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COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



# REPORT

OF THE

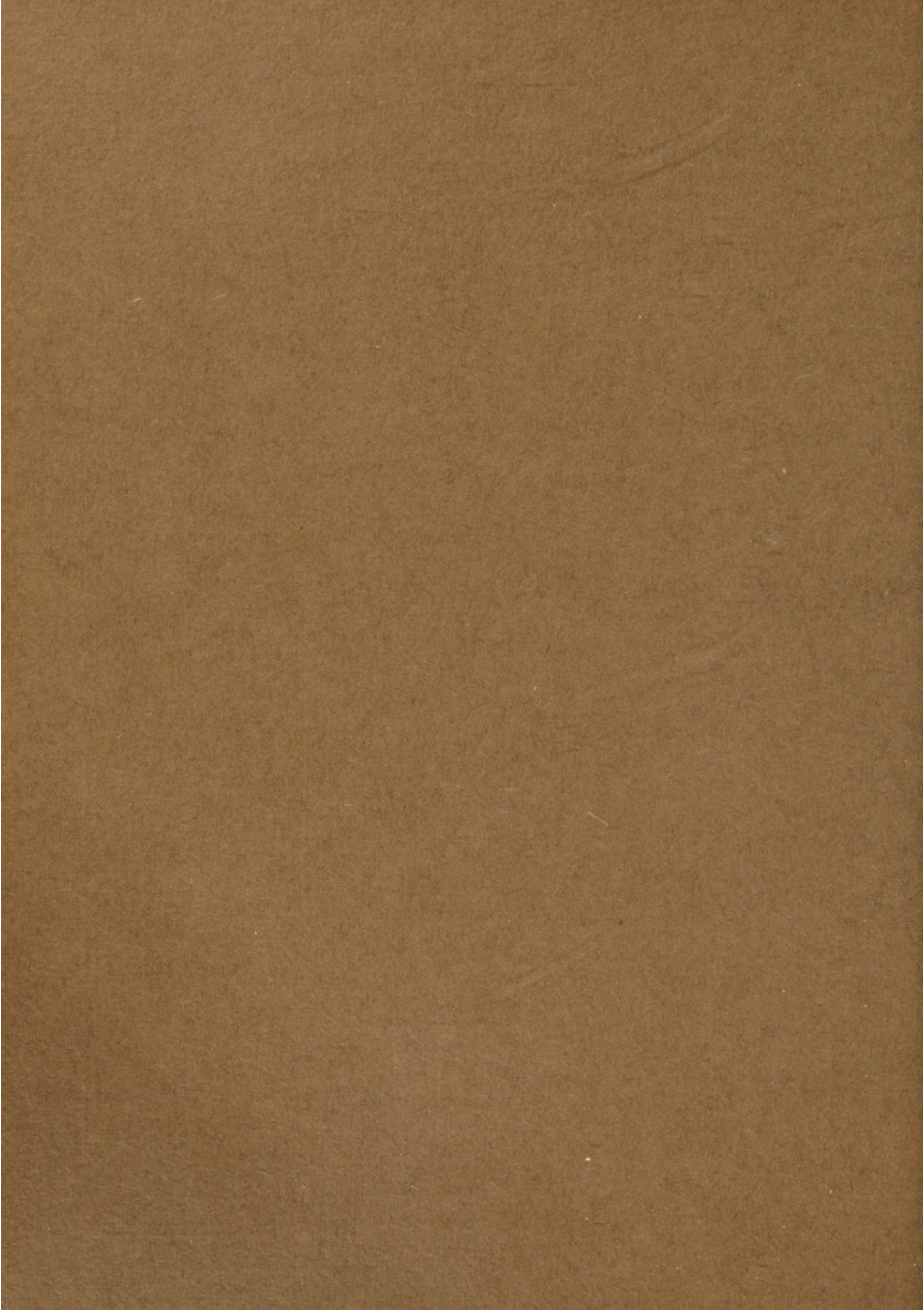
Medical Officer of Health

on the Health of the Borough

for the year

1959.

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# ANNUAL REPORT, 1959

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# INTRODUCTION

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

“ The superintendence of the department of the Medical Officer of Health ” is a function of the Council delegated to the Health Committee and within this simple slightly archaic phrase lies the story of an ever expanding responsibility associated with the ascertainment and satisfaction of the changing needs of the population in respect of health and welfare.

The housing of the people looms as large to-day as ever it did, but the emphasis has changed, the broad advance towards elimination of the slums is now well established, large areas have been cleared and interest is turning to the exciting new development that is just beginning to take shape. No longer are standards based on keeping houses wind and water tight. To-day the people expect, and with some reason and no little hope, to be able to rear their families in houses that possess adequate lighting and ventilation, that have within them bathrooms and a plentiful supply of hot water, and that are warm throughout so that the whole house can be used all the year round. This forward march towards a higher standard of home design, and the better utilisation of space in the home, has the full backing of public opinion and in these respects the next ten years should see an even greater change than has occurred in the past decade.

Water supplies have been of a high quality in Preston for many years so that no resident has personal recollection of the days when supplies were contaminated and were frequently carriers of disease. It is a short hundred years ago, but memory is a frail thing and few will have given much thought to the additional works recently carried out by the old Water Committee whereby both the quality and the quantity of Preston's water supply have been further safeguarded.

Clean air has the active support of every political party. It is being increasingly recognised throughout the world that the throwing of refuse into the air we breathe is as much an intolerable interference with the liberty of the individual as is the throwing of refuse into the water we drink. There are still a few who, recognising the mote in their neighbour's eye, have difficulty in looking above their heads to the dirt and sewage of their own making spilling over their own chimney tops.

This resistance to progress is not new. There was opposition to clearing the slums forty years ago and resistance to sewerage towns and protecting the water supplies still earlier. Time marches on, surely and inevitably progress is made and in twenty years time with the heat and fury long since spent our successors will look back with amusement at the arguments used and the assertions made against the practical application of the principles of clean air.

In the field of family health and welfare the various heads of sections have reported on the work carried out by their staffs during the year. A fairly well-



defined pattern of help to those in need has now been developed, but the contact is not as close as it should be because of the chronic shortage of health visiting staff, whilst the practical aid rendered is spread too thinly because of a limitation in the number of home helps and a shortage of trained social workers.

