City Hospital were adequate to deal with the position.

(ii) Infant Welfare

The Hoole Infant Welfare Clinic moved to All Saints' Church, Hoole, in June, 1960, and was opened on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

The Clinic at Blacon, held in the Community Centre, was opened on two sessions per week (Wednesday and Thursday) since June, 1960.

The following Infant Welfare Clinics are in operation from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.:—

Monday: (1) St. Martin's House (Central Clinic).

Tuesday: (1) Saltney (The Institute, Hope Street, Saltney); (2) (All Saints Church Hall).

Wednesday: (1) Blacon (Community Centre); (2) Boughton (Civil Defence H.Q.).

Thursday: (1) St. Martin's House; (2) Blacon.

Friday: (1) Hoole.

Attendances at the Clinics in 1960, were as follows:—

ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1959)	1960
(a) By children under one year of age	2376	1886
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	479	437

Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year, visits	601	406
(b) Children, one to five years, visits	234	203

SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1959)	1960
(a) By children under one year of age	1010	1022
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	318	371
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year visits	311	229
(b) Children, one to five years, visits	108	68

BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1959)	1960
(a) By children under one year of age	1296	2009
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	573	945
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year, visits	447	560
(b) Children, one to five years, visits	189	167

HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1959)	1960
(a) By children under one year of age	2457	3187
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	437	1049
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year, visits	742	822
(b) Children, one to five years, visits	103	90

BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1959)	1960
(a) By children under one year of age	1521	1228
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	167	154
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year, visits	270	301
(b) Children, one to five years, visits	39	39

(iii) Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital was able to cope with most babies below 5½lbs. so that few were nursed at home. Nursing equipment was available through the District Nursing Service.

By arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician, the Health Visitors attended the Premature Unit of the Hospital. Staff difficulties prevented as full attendance as we should have liked. There were adequate follow-up arrangements for home treatment after discharge from Hospital and co-operation with the Hospital has been excellent.

(iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and Nutrients provided under the Government Scheme were available to the public, at the Welfare Foods Centre, Follitt House, Northgate Street, and the hours of opening were (and are):—

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Centre is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

All Welfare Foods, as well as many special brands of Dried Milks, Vitamins, Nutrients and accessories are available at all Infant Welfare Clinics, but because of limitation of storage space, staff and serving space in the Clinics, the Welfare Foods are here only available for persons attending the Clinics.

Two additional Distribution Centres were open in Blacon.

In necessitous cases, it is possible for Dried Milk and Baby Food to be supplied Free of Charge to Mothers at the request of the Clinic Medical Officer. Such issues are reviewed periodically.

(v) Dental Care

Owing to the resignations of Dental Officers, it was not possible to maintain always the full quota of sessions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School children. Wednesday afternoon by appointment was given over to the following treatments at the Dental Clinic in Union Street.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	59	55	51	36
Children under five	221	143	106	100

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Dentures Provided	Radiographs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	13	54	—	1	104	27	15	4	—	—
Children under five	—	94	20	—	131	59	—	—	—	—

(vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The only Maternity Hospital Accommodation within the City is at the City Hospital. There are no Private Nursing Homes nor Maternity Homes. (There is some private accommodation in adjacent areas outside the City).

The City Hospital also has a department for Premature Infants, as well as Children's Wards.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS

Although application for assistance may be made direct to the Department, nearly all cases are referred by the Chester and District Moral Welfare Association through their Outdoor Worker. The Association investigates the cases, and finds suitable Mother and Baby Homes for the applicants. Where necessity exists, the Corporation will assist with financial help towards the expenses of the Mother and Baby Home for a period of six weeks before and six weeks after the confinement. The Authority expects the putative father to take his share of the financial responsibility.

Subsequent follow-up at home is done by the Health Visitors. All the cases helped have been illegitimate and the Vital Statistics in this Report show the proportion of these to legitimate births.

During the year, ten cases were thus assisted. It is no easy matter to find the right kind of home with a vacancy at the right time for these patients, and investigation of these cases is not always a pleasant task. I would like to appreciate the valuable work undertaken by the Moral Welfare Association through their Outdoor Worker—which has contributed so materially to the welfare of the applicants. There must be many people, misguided in youth, who have cause to be grateful for the help they have received from the Association.

NURSES' ACT

Two agencies are licensed under the above Act for the provision of Private Nurses.

NURSING HOMES

No Nursing Homes were registered under the Public Health Act, 1936.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Three premises are registered under this Act. Visits are made by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors as occasion demands.

2. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Local Health Authority Services

The City Council employs six Full-Time Midwives for Domiciliary work under the supervision of a non medical Supervisor, viz. the Superintendent Nursing Officer (who is also responsible for the work of Health Visitor/School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, and District Nurses). The Midwives travel by their own cars (so that they can have immediately on hand the Trilene or Gas Air apparatus).

During 1960, telephone extensions to the Midwives' bedrooms were installed because of the amount of night work. Each Midwife is equipped with Blood Pressure apparatus to detect early toxæmia of pregnancy.

There was no shortage of Midwives in the City during 1960. Two of the City Midwives were approved by the Central Midwives Board to undertake teaching of pupils, and this was done for the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee.

Hospital Accommodation

There is still a great lack of Hospital beds for confinement in Chester and the Local Health Authority supported a proposal by the General Medical Practitioners for a G.P. Maternity Unit at Moston Hospital. However, the revised plans at the City Hospital, and alternative use of Moston Hospital have offset this idea. At the present time the shortage of beds remains and cases wishing for Hospital confinements are still having to be referred to the Authority for home confinement.

A full investigation is made in such cases and where the home circumstances have been adverse, the Hospital has always managed to consent to the confinement taking place there. Co-operation between the Hospital and Authority has been excellently maintained.

City Hospital		Antenatal Clinic	Postnatal Clinic
Total number of City Patients	... ..	1228	393
Total number of attendances	... ..	5053	407

Home Confinement

Patients are urged to consult their own doctors early in pregnancy and then, with the pregnancy confirmed, immediately to get in touch with the Midwife or Superintendent Nursing Officer.

329 confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives as Midwives and 37 as Maternity Nurses.

Statistics

	(1959)	1960
No. of cases attended as Midwives	325	329
No. of cases attended as Maternity Nurses	25	37
No. of antenatal visits	3823	4929
No. of daily nursing visits	6332	7639
No. of cases receiving analgesia:—		
(a) Trilene	274	277
(b) Gas and Air	2	6
Doctors called in by Midwives	150	192

Notification of Births

Total number of births notified	2068
Cases delivered in Hospital	1702
City cases delivered in Hospital	820
Domiciliary cases	366
No. of Still Births—Hospital	59
No. of Still Births—Domiciliary	1

Of the 366 births attended by Midwives, in 192 cases Medical Aid was required. The necessity arose from the following causes:—

Complications of pregnancy	24
Toxaemia of pregnancy	21
Ante-partum haemorrhage	10
Intra-partum haemorrhage	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	13
Complications of labour	35
Ruptured perineum	48
Complications of puerperium	9
Prematurity	5
Other abnormalities and complications of the newly born	20
Ophthalmic conditions	5
Stillbirth	1
	—
Total ...	192
	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

On the retirement of the Superintendent District Nurse, the Superintendent Health Visitor was appointed Superintendent Nursing Officer, with an essential user car allowance and a full-time female junior clerk to assist.