A good deal of educational work has been carried out especially by the nursing groups often with the active co-operation of the health education officer and this sort of activity yields good dividends not only in the transference of knowledge, but also in the formation of friendly relations between staff and the public.

Mental health is the field in which much experimentation is possible and development is in an active and fluid phase. The youth club run by the local voluntary society is now comfortably established in the Deepdale centre and is highly successful. The senior training centre is pursuing a more tortuous course and building has still not started.

In the field of epidemiology the most noteworthy feature was the success of the drive for vaccination against poliomyelitis. This herculean task was accomplished in an atmosphere of universal good will and good humour and of high co-operation and it is extremely doubtful if the work could have been carried out in the time in the absence of this spirit.

In the body of the report reference is made to the grave increase in recent years in the occurrence of lung cancer so that we are now in an epidemic wave of this fatal disease. The known existence of cancer producing substances in aerial sewage and in cigarettes and the known association between higher aerial sewage concentrations and heavy cigarette smoking and higher lung cancer rates postulate a problem that should make every thinking man and woman ponder.

The year's close was clouded by the tragic death of Dr. Samuel. His sincerity and honesty of purpose were apparent to all. His active interest and enthusiasm for the cause of public health, his clarity of thinking and his urgent desire to serve his fellow men endeared him to his colleagues. His sudden cutting off in the flower of manhood has left a gap, but he will live on in our memory.

J. S. G. BURNETT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Senior Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer ... ..	J. S. G. BURNETT, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer	L. G. SAMUEL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (died 22.11.59).
Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers ... ..	G. A. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. DOWLING, M.B., Ch.B. N. RIDEHALGH, M.B., Ch.B. C. D. BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. I. M. R. PURDOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. C. PASI, M.B., B.S. (commenced 28.7.59).
Chest Physician ... ..	W. GRIFFEL, M.D. Vienna, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P.S. Glas.
CLINICIANS UNDERTAKING CON- SULTATIVE WORK—	
Consultant Obstetricians... ..	R. H. J. M. CORBET, F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.O.G. W. H. TOD, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.O.G.
Consultant Oto-rhino larynologist	J. A. KERSLEY, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon...	R. S. GARDEN, M.Ch.Orth., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Paediatrician ... ..	A. G. HESLING, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Consultant Psychiatrist ... ..	C. S. PARKER, M.D., D.P.M.
Consultant Orthodontist ... ..	F. D. ROWE, L.D.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeons	*D. PLUM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.O.M.S. *J. MATTHEWS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Officer... ..	F. J. PROCTOR, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Senior Dental Officer ... ..	A. KERSHAW, L.D.S.
Chief Public Health Inspector ...	E. OWEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	Miss E. W. SOWERBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Mid- wives ... ..	Miss D. JOBLING, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent District Nurse ...	Miss E. ANDERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Domestic Help Organiser	...	Miss S. E. DOHERTY.
Speech Therapist	... ..	Miss H. M. KENYON, L.C.S.T.
Physiotherapists	... ..	Miss E. B. MANNING, S.R.N., C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T. Miss A. R. HARRISON, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T. Mrs. D. HOLMES, M.C.S.P. (resigned 17.10.59). Miss A. E. BATES, M.C.S.P. (resigned 10.10.59).
Lay Administrative Assistant	...	R. HARRISON, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

*\*Part-time.*

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## Committee concerned with Public Health matters.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Duties, powers and functions of the Council delegated to the Health Committee subject to the confirmation of their proceedings by the Council :—

- (a) all matters relating to the health of the borough and the prevention, notification and treatment of disease, not otherwise delegated to this or some other committee of the Council ;
- (b) the superintendence of the department of the Medical Officer of Health (other than those officers mainly attached to services administered by other committees) and the appointment of Public Health inspectors ;
- (c) the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ; the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, the Riding Establishments Act, 1939, and any Orders, Rules, Regulations or Byelaws having effect under any of the said Acts ;
- (d) the provisions of the Nurses Acts, 1957 and the Nurses Registration Act, 1957 ;
- (e) as the Port Health Authority ;
- (f) as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Acts, 1946 to 1952 ;
- (g) Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, relating to the provision of residential and temporary accommodation and the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons ;
- (h) Part IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, except the registration of charities for disabled persons ;
- (i) the provision and maintenance of public sanitary conveniences.

Duties, powers and functions of the Council delegated to the Health Committee :—

- (a) the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, for the purpose of which the committee shall be the executive committee ;
- (b) the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954 ;
- (c) the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1852 to 1941 ;
- (d) the provisions of the Public Health Acts and local Acts, so far as they relate to health and sanitary matters, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing delegation, the following provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz. :—  
Sections 39 to 41 ; 44 to 52 ; 56 ; 58 ; 83 to 86 ; Part III ; Sections 124 ; 138 to 141 ; Parts IX and X ; Sections 259 to 261 ; 268 ; 269 and 288.
- (e) the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1952, so far as they relate to insanitary property and overcrowding ;
- (f) Part I (Health General Provisions) and Part VIII (Home Work) of the Factories Act, 1937 ;
- (g) the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955 (except Part III) and the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1926 ;
- (h) the provisions of the Shops Acts relating to health and welfare ;
- (i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ;
- (j) the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts ;
- (k) the Midwives Act, 1951 ;
- (l) the Pet Animals Act, 1951 ;
- (m) the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
- (n) Sections 36 and 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, and so much of the Rent Act, 1957, as relates to the issue and cancellation of certificates of disrepair.
- (o) The Clean Air Act, 1956.

## **SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

### **Mental Health Services Sub-committee.**

Duties under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, and the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

### **Domiciliary Services Sub-committee.**

Duties relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, prevention of illness, care and after-care (except of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness) and domestic helps.

### **Homes, Hostels and Welfare Services Sub-committee.**

Duties concerned with the provision of residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and others in need of care and attention, the provision of temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need of such accommodation, and the registration and inspection of disabled persons' or old persons' homes provided otherwise than by the local authority, and with the provision of welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and others suffering from disabilities.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

### 1959

Area ... ..	(acres)	6,350
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate, 1959)		114,200
(Census, April 1951—119,250)		
Number of inhabited houses, according to Rate books (as at 1.4.59)		38,007
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.59)		£1,421,336
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Financial year, 1959-60)		£5,789
Total cost of services administered by the Health Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1960:—		
Expenditure		£426,200
Income		£126,235
Net cost		£299,965

						<i>Birth Rate per 1,000 of population</i>	
						<i>Crude Rate</i>	<i>Adjusted *</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Live Births	...	1,964	1,013	951	17.20	17.20	
Legitimate	...	1,841	944	897	16.12	16.12	
Illegitimate	...	123	69	54	1.08	1.08	
Number of Still-births : 45.		Rate per 1,000 total births : 22.40.					

Total live and Stillbirths : 2,009.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age : 63.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births :

<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>Total</i>
32	41	32

Deaths of Infants under one month : 47.

Neo-natal mortality rate : 24 per 1,000 live births.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate : 18 per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal Mortality Rate : 40 per 1,000 Total live and still-births.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 6.26%.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of child birth :—

<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still-births</i>
2	1.00

Deaths—nett : 1.409. Rate per 1,000 population : 12.34 (crude rate)  
14.07 (adjusted rate)\*.

Percentage of total deaths in hospitals and public institutions : 44.43%

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) : 253

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) : Three

Number of Marriages : 977.

\* Area comparability factor : Births ... 1.00  
Deaths ... 1.14

**Table 1.**  
**Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics.**  
**Year 1959.**

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)		
								Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales ...	* 16.5	11.6	* 22.0	* 20.7	†	* 0.077	* 0.008	* 0.32	* 0.06	* 0.38
Birkenhead ...	17.9	12.9	21.1	25.2	35.9	0.11	0.06	0.36	—	0.36
Burnley ...	15.7	15.45	26.71	16.01	37.09	0.074	—	—	—	—
Bury ...	16.59	14.34	31.05	26.21	43.34	0.03	—	—	—	—
Halifax ...	15.92	14.74	23.15	18.82	31.8	0.06	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield ...	16.51	12.73	23.0	24.82	37.24	0.093	—	—	—	—
Liverpool ...	20.6	11.3	27.4	23.4	39.5	0.135	0.004	0.25	0.06	0.31
Manchester ...	18.34	12.49	26.35	24.21	39.4	0.12	0.01	0.79	0.16	0.95
Oldham ...	16.52	14.37	23.12	24.56	39.09	0.11	0.02	0.50	—	0.50
<b>Preston ...</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>14.07</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.32</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>1.0</b>	—	<b>1.0</b>
Rochdale ...	15.9	15.7	29.0	35.8	48.0	0.06	0.01	1.4	—	1.4
Salford ...	18.27	13.01	23.99	23.88	41.68	0.19	0.01	—	—	—
St. Helens...	17.1	10.8	24.3	36.2	49.9	0.12	—	1.02	—	1.02
Stockport ...	15.6	12.27	27.57	27.26	44.41	0.04	0.007	—	—	—
Wallasey ...	17.85	12.55	26.06	22.29	37.69	0.078	0.01	0.53	—	0.53
Wigan ...	15.55	11.82	27.73	23.97	40.99	0.11	0.01	—	—	—

† Not available.

\* Provisional Figure.

**Table 2.**  
**Vital Statistics of whole District during 1959 and previous ten years.**

Year	Total Population	Births (Nett)		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		Number
1949	119,500	2,170	18.16	1,433	11.99	288	324	94	43	1,469	12.91*
1950	120,300	2,101	17.46	1,536	12.77	286	300	68	32	1,550	13.39
1951	118,100	1,962	16.61	1,731	14.66	292	377	68	35	1,816	15.99
1952	119,200	1,960	16.44	1,439	12.07	292	306	63	32	1,453	12.67
1953	118,900	1,914	16.10	1,430	12.03	328	252	63	33	1,354	11.83
1954	118,400	1,823	15.40	1,450	12.25	317	274	50	27	1,407	12.83
1955	117,400	1,832	15.60	1,503	12.80	355	311	53	29	1,459	13.42
1956	117,200	1,843	15.73	1,466	12.50	332	315	55	30	1,449	14.46
1957	116,200	1,933	16.64	1,442	12.41	350	353	67	35	1,445	14.43
1958	115,100	1,864	16.19	1,534	13.30	394	317	58	31	1,457	14.56
1959	114,200	1,964	17.20	1,527	13.37	401	283	63	32	1,409	14.07

\* The death rate has been adjusted in accordance with the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General annually.

	Census 1931	Census 1951
Area of District in acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	5,684
Average rooms per occupied dwelling	4,029	4.35
Average family occupation	4.47	4.15
Number of families per occupied dwelling	4.36	1.05
Average size of private family	1.02	3.24
Average number of persons per room	3.78	0.76
	0.85	...

## Population.

The population of Preston as determined by the census of April, 1951, was 119,250, but the Registrar General's subsequent mid-year estimates have shown a steady and regular downward trend so that his estimate for 1959 is recorded as 114,200. This estimated reduction in population is presumably associated with the fact that the town is for practical purposes built up and reflects the trend of population outward to the surrounding residential areas.

## Births.

The birthrate resumed its upward trend with a rate of 17.20 births per 1,000 of the population, the highest birthrate since 1950. This rate is also appreciably above the national rate of 16.50.

**Table 3.**  
**Number of Births registered in the various wards.**

Ward	Estimated Population	Births	Rate per 1,000 population
St. John's ... ..	11,300	213	18.85
Avenham ... ..	9,230	186	20.15
Central ... ..	10,180	206	20.24
Ashton ... ..	8,920	116	13.00
Savick ... ..	5,530	107	19.35
Tulketh ... ..	8,960	116	12.95
Moorbrook ... ..	10,200	167	16.37
Park ... ..	9,950	175	17.55
St. Matthew's ... ..	9,770	151	15.45
Deepdale ... ..	9,070	143	15.77
Ribbleton ... ..	11,470	217	18.92
Fishwick ... ..	9,620	167	17.36
	114,200	1,964	