The duties of the Health Visitor/School Nurses are shared between Schools and Health Visiting (including Clinic) work.

(a) the Clinic Duties consist of:—

- Infant Welfare
- Minor Ailments
- Immunisation (B.C.G., Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Pertussis, Smallpox Vaccination)
- School Hygiene
- Tuberculosis (Chest) Clinic

(b) Visits were made for the following purposes:—

- Maternity and Child Welfare
- Problem Families
- Housing and Tuberculosis
- Infectious and Venereal Diseases
- Cancer Research
- Special Surveys, e.g. Nutrition, Perinatal Mortality, Leukaemia
- Follow up after Hospital Treatment
- Special Campaigns (e.g. Accidents in the Home)

The Hospitals sent to the Health Department copy reports of all school and pre-school Children after their discharge. These were extremely helpful to the Health Visitors when making their visits. Such co-operation is greatly appreciated.

The following visits were made by the Staff (excluding work done by them under the School Health Service):—

	(1959)	1960
Primary Birth Visits	1158	1479
Subsequent Visits to Infants	4915	4362
Visits to Pre-School Children	6970	7163
Visits to Expectant Mothers	216	171
Other Visits	1206	1134
Cases of Tuberculosis (Visits)	1306	1130

4. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The difficulties of recruiting sufficient staff were again experienced in 1960; and it was not possible to fill the post of Superintendent when Miss Greenwood left.

The establishment in Chester comprises one Superintendent (who is now Superintendent Nursing Officer and in charge of Midwifery, Health Visiting and School Nursing Services) and seven full-time District Nurses with Holiday and Sickness Relief staff.

Most of the District Nurses are Queen's (District) trained and they attend Refresher Courses as necessary.

Transport is by cycles provided by the Authority, but in 1961 small vans will be provided for some of the Nurses. It is intended that eventually all the Nurses will have similar transport. Some District Nurses had a scooter allowance.

The District Nursing Office at Folllott House is open from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays), except on Bank Holidays and Sundays. Requests for assistance at night (after 5-30 p.m.), on Bank Holidays and Sundays should go to the Ambulance Service which is responsible for informing the Duty Nurses and for transporting them at night to and from cases when they only have cycles.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer is responsible for the distribution of nursing equipment on loan (see Prevention of Illness). During the year 187 articles were issued either on loan or hire.

From the analysis of the table following, it will be seen that 586 cases out of 1,075 were over 65, and they received 18,022 visits out of a total of 28,026 (i.e., 54% of Patients and 64% of Visits) and they received on the average 26 visits each.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

DISTRICTS	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuber- culosis	Maternal	Injections, Others	Aged 65 & over on First Visit	Cases receiving		
								Aged under 5	more than 24 Visits	Total
NEWTON	66 1997	22 883	1 11	6 235	2 8	41 1242	76 3165	5 33	41 3633	138 4376
BOUGHTON	83 1818	34 1114	3 42	— —	— —	58 1433	121 3591	2 15	52 3549	178 4407
SALTNEY	69 905	20 687	3 40	— —	2 10	42 1182	73 1687	2 11	27 2105	136 2824
HANDBRIDGE	50 2138	29 692	— —	— —	— —	49 1807	72 2842	— —	42 4035	128 4637
BLACON	55 883	30 579	5 72	— —	3 15	60 781	60 960	10 68	31 1202	148 2258
GARDEN LANE	36 1025	12 361	5 72	4 80	1 8	38 1025	54 1362	3 15	35 2384	96 2571
CENTRAL	41 890	20 1084	— —	— —	— —	31 1266	62 1875	— —	24 2777	92 3240
HOOLE	89 1633	31 822	— —	— —	2 15	38 1243	48 2540	10 47	40 2770	160 3713
TOTALS	489 11289	198 6222	12 165	10 315	10 56	357 9979	586 18022	32 189	252 22455	1076 28026

The total number of Cases and Visits in 1959 were 1,125 and 26,685 respectively.
 Number of cases on books, 1-1-60, carried over from 1959 217
 Number of New Cases 859
 Number of cases on books at 31-12-60 228

Of the 1,076 cases attended, 586 were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (28,026), 18,022 were paid to these.
 The average number of nurses employed full-time was 7
 The average number of hours worked by each daily was 8½
 The average number of hours worked by each, per week, was 49½
 99 patients, on discharge from hospital received visits totalling 2941

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The following immunological facilities are available:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
- (5) Vaccination against Tetanus
- (6) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

(1) Vaccination against Smallpox

This is mainly undertaken by General Medical Practitioners.

Ages	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Under one year	230	—
One year	150	—
2—4 years	43	4
5—14 years	33	7
15 years and over	88	73
Totals	<hr/> 544 <hr/>	<hr/> 84 <hr/>

(2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these and other immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

The table on the following page shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria.

(3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria immunisation. Three injections are necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec., of the corres- ponding year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total inocu- lated 1946-1960
0	...	10	...	16	14	18	123	109	39	43	89	89	157	189	241	Age under 1 year 241
1	243	288	191	378	284	217	233	215	329	284	458	345	248	406	480	Age 1-4 years 2445
2	108	84	294	140	74	58	70	32	101	97	114	118	70	106	104	
3	40	39	78	35	24	21	39	19	50	29	58	66	62	56	66	
4	31	44	55	30	57	27	18	20	36	28	51	20	58	45	40	
5	73	84	96	61	163	48	50	76	88	30	104	59	129	109	27	Age 5-9 yrs Completed: 1956-1960...1888 1955 or earlier ...1730
6	54	54	60	41	58	15	33	78	53	17	221	100	48	101	77	
7	44	17	51	6	17	2	20	21	16	11	92	39	4	30	29	
8	58	11	20	...	6	2	20	2	6	3	22	9	6	8	7	3618
9	49	12	6	2	6	3	10	1	3	1	7	7	8	3	6	
10	46	6	9	6	5	1	5	...	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	Age 10-14 yrs Completed: 1956-1960 ... 561 1955 or earlier ...2861
11	45	13	6	8	12	3	5	...	2	9	19	15	9	21	22	
12	36	5	4	6	2	...	...	3	1	6	19	12	3	25	19	
13	26	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	3422
14	75	2	3	4	12	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	
15 and over	...	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	Age 15 years and over 2351
Primary	928	691	879	737	734	420	626	576	726	566	1270	887	808	1106	1123	Total Primary 12077
Re-Inforcing	1987	955	609	1023	786	698	676	965	893	1044	1563	1090	1030	1084	1111	Total Re-inforcemen 15514
Total each Year	2915	1646	1488	1760	1520	1118	1302	1541	1619	1610	2833	1977	1838	2190	2234	GRAND TOTAL 27591

The following table shows numbers who have completed a primary course of Whooping Cough vaccine (singly or in combination), during the year:—

Age at Date of Final Injection		
0—4 years	5—14 years	Total
520	23	543

(4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of pupils was extended to include pupils of 13 and 14 years, and students attending educational establishments. Some difficulty has been experienced in implementing the scheme to the full, owing to shortage of medical staff through resignations, sickness, etc.