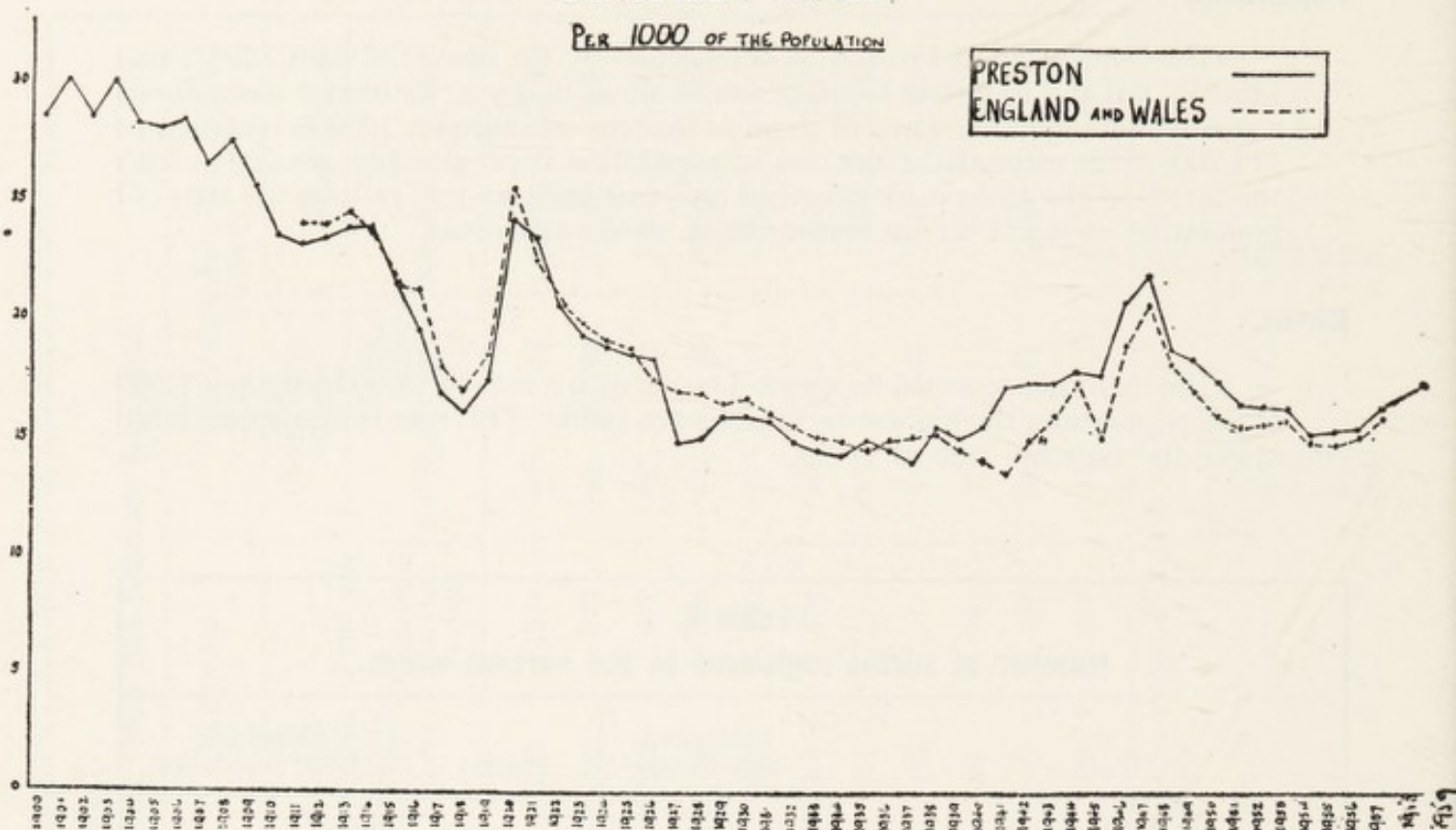
## Deaths.

Deaths referable to Preston amounted to 1,409 equivalent to an adjusted death rate of 14.07 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the lowest for the past four years. The biggest single significant factor of importance in mortality at the present moment is lung cancer and the Preston figures show the same tragic tale revealed elsewhere. For those who have eyes to see here are the figures over the past ten years — 27, 37, 35, 43, 40, 48, 41, 61, 63, 68. For those who enjoy statistics I can say that 1,409 Preston residents died in 1959 and 68 of these died from lung cancer, that is to say, very nearly one in twenty.

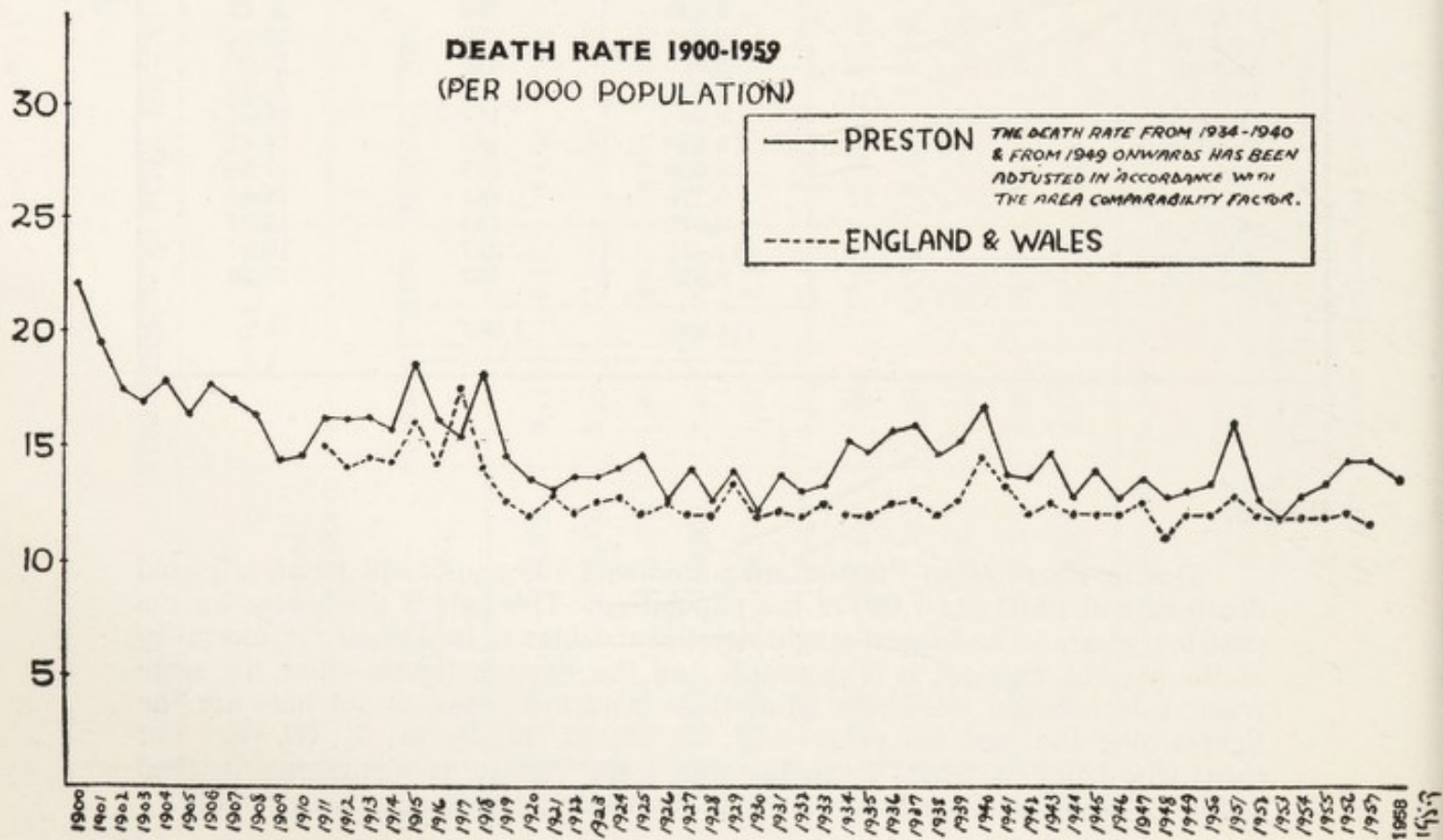


**BIRTH RATE 1900-1959**

PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION



**DEATH RATE 1900-1959**  
(PER 1000 POPULATION)



**Table 4.**  
**Causes of Death—arranged according to sex and age.**

	0—		1—		15—		65 and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant, neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	9	3	11	18	20	21
11. " " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	29	8	27	4	56	12
12. " " breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	15
13. " " uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	14
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ... ..	—	—	—	1	21	20	42	29	63	50
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
16. Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	4	5
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	31	25	52	89	83	114
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	—	—	—	—	71	15	85	82	156	97
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	13	10	14
20. Other heart disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	15	21	53	93	68	114
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	8	3	15	23	23	26
22. Influenza ... ..	1	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	11	8
23. Pneumonia ... ..	1	4	—	2	11	4	27	30	39	40
24. Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	23	10	39	20	62	31
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	6	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	3	8	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	6	2
28. Nephritis, nephrosis... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	8	12	1	—	2	2	1	1	12	15
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	13	16	—	—	10	18	15	37	38	71
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	—	—	—	—	9	3	3	7	12	10
34. All other accidents ... ..	3	1	—	1	7	3	7	12	17	17
35. Suicide ... ..	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	7	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>697</b>
	<b>63</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>446</b>		<b>894</b>		<b>1,409</b>	

**Table 5.**  
**Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions.**

	M	F	Total
Preston Royal Infirmary... ..	128	94	222
St. Joseph's Hospital ... ..	24	49	73
Chestnuts Sanatorium ... ..	6	5	11
Isolation Hospital... ..	15	8	23
Willows Convalescent Home ... ..	6	—	6
Sharoe Green Hospital ... ..	114	129	243
Hospitals, other, outside the area ... ..	17	31	48
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>626</b>

The figure of 626 deaths in hospitals and institutions represents 44.43% of the total deaths.

**Table 6.**  
**Deaths in the various wards.**

	St. John's	Avenham	Central	Ashton	Savick	Tulketh	Moorbrook	Park	St. Matthew's	Deepdale	Ribbleton	Fishwick	Totals ...
Percentage of Total Population...	9.90	8.20	8.90	7.80	4.90	7.80	8.90	8.70	8.60	7.90	10.00	8.40	
Under 1 year ...	5	5	9	2	3	3	7	7	2	2	10	8	63
1—2 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
2—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
15—25 years ...	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	11
25—45 years ...	9	4	6	8	3	3	5	3	7	7	6	5	66
45—65 years ...	42	32	42	26	13	29	34	37	32	22	24	36	369
65—75 years ...	41	40	47	36	12	29	32	34	35	30	24	40	400
75 and over ...	44	50	51	46	9	54	64	38	36	44	20	38	494
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1409</b>