No. of Children, Young Persons and Students tested	...	...	982
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	116
No. of these Mantoux Negative and given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	821
No. Absent for reading	...	...	45

(5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this 'triple Antigen' has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better and more worth while than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

(6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Poliomyelitis vaccination was offered to all persons between six months and forty years, together with certain priority groups (doctors, nurses, hospital staffs in contact with the public, and ambulance staff).

Because of the necessity of keeping the vaccine at a low temperature, clinics were confined to the Central Clinic in the Health Department, where a refrigerator was used to store the vaccine.

Registration was still necessary, though as the waiting time became shorter with more abundant vaccine, it was latterly possible to commence immunisation almost immediately a request was received.

The position at the end of the year was:—

No. who had three injections	...	...	...	...	12038
No. who had two injections	...	...	...	...	6877
No. who had one injection	...	...	...	...	1884
No. awaiting	...	...	...	...	26

Notifications of and deaths from Poliomyelitis during the past years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1951	1	2	3	—
1952	2	—	2	—
1953	9	1	10	—
1954	2	1	3	1
1955	5	1	6	1
1956	5	1	6	—
1957	3	—	3	1
1958	2	—	2	—
1959	3	—	3	—
1960	1	2	3	—

Yellow Fever

Lack of demand for Yellow Fever Immunisation made the setting up of a Centre in Chester unnecessary: facilities are available in Liverpool and Manchester.

6. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The City Ambulance Service also provides a service for adjacent areas of Cheshire and Flintshire, though as these Counties develop their services, the call on the City Service becomes less.

The mileage run for other Authorities was:—

Year	Miles
1958	19,726
1959	15,223
1960	7,873

The staff remained as in previous years; one Officer-in-Charge, sixteen Driver/Attendants, and one Telephonist. A team was sent to the National Ambulance Competition as in previous years.

Vehicles

A special '14 seater' Lomas Ambulance was purchased to assist with the transport of pupils to and from Dee Banks Training Centre. (This transport was further assisted by the use of the Health Department personnel wagon which undertook two of the main journeys in the City, in addition to its other uses of attending to Clinics, Schools, etc.).

The springing on one ambulance was further improved by 'Laminaire' springs and special low pressure tyres.

Equipment

Radio Telephones were in operation on all vehicles.

Oxygen therapy equipment and a Stevenson Minuteman Resuscitator were purchased to deal with cases of asphyxia.

Tunnel Fees

The question of payment by Ambulances of Mersey Tunnel Fees was raised because of the frequency with which patients had to be transferred to hospitals in Liverpool. It was not possible to obtain free transit for Ambulances.

Details in relation to mileage run and patients carried are as follows:—

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1951	64,685	7,662
1952	64,221	7,903
1953	66,065	10,600
1954	73,250	15,753
1955	82,396	17,408
1956	83,227	19,766
1957	86,554	19,871
1958	86,779	20,301
1959	87,156	19,150
1960	87,250	21,403

AMBULANCE SERVICE—Year ended 31st March, 1961

Authority	JOURNEYS		PATIENTS CARRIED						MILEAGE										
	A.	O. Total	(3) Stretcher		(4) Sitting		(5) Accident and Emergency		(6) Total (3 & 4)	(7) A.	(8) S.	(8) O.	Total						
			A.	S.	A.	S.	A.	S.						O.					
City	2645	2098	606	4743	3119	5	3124	2121	14753	16874	929	89	1018	6854	19998	31557	47820	6449	79377
Cheshire ...	224	26	—	250	359	—	359	162	650	812	239	9	248	385	1171	3378	3029	1923	6407
Flintshire ...	46	10	—	56	79	—	79	42	94	136	52	1	53	—	215	794	361	—	1155
Other	4	4	—	8	6	—	6	2	11	13	—	—	—	—	19	158	153	—	311
Totals	2919	2138	606	5057	3563	5	3568	2327	15508	17835	1220	99	1319	7239	21403	35887	51363	8372	87250

NOTE: A.—Ambulance; S.—Sitting Case Vehicle; O.—Training Centre.

Column 1 includes Column 2; Columns 3 and 4 includes Columns 5 and 6; Column 7 includes Column 8.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(i) Tuberculosis

The Assistant Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care Work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done at the Chest Clinic.

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of School Children was started during 1955. Details are given under the appropriate section.

A system of weekly cross-notification between the Health Department and the Chest Clinic (City Hospital) ensures continuity of preventive measures. There was close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit tuberculosis patients in their homes. A great improvement in the liaison between the two centres is apparent.

I would like to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier also to assess the relative needs for rehousing of tuberculosis families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

No. receiving B.C.G. Vaccination through Chest Clinic (including infants, 583)	...	...	...	...	...	...	683
No. of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	1427
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of new contacts (City) examined at Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	675
No. of these found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Free Milk. The scheme continued and 8 households were provided with one pint of fresh milk daily free of charge. The cases were reviewed at each meeting of the Tuberculosis After Care Sub-Committee.

Mass X-Ray. The mobile unit of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board visited Chester in July and August and was situated in the Market Square. A total of 1,546 persons was X-Rayed.

The scheme for Mass X-Ray examination was modified to comply with the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation which produced an interim report on Radiological Hazards. The main restrictions were on Children and Expectant Mothers.

(ii) Blind Persons

The Chester Blind Welfare Society give the following data:—

	On Register		New Cases		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Blind ...	41	53	8	7	6	6
Partially Sighted	5	14	—	—	—	—

A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ...	—	—	—	7
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical):				
Blind	7	1	—	—
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment:				
Blind	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	1

B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil.
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
a. Vision lost	
b. Vision impaired	Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year	

Blind Persons registered at the end of the year were as follows:—

Blind	Partially Sighted	Total
94	19	113

Only three Blind and three Partially Sighted were under 16 years of age and were being educated at Special Schools. Of the adults seven were employed.

(iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

One adult epileptic is maintained at a colony by the Welfare Committee. Four adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by Ambulance.

(iv) Illness Generally—Prevention and Care

The following local health authority services cater for cases of illness at home:—

- (a) Health Visitors
- (b) District Nurses
- (c) Domestic Helps

The difficulty of recruiting a full complement of Health Visitors has affected this service. We have employed Clinic Nurses to release Health Visitors for this important work and every effort was made to engage a full staff.