**Table 7.**  
**Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths.**

Year	Population	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Living	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality			Total No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Living
						Diseases and P.F.	Accidents Others	Rate per 1,000 Births		
1900	118,902	3,410	28.67	814	236	2	11	3.80	2,636	22.16
1	113,117	3,418	30.21	737	218	12	13	7.31	2,213	19.56
2	113,766	3,278	28.81	618	188	4	10	4.27	1,998	17.56
3	114,404	3,453	30.18	541	156	3	15	5.21	1,955	17.08
4	115,055	3,314	28.26	609	183	5	12	5.13	2,091	17.83
5	115,721	3,259	28.16	490	150	7	12	5.83	1,906	16.47
6	116,399	3,317	28.49	665	200	2	13	4.52	2,065	17.74
7	117,093	3,124	26.68	495	158	1	11	3.84	2,003	17.10
8	117,799	3,309	27.56	516	156	2	11	3.92	1,975	16.45
9	118,519	3,027	25.54	416	137	5	8	4.29	1,721	14.52
1910	119,253	2,812	23.58	438	156	4	7	3.91	1,758	14.74
1	117,216	2,726	23.25	473	173	2	13	5.50	1,984	16.92
2	117,630	2,753	23.40	342	124	1	4	1.82	1,972	16.76
3	118,070	2,888	23.95	462	160	2	6	2.77	2,043	16.98
4	118,514	2,841	23.97	401	141	2	20	7.74	1,873	15.80
5	118,118	2,546	21.48	395	155	5	7	4.71	2,086	18.63
6	119,611	2,315	19.36	254	109	3	3	2.59	1,774	16.14
7	118,993	2,019	16.96	255	124	1	5	2.96	1,660	15.46
8	118,595	1,906	16.07	213	113	2	4	3.15	1,944	18.36
9	122,168	2,086	17.45	225	110	5	4	4.31	1,760	14.72
1920	122,133	2,984	24.43	301	101	9	13	7.37	1,659	13.60
1	119,900	2,811	23.44	316	112	7	8	5.34	1,595	13.30
2	120,900	2,482	20.53	242	97	3	9	4.83	1,662	13.75
3	121,700	2,426	19.11	238	98	3	8	4.54	1,676	13.77
4	123,100	2,328	18.91	225	97	5	8	5.58	1,714	13.92
5	122,900	2,174	17.69	286	131	6	7	3.22	1,787	14.54
6	124,200	2,160	17.39	195	90	8	9	7.87	1,596	12.85
7	127,100	1,892	14.88	206	109	3	6	4.77	1,785	14.04
8	127,100	1,916	15.07	175	91	3	9	6.27	1,614	12.69
9	126,100	1,967	15.60	205	104	4	8	6.10	1,772	14.05
1930	126,100	1,975	15.66	145	73	9	4	6.59	1,554	12.24
1	120,100	1,881	15.66	165	88	5	5	5.32	1,661	13.83
2	118,500	1,764	14.89	149	84	4	6	5.67	1,547	13.05
3	117,800	1,720	14.60	150	87	4	3	4.07	1,577	13.39
4	117,490	1,670	14.24	115	69	6	14	11.97	1,611	15.24*
5	116,200	1,742	14.99	140	80	3	5	4.59	1,578	14.94*
6	115,200	1,663	14.43	138	83	7	8	8.60	1,624	15.51*
7	113,600	1,590	14.00	123	77	2	2	2.40	1,614	15.90*
8	113,200	1,766	15.60	125	71	3	—	1.62	1,473	14.44*
9	112,800	1,713	15.19	100	58	2	4	3.34	1,535	15.16*
1940	108,500	1,711	15.77	157	91	2	10	7.03	1,745	16.72*
1	111,490	1,925	17.27	137	71	3	4	3.47	1,543	13.84
2	110,000	1,968	17.89	107	54	2	4	2.94	1,506	13.69
3	109,100	1,952	17.89	132	68	2	2	1.98	1,624	14.89
4	108,190	2,032	18.78	120	59	—	1	0.48	1,386	12.81
5	108,480	1,949	17.97	99	51	1	—	0.51	1,514	13.96
6	114,070	2,380	20.86	134	56	—	4	1.68	1,438	12.61
7	116,520	2,574	22.09	178	69	1	—	0.32	1,578	13.54
8	118,130	2,219	18.78	86	39	1	—	0.44	1,491	12.62
9	119,500	2,170	18.16	94	43	1	—	0.45	1,469	12.91*
1950	120,300	2,101	17.46	68	32	—	—	—	1,550	13.39*
1	118,100	1,962	16.61	68	35	—	3	1.49	1,816	15.99*
2	119,200	1,960	16.44	63	32	—	—	—	1,453	12.67*
3	118,900	1,914	16.10	63	33	—	4	2.04	1,354	11.83*
4	118,400	1,823	15.40	50	27	—	1	0.54	1,407	12.83*
5	117,400	1,832	15.60	53	29	—	2	1.07	1,459	13.42*
6	117,200	1,843	15.73	55	30	—	1	0.53	1,449	14.46*
7	116,200	1,933	16.64	67	35	—	2	1.01	1,445	14.43*
8	115,100	1,864	16.19	58	31	—	—	—	1,457	14.56*
9	114,200	1,964	17.20	63	32	—	2	1.00	1,409	14.07*

\*The death rate for the years 1934-1940 and 1949 onwards have been adjusted in accordance with the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General annually. The figures for other years are crude death rates.

### **Employment in the Area.**

Mr. Heyworth, Manager of the Local Employment Exchange, has provided the following information :—

“ From a trade recession that persisted throughout 1958 in cotton and rayon manufacture, textile machinery, clothing, footwear and allied industries causing substantial short-time working and underemployment, the spring of 1959 brought about improved trading which has progressed over the last nine months of the year to a present high level of employment resulting in a reduction in the Unemployed Register to an estimated 1.4 per cent. only of the working population in December, 1959. This unemployment figure compares very favourably with a National 1.9 per cent. and the North Western figures of 2.2 per cent. on the corresponding date.

By August, short time working in the textile industry had virtually disappeared and trade was booming at the same time of the decision to streamline the industry under the Cotton Re-organisation Scheme which is resulting in the closure of many factories in the trade, but expansion in the factories continuing in business. Preston is indeed fortunate in having only a few closures of spinning and weaving mills—compared with other cotton towns—and having firms developing and expanding able to absorb the redundant labour from the closures.

The trend of development in the re-organised industry is towards shift working. Evening shifts of 6 to 10 p.m. for women are being introduced at many firms and at some firms it is intended to operate double day shift for men and women and night working for men.

In keeping with the improved cotton position rayon yarn manufacturing, with an increased labour force, is operating round the clock shifts.

Engineering and metal industries including aircraft, motor vehicle and machinery manufacture, now form the largest group of industries, and throughout the year have maintained full employment and increased their labour forces with a good measure of overtime working.

### **Employment Services.**

The diversity of industry in the town provides employment opportunities for most people coming into the labour market. Over 8,000 vacancies were filled by the Preston Employment Exchange in the year which is some indication of the turnover between contracting and expanding industries in the area.

The problem of matching the unemployed with employed is mainly one of age, lack of skill, immobility and disability.

The problems of the handicapped and disabled are the daily concern of the Disablement Resettlement Officers and in co-operation with the Medical Services and Hospitals an increasing number of persons following on medical treatment have availed themselves of Industrial Rehabilitation and Government Training Centre facilities and been resettled in employment. 412 Registered Disabled Persons and 100 other disabled persons were placed in jobs in 1959.

The year has been one of increasing activity in the diversity of services available through the Employment Exchange to employers and workers whether it be the business executive, the general labourer, or the disabled person with a special problem.

The Nursing Appointments Office and the Appointments Section dealing with Professional and Managerial classes have considerably extended their

activities and offer a service in these specialised fields to the student seeking a start or the qualified persons seeking fresh employment and to the employer requiring persons of executive, managerial and specialised technical qualifications.