Nursing Equipment for Domestic Use

The Superintendent Nursing Officer was responsible for the issue and recall of various articles of nursing equipment and for the small hire charges made. This Service is supplemented by other items of equipment available from some Voluntary Organisations in the City. During the year altogether 187 articles were hired or loaned.

8. DOMESTIC HELPS (Section 29)

The staff remained as Organiser, thirteen full-time Helps and Holiday and Sickness Reliefs.

The scheme of assessments continued as before, but with rising costs, the minimum charge was abolished at the end of the year. Assessments were reviewed on application in necessitous cases.

Type of Case	No of Cases	Hours Worked
(a) Maternity	44	2857
(b) Tuberculosis	1	44
(c) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	105	18493
(d) Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency	5	678
(e) Other	24	2893
	179	24965

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Health Act, 1959

Towards the end of 1960, the main provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into effect, bringing with it the far reaching changes which will gradually be felt more and more in the years to come.

Emphasis in the Act is on Community Care for the mentally disordered: expensive hospital beds will be available for those whose illness or disorder necessitates hospital care and attention which cannot be given at home: admission to hospital is facilitated and there will be a greater proportion of voluntary patients. Advances in Therapeutics certainly support, so far, this new concept of Community Care: there will, of course, always be need for hospitals for the mentally disordered (especially homicidal and suicidal sufferers) and it is greatly to be hoped that with more emphasis on care in the community, there will also be more careful selection of cases for hospital care.

Local Authority duties

The bulk of the expansions envisaged in the Act, falls on the Local Health Authority. The duties of the Authority include the provision of:—

1. Residential accommodation.
2. Training and Occupation Centres.
3. Mental Welfare Officers.
4. Guardianship functions.
5. Ancillary and supplementary services for the prevention, care and after care of mentally disordered patients.

1. Residential Accommodation may be provided either within the National Health Service by the Local Health Authority, or by the Welfare Authority under the National Assistance Act: also children may be accommodated by the Child Care Authority. This question was under consideration by the Health and Welfare Committees during the year.

2. Training Centre and Occupation Centre. Having found the accommodation at the Congregational School Rooms insufficient for the needs of a growing Centre, and after various buildings and sites had been considered, the Local Health Authority decided to build a new Centre. In March, 1960, the new Training Centre to accommodate from 90 to 100 persons was opened at Dee Banks. It was originally intended that this Centre, with some workshop extensions, might cater for the City and surrounding County areas, and take in adults as well as juniors. For various reasons, the practicability of this is now open to some doubt—one of the reasons being that the numbers on the Register have risen to above 100, and it appears quite likely that Dee Banks will be able to cater adequately for juniors only (plus a few selected persons over 16 years) in the future.

The advantages of a separate Adult Occupation Centre are being considered at present.

Dee Banks opened on 1st March, 1960, and the staff was increased to cope with five classes. Later in 1960, the Kitchen at the Centre was used to prepare the mid-day meal and the excellent services of the School Meals Dept. were terminated. Free meals were granted to necessitous cases, and the charge for all pupils was maintained at 1s. per dinner.

Transport arrangements at Dee Banks were augmented by relieving the Ambulance Service of the majority of the work (this was undertaken by the Public Health personnel vehicle), and by some help from the Flintshire County Transport. I am pleased to report that, in spite of increased numbers, the arrangements have worked very smoothly.

Both Cheshire and Flintshire County Councils have agreed to continue their support by sending pupils to Dee Banks, and it is hoped that similar support will be forthcoming when an Adult Centre is projected.

At the end of the year, the Teaching Staff at Dee Banks comprised a Supervisor, Deputy and four Assistants.

The amenities and up-to-date equipment of the Centre have been augmented from time to time by gifts from the Chester and District Handicapped Children's Society.

3. Mental Welfare Officers. A new Departmental office was opened in the Health Department and two full time Mental Welfare Officers (Senior and Assistant) were appointed with the possibility of increase whenever circumstances necessitated this. The officers visit patients at home before and after Hospital treatment, and their work is essential in maintaining close contact with Hospitals in the area.

A very excellent liaison has been established with the Deva Hospital, which has made the work of the Authority much more pleasant and effective. Numerous Case Conferences have been held at the Hospital and the Mental Welfare Officers have been able to confer with the Doctors and Hospital Officers to a degree which was not thought possible hitherto. Our thanks are due to the Superintendent of Deva Hospital for these facilities which have made our services more effective. There is still room for improvement in the use, by the Hospitals, of the Local Authority After Care Services.

4. Guardianship. No cases are at present under the Guardianship of the Local Authority. It is apparent that this function will grow as time goes on. The size of the City and closeness of supervision are reflected in the (lack of) need for Guardianship. Under the new Act the Local Health Authority itself may act as Guardian.

5. **Ancillary Services.** All visiting of patients under the Mental Health Act was taken over by the Mental Welfare Officers, thus relieving the Health Visitors for their work under the National Health Service Act.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

The following numbers of Patients were dealt with during the period 1st January to 31st October, 1960.

	Informal		Certified		Sect. 20-21		No Action		After Care Visits	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Totals	30	45	3	2	21	28	6	11	23	63
	75		5		49		17		86	
Discharged	23	38	1	1	7	9	—	—	—	—
Died	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

There were 17 occasions of attempted suicide.

Mental Health Week

During July, 1960, a Mental Health Week was held to bring to public notice the provisions of the Mental Health Act and the functions of the Local Health Authority.

Dee Banks Training Centre was open to the public from 11th to 15th July, and also a Doctors' Day (in which the General Medical Practitioners were invited to see the Centre at work) was held. Special efforts were made in conjunction with the Deva Hospital to inform the public about Mental Health.

Training Centre Transport

Mention must be made of progress with the transport of pupils attending the Training Centre. Because of the increased number on the register (85 in June and 94 in December), difficulty was experienced in keeping to schedules. The Ambulance Service was undertaking this work. Efforts were made to find alternative means by public transport, but when this was not possible, a special Ambulance/Sitting Car was purchased and also a personnel van for the Health Department. (This van was also used to relieve the van attached to the Public Health Inspectors Department and it was found that sufficient work existed for two vehicles in the Department). The personnel van undertook two of the three main journeys for Dee Banks, and the Ambulance Service special vehicle did the third, plus the transport of a special case. Immediate improvement was apparent and this, together with a very careful re-routing of journeys (so as to avoid crowded streets at rush hours) made delays much less frequent. With slum clearance, further re-routing will be necessary.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946
MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938**

Local Health Services

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of Cases reported during 1-1-60 to 31-10-60				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with'	—	—	—	—
Number in which action taken on reports by:				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	1	5	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	1	1
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(3) Other sources	3	2	1	2
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as 'subject to be dealt with' on any ground	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st October, 1960, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	7	2	3
2. Disposal of Cases reported during 1-1-60 to 31-10-60				
(a) Of the Cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e., at 1(a)), number				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	7	1	1
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	1
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	—	—
(b) Of the Cases not ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e., at 1(b)), number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	1	1
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	7	2	3
3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1960 and admitted to:				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	—	1	—	—
(b) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	1	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No cases were compulsorily removed during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

(1) Residential Nurseries

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the children in Kingston House (Children's Department) on admission, discharge and special occasions.

(2) Superannuation Examinations

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with school children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 352 and for comparison with previous years:—

1953: 338 1954: 412 1955: 431 1956: 484 1957: 465 1958: 423 1959: 407

HEALTH EDUCATION

The major part of this work is performed by Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Clinics, in Schools and during domiciliary visits.

Lectures and talks were given as follows:—

By the Medical Officer of Health to voluntary bodies, by the Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and by the Superintendent Nursing Officer to trainee nurses at the Chester Royal Infirmary, and by the Nursing Officer and Chief Public Health Inspector to voluntary organisations and selected business groups in the City. The Nursing Staff generally undertook talks to students from Colleges and to social workers in training.

The most important campaign was 'Lung Cancer in relation to Cigarette Smoking'. Special posters and leaflets were displayed and distributed individually and through the schools, and talks given during home visiting.

Other subjects which were dealt with during the year included The Prevention of Accidents in the Home, Vitamins and Proper Feeding, Food Hygiene—Cleanliness in Food Handling, Refuse Disposal, Rats and Flies,

Burns and Scalds, Dental Decay, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough.

Perhaps one of the most important subjects dealt with was the Importance of Sufficient Sleep. The Health Visitors reported that quite frequently school children were too tired to pay proper attention to their lessons. This was thought to be due to insufficient sleep—which in itself is due to late night Television and Wireless programmes. The root of this fault lies in faulty parenthood—parents who think home is merely a place for Bed and Breakfast, and who neglect the most important of all parental functions—the bringing up of children to be good citizens. Only patience, good example, and devotion can produce the character and physique which this country so badly needs in its younger generation.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Council agreed to provide a Chiropody Service under the National Health Service Act, which was to be in addition to the already existing service provided under the National Assistance Act (through voluntary organisation) for aged persons and people in Welfare Accommodation. This new service would include people who were housebound and unable to attend the Chiropodists' surgeries.

The Chiropodists in the City were invited to discuss the scheme, and provision was made in the estimates.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The greatest stumbling blocks to the setting up of an adequate Child Guidance Service in the City have been the number of staff necessary to make a Child Guidance Team, and the lack of suitable building to accommodate such a Centre. Approach was made and agreement reached with the Cheshire County Council regarding the joint use of a Child Guidance Team which would be stationed locally and function both in Ellesmere Port and Chester, as occasion demanded.

Qualified staff were, of course, in short supply. Clinic accommodation in the City was planned and is still under consideration by the Authorities concerned. Meantime it is anticipated that better facilities for Child Psychiatry will be available when the new Out-Patient Block of the Royal Infirmary—at present under construction—is opened.

The present arrangements cannot be considered convenient: there is a long waiting list for cases to be seen locally; the Clinic in Liverpool is difficult to reach unless the parents have more convenient means of transport than public conveyances; even then the visit takes the major part of a whole day.

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL AND GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

(Local Health Authority Letter 2/59)

Although it has not been possible to arrange for Health Visitors to attend surgeries of Doctors practising in the City, a satisfactory liaison has been achieved in other ways.

Shortage of staff has made routine visits to Specialist Clinics difficult, but the Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital has been attended and the Antenatal Clinics.

There was difficulty in recruiting our establishment of Medical Officers, but a good contact has been maintained with Specialists at the local Hospitals and occasional visits to Clinics have been arranged for the Medical Officers.

Co-operation under Mental Health Services is mentioned elsewhere. There is a similar liaison between the V.D. Clinic and our staff of Health Visitors and Medical Officers.

The Medical Officer of Health is unfortunately not included in the 'mailing list' of the Executive Council, but it is hoped that a move will shortly be made in this respect. It would be advantageous to the Health Services if there were more Local Authority representation on the various Hospital (Management) Committees than exists at present—a subject which has received the attention of the Regional Hospital Board.

The nursing of sick children at home attracted special attention from the Health Services: priority was accorded by Domestic Helps for such cases; the Home Nursing Service paid 189 visits to 32 cases of sick children at home and the Health Visitors made 7,163 visits to children of pre-school age.

On discharge from hospital (in-patient) treatment, the specialists sent the Authority copies of the letters to doctors. In cases where home circumstances may have had an influence on the child's health, the hospitals asked for reports of home circumstances, and it was possible for Health Visitors to make useful suggestions. Unfortunately, although this was achieved with in-patients, the liaison was not quite so good with out-patients—though improvement is noted, especially in the cases attending the Premature Baby Unit.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

At the Public Baths in Chester there are two pools, and each gets its water from the City supply. This is taken from the River Dee above the City and pumped to the Waterworks for treatment.

The Bath water is filtered through pressure sand filters and, depending on the use of the bath, this is completed in 3 to 3½ hours. It is then chlorinated and warmed before returning to the bath.

The filter plant was installed in 1959.

WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity has been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solid Matter in Solution ...	160.0	120.0	220.0	200.0	280.0	340.0	340.0	260.0	160.0	150.0	—	200.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	1.5	1.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.25	1.25	—	1.75
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	17.0	17.0	25.0	20.0	44.0	52.0	62.0	Nil	23.0	18.0	—	21.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 80°F. ...	0.56	0.48	0.52	0.64	0.48	0.48	0.76	0.64	0.52	0.76	—	0.80
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.08	—	0.04
Lead, Copper, Zinc ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
Microscopical Examination of Sediment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
Temporary Hardness ...	35.0	35.0	65.0	50.0	110.0	110.0	135.0	75.0	40.0	50.0	—	64.0
Permanent Hardness ...	29.0	34.0	44.0	46.0	54.0	54.0	57.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	—	40.0
PH Value ...	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.9	—	6.8
Residual Free Chlorine ...	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.06	—	0.18

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report 1960

INSPECTION OF AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	775
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	201
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	1203
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	220

Dwellings:—

	First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Notifiable Diseases	82	29	111
(b) Food Poisoning Visits	51	34	85
(c) Defects and Repairs	896	1413	2309
(d) Certificates of Disrepair, etc.	5	3	8
(e) Overcrowding	7	—	7
(f) Prospective Corporation Tenants	38	4	42
(g) Vermin	100	55	155
(h) Dustbins	25	—	25
(i) Other Purposes	54	17	71
Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas, visits and inspections			790
Individual Unfit Houses, visits			47
Houses-let-in-lodgings, visits			25
Factories, visits			78
Shops Act, inspections			56
Schools, inspections			14
Atmospheric Pollution, visits to measuring machines			11
Smoke Abatement, observations, etc.			78
Complaints of Smoke Nuisances and Emissions			25
Licensed Premises, inspections			90
Offices, inspections			14
Other Business Premises (excluding Factories)			32
Offensive Trades			4
Canal Boats, inspections			5
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections			24
Rag Flock Premises, visits			2
Pet Shops			16
Brooks and Streams, inspections			41
Piggeries			3
Open Ground and Common Passages, inspections			108
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits			4476