Registration for employment is available to everyone whether unemployed or in employment and seeking fresh employment and enquiries concerning employment opportunities are welcomed.

The Exchange is assisted in dealing with the many problems of employment and unemployment by the Local Employment Committee (Chairman, Mr. W. Seed) and the Disablement Advisory Committee (Chairman, Dr. P. M. Logan) meeting at quarterly intervals maintaining a constant review of the local situation."

**Table 8.**  
**Monthly Unemployed Register, 1959.**

1959	MEN		WOMEN		Total 1959	Total 1958	Total 1957
	Wholly Unemployed	Tempora'ly Stopped	Wholly Unemployed	Tempora'ly Stopped			
January ...	1023	242	529	296	2090	1051	841
February...	971	210	554	322	2057	1381	897
March ...	874	80	520	335	1809	1522	829
April ...	919	22	513	247	1701	1244	684
May ...	891	32	485	296	1704	1529	683
June ...	716	10	449	47	1222	1789	688
July ...	712	10	398	11	1131	1663	623
August ...	727	18	381	14	1140	2374	683
September	749	15	344	7	1115	2194	776
October ...	751	10	356	7	1124	1910	688
November	781	3	324	6	1114	2021	656
December	705	3	292	32	1032	1867	729

Mr. Richardson, the Juvenile Employment Officer, has furnished the following figures in regard to the number of juveniles who were unemployed during the year.

**Table 9.**  
**Number of Unemployed Juveniles  
in 1959 and the previous year.**

Month	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
January ...	20	57	28	23	48	80
February ...	18	45	8	11	26	56
March ...	14	20	11	7	25	27
April ...	55	50	23	14	78	64
May ...	20	31	13	9	33	40
June ...	26	17	13	8	39	25
July ...	23	23	8	15	31	38
August ...	70	63	20	41	90	104
September ...	60	27	31	19	91	46
October ...	29	25	15	9	44	34
November ...	35	20	5	6	40	26
December ...	19	15	7	5	26	20

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

### 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

#### Statistics.

1,964 live births were registered during the year and there were 45 stillbirths.

Domiciliary midwives notified 27.05% of the total births, 44.47% were notified from Sharoe Green Hospital and 22.14% from Preston Royal Infirmary.

Investigations into the social circumstances of applicants for admission to hospital for confinement continued to be carried out and numbered 127 in respect of Sharoe Green Hospital and 31 for Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice was given that there were reasonable facilities for domiciliary confinement in 83 cases.

*Maternal Deaths.* Two maternal deaths occurred during the year.

*Puerperal pyrexia.* 32 cases were notified during the year and 30 of these came from hospitals.

*Stillbirths.* Total number 45.

#### Source of notification

Sharoe Green Hospital ...	29
Preston Royal Infirmary	9
St. Joseph's Hospital ...	1
Domiciliary practice ...	4
Unattended births—local Registrar ...	2

The stillbirth rate of 22.40 per 1,000 related births showed a slight increase from the low rate of 19.98 that applied in 1958.

#### *Infant deaths.*

Total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year	63
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	32
Number of deaths of infants under one month old ...	47
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	24

There is a persistently higher than average mortality in infancy occurring in Preston.

Those deaths that are associated with pregnancy and labour, that is to say, the stillbirths and those occurring in the first week of life give a perinatal mortality rate of 39.32 per 1,000 related births which is about the average for the towns listed in Table 1. Among the 63 deaths amongst infants, however, there occurred seven from acute respiratory infection, three from gastritis, and four from accidents. It is regrettable that fourteen children who could quite reasonably have been expected to be alive to-day did not succeed in reaching their first birthday.

**Table 10.**  
**Infant Deaths.**

Cause of Death (Registrar-General's Abridged List)	AGE AT DEATH																Total	
	Days				Weeks		Months											
	0—		1—6		1—3		1+		2+		4+		6+		9—12		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
22. Influenza ... ..					1												1	
23. Pneumonia ... ..				1	1	1				2							1	4
24. Bronchitis ... ..												1						1
27. Gastritis ... ..					2			1									2	1
31. Congenital Malformations ...	2	2	2	3	2	3		2		2	1				1		8	12
32. { Prematurity ... ..	5	6	1	5		2											6	13
	2	2	1														3	2
				1													1	
	1			1			2										3	1
34. All other Accidents ... ..										2		1			1	3	1	
Total ... ..	10	10	5	10	6	6	2	3		4	3	1	1		1	1	28	35

### Clinic Premises.

Altogether five *ad hoc* maternity and child welfare clinics were in use during the year: Saul Street, Walton's Parade, Manchester Road, Cuttle Street and Tulketh Road. Rented premises continued to be used at Barlow Street, Guttridge and St. Mary's, Ribbleton.

As a matter of policy the Health Committee has considered it reasonable to make available in the evening accommodation in the central clinic, Saul Street, for certain voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of the welfare of persons handicapped in various ways.

### Ante Natal and post natal clinics.

Seven combined ante natal and post natal clinics were held weekly in 1959. During the year 934 mothers made 5,050 attendances compared with 747 and 3,981 respectively in 1958. The increased figures reflect an increase in the number of midwives available during the year.

The number of mothers attending for post natal examination dropped from 40 in 1958 to 38 in 1959. These figures do not include attendances at the Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Hospital maternity departments.



In addition the consultative ante natal clinic was held weekly at Saul Street. Altogether 475 mothers attended this clinic for the first time and 163 re-attended during the year. Most mothers now appreciate the opportunity of this visit to a consultant, expect it, and no longer need to be persuaded of its value.

Routine tests and procedures such as checking the blood pressure, urine and weight at each visit, testing blood for blood group and anaemia ; referring the expectant mother to the consultative clinic at Saul Street at the eighth month, and sending a letter to the general practitioner at eight months informing him of the findings at the ante natal clinic are carried out. The routine tests are essential for detecting early signs of toxæmia or anaemia so that treatment can be begun at once.

Relaxation exercises for childbirth are taught by the physiotherapist and are available to all mothers.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is offered to all expectant mothers who have not already received it and is usually readily accepted.