Drainage Work:—

(a) No. of Premises involved	615
(b) Inspections	1078
(c) Tests applied	348
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	19
Premises disinfested for vermin	78
Prospective Corporation Tenants' houses disinfested	12

FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.**Inspections of:—**

Restaurants and Cafes	56
Hotels (Catering)	18
Canteens	12
Dairies, Milk Distributor's Premises	20
General Provision Shops	189
Butchers' Shops	33
Bakehouses	19
Fishmongers	35
Greengrocers	31
Ice Cream Premises	91
Public Market	6
Fish and Chip Shops	19
Other Food Premises	145

ADMINISTRATION

(a) Number of letters sent	1728
(b) Number of Preliminary Notices served	173
(c) Number of Statutory Notices served	78
(d) Legal Proceedings in default	7

The majority of nuisances are remedied by informal action and the co-operation of those concerned.

SECTION 93 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Legal Proceedings

In two cases Nuisance Orders were made for work to be carried out by the owners with payments of costs, and the Nuisance Orders were complied with.

In three cases hearings were adjourned and subsequently withdrawn on completion of work and in the remaining two cases summonses were withdrawn on completion of work.

HOUSING

During the year the following houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) 41 individually unfit dwellings were closed or demolished by action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Act.

(a) Closed by Undertaking

43, Steven Street	4, Black Friars
33, Handbridge	10, Gough's Court
21, Russell Street	1, Stone Place, Hoole
40, Steven Street	13, Claremont Walk
3, Queen Street	19, Claremont Walk
34, Lower Bridge Street	2, Union Place
(Rear Flat, Top Floor)	44a, Frodsham Street
17, Claremont Walk	(1st Floor Flat)
3, Grosvenor Court	18, Chapel Lane
4, Grosvenor Court	19, Russell Street
1, Evans' Court	15, Russell Street
2, Posnett's Court	13, Russell Street
5, Grosvenor Court	11, Russell Street
The Cottage, Musgrave's Yard	39, Russell Street
35, Russell Street	37, Russell Street
27, Russell Street	25, Russell Street
47, New Crane Street	53 Boughton
2, Grosvenor Court	

(b) Closing Orders**Houses**

5, Back Queen Street	11, Sellar Street
2, Deva Place	2, King Street
1, Deva Place	

(c) Local Authority Owned Houses Certified Unfit by Medical Officer of Health

1, Hunter's Walk	3, Hunter's Walk
5, Hunter's Walk	

(d) Undertakings have been accepted, Closing Orders made and Certificates of Unfitness given by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of 77 houses during 1960. Some of these houses were still occupied at the end of the year and some are included in the above lists.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The following areas have been represented and confirmed during the year:—

(a) Areas Represented but not Confirmed	No. of Houses
Henry Street	48
Steven Street	90
Ingham Street	8
Thomas's Buildings	23
	169
(b) Areas Represented and Confirmed	
Tower Street	46
(c) Areas Represented in 1959 and Confirmed in 1960	
Back Brook Street	52

RENT ACT, 1957

Eight investigations of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation, etc. under the above Act were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1960.

CLEAN AIR

Various provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are being administered. During the year, inspections of industrial boiler plants were continued and 78 smoke observations carried out.

Twenty-five complaints of smoke nuisances and emissions were investigated. They mainly concerned emissions from twelve industrial premises.

During the year, three boiler plants were converted from solid fuel to oil firing. Prior Approval of the Local Authority was granted in two of the cases where application was made in accordance with Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956.

Two premises have adopted improved methods of firing and changed to a more suitable grade of solid fuel.

One plant which was previously the cause of many complaints has burnt solid smokeless fuel throughout the year satisfactorily. The remaining premises have been inspected and various repairs and improvements carried out where necessary.

During the year four complaints of smell and fumes alleged to be from the Leadworks were received and were referred to the Works Manager and the Inspector of Alkali etc., Works.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 16

The following premises in the City are registered for:—

	Number of	
	Premises	Inspections
(a) The sale, manufacture for sale, or storage of ice cream intended for sale	243	91
(b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	36	40

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

These regulations amended and repealed the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957 and, except in their application to ships, came into operation on 1st October, 1960.

A number of amendments have been embodied in the regulations in the light of experience gained since they first came into operation.

Lectures and demonstrations have been given to staffs of food premises and various organisations, on the principles of food hygiene and the potential dangers due to the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene.

The recording and detailed inspections of food premises were continued during the year.

On initial inspection, the premises were classified according to (a) suitability of premises, (b) type and condition of equipment, (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Initial inspections for this purpose numbered 87 and re-inspections 201.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting co-operation in order to improve the grading classification of these premises.

Such co-operation is usually given willingly, resulting in a marked improvement in the standard without need for statutory action.

The work carried out related to:—

- (i) Repairs to walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, etc.
- (ii) Painting of walls, ceilings and woodwork.
- (iii) Provision of adequate ventilation and lighting.
- (iv) Removal of refuse, etc., and regular cleaning of premises.
- (v) Personal cleanliness, provision of overalls, etc.
- (vi) Provision of wash basins, sinks, hot and cold water supply, soap and clean towels.
- (vii) Provision of food storage accommodation and refrigerators.
- (viii) Provision of sanitary accommodation.

The following table shows the classification of food premises inspected and re-inspected to the end of 1960 since the commencement of the grading scheme:—

	Classification on First Inspection	Classification of same premises at end of 1960
Excellent	68	84
Good	348	395
Fair	235	221
Poor	88	46
Bad	10	3
TOTALS	749	749

NOTE.—‘Excellent’ means first class in all respects, ‘Good’ means minor defects only, ‘Fair’ means small defects in structure, equipment or methods, ‘Poor’ means below standard generally and ‘Bad’ means very unsatisfactory.

The three premises classified ‘Bad’ are in the Public Market and will be dealt with during the proposed redevelopment of the Market.

The following is a list of the food premises in the City, classified by the main type of food business carried on:—

Type	Number	Type	Number
Bakehouses	12	Butchers	54
Cake Shops	11	Canteens	47
Cheese Factors	1	Cooked Meat Shops	4
Dairies	1	Egg Packing Station	1
Fried Fish Shops	23	Grocers and Provisions	100
General Stores	53	Greengrocers	47
Hotels	23	Ice Cream Manufacturers	8
Ice Cream Vendors	6	Kiosks	8
Licensed Premises	112	Meat Depots	3
Milk Bars	6	Milk Depots	3
Mobile Shops	38	In Public Market	40
Restaurants and Cafes	58	Slaughter Houses	1
Sweet Shops	64	Sweet Manufacturers	3
Tripe Shops	1	Warehouses	2
Dish Washing Premises	1	Wet Fish Shops	13
Wholesale Grocers	5		

LICENSED PREMISES

Ninety visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Special attention has been directed to hygiene and the provision of sanitary accommodation and particular attention to the condition of beer cellars, with regard to the type and condition of piping from barrel to pump, cleanliness, structural condition, ventilation and drainage of floors. Where necessary, repairs and alterations have been carried out.

The generally high standard of hygiene in licensed premises within the City was maintained and no complaints were received.

FOOD POISONING—INVESTIGATIONS

The Public Health Inspectors made 85 investigations and re-visits to suspected cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and collected 105 specimens for bacteriological examination in connection with these cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following tables show (1) the samples submitted during the year to the Public Analyst (the late H. Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C. and subsequently to Messrs. Ruddock and Sherratt) at the Laboratory, Goss Street, Chester, and (2) the Administrative action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE I. ANALYSES

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	26	44	70	3	1	4
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	2	2	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—
Edible Cake Decorations	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mushroom Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Pie Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sliced White Loaf	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausages	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Barley Water	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Desiccated Coconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bilberry Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Whip	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Pastilles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ice Lolly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickling Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marshmallow Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mock Turtle Flavour Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Jelly Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sunny Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pineapple Pieces	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Plain Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oxo	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ham and Egg Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Relish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Runner Beans	—	1	1	—	—	—
Evaporated Milk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread Crumbs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Onions	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dressed Crab	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Bovril	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mushroom Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Icing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sardines	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salted Peanuts	—	1	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Vegetables	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Beetroot	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-brewed condiment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kipper Fillets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peppermints	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ovaltine	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tinned Mushrooms	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whipped Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffed Pork Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Porridge Oats	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Stout	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beer	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cider	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	29	148	177	3	1	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE II.

Table showing administrative action taken in regard to samples certified to be not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analyses	Action taken
Informal 53	Milk	2.5% deficient in milk fat. No added water.	Calculated on standard of 4% fat for Channel Island Milk.
Formal 58	Milk	14.00% deficient in milk fat. No added water.	
Formal 59	Milk	13.00% deficient in milk fat. No added water.	
Formal 129	Milk	7.5% deficient in milk fat calculated on standard of 4% fat for Channel Island Milk. No added water.	As it was felt that samples numbered 58 and 59 were not representative samples and as subsequent appeal to the cow samples (Nod. 60 and 61) were only just above the standard in each case and that the deficiency in the first sample (No. 53) was probably due to insufficient care being taken to mix the milk thoroughly, the City Council sent a warning letter to the producer and a request that particular care be given to the thorough mixing of the milk before bottling commences.
			Warning letter sent to the producer as subsequent 'In course of delivery' sample (No. 131) was Genuine.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES GENERAL (REGULATIONS) 1959

Part III of these Regulations requires the registration of persons carrying on the trade of Milk Distributor, at or from premises within the City and of premises which are used as dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

The following are premises from which milk is sold within the City:—

Premises registered as Dairies	1
Distributors with premises in the City	81
TOTAL	82

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

The 1960 Regulations came into operation on 1st October. They consolidated and re-enacted with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Changes in the Methylene Blue Test used in the bacteriological examination of milk are prescribed together with those relating to collection transportation and sampling of milk.

The main changes, however, are in licensing procedure and came into operation at the end of the year. They are designed primarily to reduce the routine work involved in administration of the Regulations and include:

(a) Dealer's licences now permit sales of milk outside as well as inside the area of the Licensing Authority and supplementary licenses are to be discontinued.

(b) A new (pre-packed milk) licence is introduced to permit the sale of all three kinds of specially designated milk under certain conditions.

(c) The period for which a dealer's licence is granted is extended from one year to five years.

The following licences were issued during the year ended 31st December, 1960, for the sale of designated milk within the City.

(a) Pasteuriser's Licence	1
(b) Dealer's Licences:—	
(i) T.T. Milk	38
(ii) Pasteurised Milk	82
(iii) Sterilized Milk	10
(c) Supplementary Licences:—	
(i) T.T. Milk	4
(ii) Pasteurised Milk	1

MILK

Chemical Analysis

Total Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	69
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of the various tests applied to 174 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number		
			Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	...	40	Phosphatase	40	—
			Methylene Blue	40	—
T.T.	...	83	Methylene Blue	71	12
T.T. Pasteurised	...	29	Phosphatase	29	—
			Methylene Blue	29	—
Sterilized	...	22	Turbidity	22	—

NOTES:—

- (a) The 'Phosphatase Test' denotes efficient pasteurisation.
- (b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping quality and cleanliness.
- (c) Presence of coliform bacillus indicates contamination.

The attention of the Producers and where necessary the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called to the unsatisfactory samples. Subsequent samples passed the appropriate tests.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS**(a) For Tuberculosis**

22 samples of T.T. Milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Birkenhead and later Chester, for examination for the presence of tuberculosis of bovine origin.

All were certified to be negative.

(b) For Brucella Abortus

No of Samples Examined	Results			
	Positive	Ring Test Negative	Positive	G.P.I. Negative
22 (T.T. Milk)	4	18	—	4

The four Ring Test positive results occurred in four separate dairy herds. Guinea pig inoculation and culture tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test positive, in order to confirm the presence of the brucella.

The Local Authorities of the Areas of source of production in respect of the Ring Test positive cases were notified. Subsequently biological tests in these cases were certified to be negative.

ICE CREAM**Chemical Analysis**

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959 provide that 'ice cream' shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat, or if containing fruit, fruit pulp or puree the total milk solids other than fat shall not be less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

'Dairy ice cream', 'dairy cream ice' or 'cream ice' shall be of the same standard except that the 5 per cent. fat must be milk fat. Standards are also given for milk ice ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk fat and 7 per cent. milk solids other than fat) and 'parev' or 'kosher' ice (10 per cent. fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk).

The fat content of the eight samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 per cent	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	—	3	2	—	2	—	1	—

The samples also satisfied the tests for milk solids and were reported to be genuine.

Bacteriological Samples**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947/59**

During the year 31 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Birkenhead and later at Chester.

The following table sets out the results:—

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory	27
Grade 2—Satisfactory	2
Grade 3—Unsatisfactory	2
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TOTAL	31
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Subsequent samples taken following the Grade Three samples were reported to be satisfactory. No further action was necessary in these cases.

All the premises on which ice cream was manufactured, stored or sold were regularly inspected and the condition of utensils, methods, etc., found to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Eight renewal licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year. No new licences were applied for.

Slaughtering in the City has been carried out at the Public Abattoir.

There are no private slaughterhouses.

Animals slaughtered during 1960:—

Cattle	3329
Calves	372
Sheep	15771
Pigs	3571
	<hr/>
TOTAL	23043
	<hr/>

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Meat marking is carried out at the Abattoir where a Meat Inspector is on duty whilst slaughtering is in progress.

Ante-mortem inspections are made of all animals and notes taken of any abnormalities which might assist in the subsequent post-mortem examinations carried out on every animal slaughtered.

The weight of food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offals	14	16	3	7
Other Foods	15	6	3	24
TOTAL	30	3	3	3

All condemned meat and offal was 'dyed green' during the year, but at the time of writing it is removed by an authorised processor in a closed and locked vehicle in accordance with the meat (staining and sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

TABLE I.
CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3068	261	372	15771	3571
Number inspected	3068	261	372	15771	3571
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	4	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1544	162	3	6554	1117
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercus Bovis	50.32	62.07	1.88	41.55	31.28
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	40	11	—	—	137
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.34	4.2	—	—	3.95
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	64	3	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	64	3	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Sixty-seven cases were discovered during the year, being 2.01 per cent. of the total number of cattle slaughtered.

The following table shows the number of animals affected for a period of ten years.

YEAR							NUMBER OF CASES
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
TOTAL							397

All the affected carcasses were placed into cold storage in accordance with Memo 3/Meat.

TABLE II.
UN SOUND FOOD

Article		lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
BEEF			
1	whole carcase and offal	400	Generalised Tuberculosis
2	quarters	144	Contusion
1	brisket point	12	Actino Bacillosis
2	brisket points	43	Localised Tuberculosis
2	short forequarters	248	Localised Tuberculosis
1	thoracic wall	40	Localised Tuberculosis
1	buttock	104	Abscesses
	beef trimmings	247	Contusion
VEAL			
1	whole carcase and offal	40	Immaturity
3	whole carcasses and offal	150	Pyæmia
PORK			
4	whole carcasses and offal	628	Generalised Tuberculosis
1	whole carcase and offal	200	Moribund
2	legs of pork	35	Injury
3	shoulders of pork	90	Localised Tuberculosis
1	pork loin	17	Localised Tuberculosis
	boneless pork	31	Decomposition

UN SOUND FOOD—Contd.

Article	lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
MUTTON AND LAMB		
1 whole carcase and offal ...	48	Emaciation and Oedema
3 shoulders of lamb ...	29	Contusion
4 legs of lamb ...	27	Contusion
mutton trimmings ...	6	Contamination in transit
VISCERA ...	30699	Localised Tuberculosis, Parasitic and other conditions
MISCELLANEOUS		
5,642 tins of Fish, Meat, Soup, Vegetables, etc. ...	13255	Pierced, Blown, etc.
174 tins of Condensed Milk and Evaporated Milk ...	120	Pierced, Blown, etc.
Pre-packed various frozen foods	9	Mould
Tinned Ham ...	393	Decomposed
Chilled and Frozen Imported Beef ...	99	Fibrosis
Roast Beef ...	30	Decomposed
Ox Kidneys (imported) ...	645	Decomposed
Ox Tongues (imported) ...	95	Decomposed
Ox Tails (imported) ...	120	Decomposed
Lambs' Liver (imported) ...	30	Decomposed
Sausages ...	1610	Decomposed
Bacon ...	295	Decomposed
Meat Pies ...	273	Decomposed
Cheese ...	107	Decomposed
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
Peaches ...	14	Decomposed
Apples ...	105	Decomposed
FISH		
Cod ...	35	Decomposed
Haddock ...	161	Decomposed
Cod Roes ...	14	Decomposed
Herrings ...	84	Decomposed
Halibut ...	25	Decomposed
Plaice ...	322	Decomposed
Shrimps ...	18	Decomposed
Crabs ...	112	Decomposed
Winkles ...	2576	Decomposed
Cockles ...	630	Decomposed
Prawns ...	28	Decomposed
Smoke Fillets ...	21	Decomposed
Mussels ...	9856	Decomposed
Coalfish ...	42	Decomposed
Bloaters ...	56	Decomposed

RODENT CONTROL

Corporation sewers, surface properties and private houses are treated free of charge whereas costs are re-imbursed by the occupier when commercial and industrial premises are treated.

Rodent Control in Corporation sewers has continued, two 'maintenance' and one 'test bait' treatments being carried out during the year.

The results of these treatments are shown in the following tables:—

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 1/1960. 22nd February to 22nd March, 1960.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison taken				Rats destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
426	112	96	58	160	106	92	61	167	—	23	176	226	620

Bait base:— Bread Mash and Poison—Arsenic—10 per cent.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 2/1960. 14th November to 6th December, 1960.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison taken				Rats Destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
312	109	75	31	97	87	79	32	114	—	39	131	142	620

Bait base:— Sausage rusk plus Poison—Zinc Phosphide.

C—Complete take G—Good take S—Small take N—No take

Treatment No. 2 was delayed and somewhat curtailed due to transport difficulties which have since been resolved.

Sewer Test Baiting 27th June to 15th July, 1960

No. of Manholes tested	Result			
	Complete	Good	Partial	No take
189	5	1	—	183

Test baiting with damp sausage rusk was applied in the areas of the City having modern piped sewers, as from practical experience the old sewers of the City are known to be rat infested.

There is little doubt that effective treatment of the sewers reduces the complaints from surface properties. In built-up areas such infestations are usually traced to defective drains and the complaints are remedied following repairs.

The sewers are the main source of infestation in the City. The tip, sewage works and land adjoining are kept under routine observation and received seven treatments during the year.

The controlled tipping methods used at Saltney refuse tip have greatly helped in keeping rat infestation here to a minimum.

The rodent staff (one Foreman and two Operatives) are engaged for a total of approximately four months annually in the treatment of sewers, sewage works and refuse tips alone.

4,476 visits were also made by this staff and Public Health Inspectors to surface infestations during the year.

Estimated total of vermin destroyed: Rats—4,828; Mice—2,938.

The result of searches, complaints and the services to premises in the City is shown in the following table:—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles or other articles which are stuffed or lined.

It requires the registration of premises where filling materials are used for upholstering, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, or baby carriages, but unfortunately, excludes premises where these articles are re-made or reconditioned.

One factory is registered under the Act and was visited twice during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Act regulates premises on, and conditions under which, pets are housed and sold.

Seven premises were licensed under the Act and 16 re-inspections made during the year. All the premises complied with the terms of their licences.

CANAL BOATS

The number of boats using the canal continues to be small.

Five boats were examined during 1960 and none required the service of notices.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Act enables Local Authorities to deal with nuisance from noise and vibration as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936 and came into operation on 27th November, 1960.

One complaint of noise caused by a fan and machinery was received before the end of the year and at the time of writing the nuisance has been abated during the night time period.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1960.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	70	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	268	64	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	338	78	4	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	3	—	—
TOTAL	16	2	3	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
 (Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110		SECTION 111			
(1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—Making, etc. ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

LECTURES

Lectures were given to various organisation, students and nurses, during the year on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene.

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 15, 1914.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 15, 1913.

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1914.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1914.