### **Child Welfare Clinics.**

Nine medical and one non-medical sessions were held weekly throughout the year. Total attendances during the year at the clinics numbered 25,262. The total number of children who attended was 3,360.

Each infant's rate and pattern of development is kept under observation at the clinics by health visitors and at the routine medical inspection of babies during their first year. If there is any doubt about a baby's hearing it is referred to the Hearing Clinic at Saul Street.

Part of the value of a welfare clinic lies in a mother's opportunity to talk to and question experienced staff, to meet other mothers with problems like her own and see how others cope with difficulties. Even the smallest babies can be temperamental and have behaviour problems which may be a reflection of the mother's anxieties or nervousness. Reassurance from others can allay much of this.

Interest is still increasing in the "make do and mend" sessions of dress-making and toymaking held at the various clinics weekly or fortnightly by two demonstrators and the classes are very busy. Displays on several occasions of children's and adults' summer or winter outfits made by several clinic mothers and lent by them for the displays attracted much attention and encouraged many more mothers to start sewing likewise. The standard of the mothers' work is high and makes a considerable contribution to saving in the family budget.

### **Toddlers' Clinics.**

Children between the ages of two and five years are seen by appointment at about the time of their birthdays, at the toddlers' clinics which are held fortnightly in all the Child Welfare Centres. Particular note is made at this routine medical inspection of any delay in talking or of defects in speech. One possible cause of these has to be considered, the child may be failing to hear consonants or even words in conversation though hearing louder sounds reasonably well. For this reason these children are referred to the hearing clinic at Saul Street for investigation. If any deafness is found the cause is looked for and may prove to be nose and throat infection, or to be a congenital inability to hear properly. Others who are late in talking are not deaf, but are late in developing.

Table 11 shows the numbers attending the various clinics during the year.

Clinic	No. invited	No. who attended	No. referred for specialist treatment	No. referred for observation
Barlow Street ... ..	498	193    38.8%	3	7
Cuttle Street ... ..	365	167    45.8%	12	—
Deepdale ... ..	421	190    45.1%	15	21
St. Mary's ... ..	328	147    44.8%	9	3
Manchester Road ... ..	333	114    34.2%	19	2
Waltons Parade ... ..	371	137    37.0%	21	2
Tulketh Road ... ..	410	170    41.5%	31	8
Saul Street ... ..	485	148    30.5%	21	1
Totals ... ..	3,211	1,266    39.43%	131	44

### **Welfare Foods.**

The centre at the Town Hall continued to sell the standard goods and the following quantities were distributed :—

National Dried Milk ... ..	39,218 tins
Orange Juice ... ..	66,121 bottles
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	5,818 „
Vitamins A and D ... ..	7,688 packets

In addition, dried milk and other nutrients continued to be sold at the welfare centres and during 1959 a quantity costing £3,163 was handled. The supply of free nutrients cost the Council £73.

### **ANCILLARY THERAPY.**

#### **Dental Treatment.**

Mr. A. Kershaw, the Senior Dental Officer, has supplied the following report :—

“ Throughout the year, the assistant medical officers, realising the shortage of dental staff, have referred those cases which, in their opinion, would derive most benefit.

The work carried out is in Table 12 :—

**Table 12.**  
**No. of patients provided with dental treatment and form of treatment given.**

	Expectant and nursing mothers	Children under 5 years
Examined ... ..	28	30
Needing treatment ... ..	28	28
Treated ... ..	27	23
Made dentally fit ... ..	19	17
Extractions ... ..	56	32
Anaesthetics—Local ... ..	5	3
General ... ..	10	19
Fillings ... ..	26	10
Scaling and gum treatment ... ..	29	—
Silver nitrate treatment ... ..	3	10
Dressings ... ..	1	6
Radiographs ... ..	—	—
<b>Dentures provided—</b>		
Complete ... ..	8	—
Partial ... ..	2	—
Dentures re-lined ... ..	—	—
Attendances by Patients ... ..	95	50

### Physiotherapy.

Clinic sessions for remedial exercises were held regularly at Cuttle Street, Manchester Road, the Open Air School, Tulketh Road and Saul Street clinics until the middle of October, 1959, when two physiotherapists resigned and were unable to be replaced, and the regular sessions at Tulketh Road and Cuttle Street ceased.

A set of remedial parallel walking bars were purchased during the year to assist in the physiotherapy treatment of young children.

Artificial sunlight therapy was continued at all centres except Saul Street until the resignation of the two physiotherapists when this was carried out on a reduced scale at Manchester Road and the Open Air School.

Weekly sessions were held at Guttridge, Manchester Road, Tulketh Road, Cuttle Street and Saul Street ante natal clinics, providing exercises for expectant mothers.

The following Table shows details of the work done in 1959 :—

<b>Table 13.</b>				
<b>Physiotherapy treatment</b>				
	New Patients	Number Discharged	Attendances	Sessions held
Pre-school children ... ..	83	136	2,304	436
Expectant mothers ... ..	71	46	336	100
Artificial sunlight therapy ... ..	46	53	831	86

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of ear, nose and throat conditions exist through the clinic run as part of the School Health Service. The following is a summary of the work done for pre-school children :—

New cases	...	...	...	...	36
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	62
Referred for :					
Operative treatment	...	...	...	...	21
Treatment in clinic	...	...	...	...	5
Observation	...	...	...	...	44
X-ray	...	...	...	...	7
Audiometer Test	...	...	...	...	1
Treatment :					
Operative	...	...	...	...	21
Clinic	...	...	...	...	5
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	98

### Ophthalmic Clinics.

The majority of pre-school children dealt with were seen at the squint clinic. The following is a record of the work done on pre-school children during the year :

Number of children dealt with	...	...	...	...	68
New cases	...	...	...	...	31
Refractions	...	...	...	...	32
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	82
Prescriptions given	...	...	...	...	23
Referred for :					
Operative treatment	...	...	...	...	4
Orthoptic treatment	...	...	...	...	5
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	113

### Paediatric Clinic.

Pre-school children referred to the Paediatric Clinic at the Open Air School numbered 12 in 1959. Two of the children were cases of cerebral palsy.

### Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a record of the work done on pre-school children during the year at the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Open Air School :

Number of children under treatment	...	...	...	...	102
New cases	...	...	...	...	38
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	188
Referred for X-ray	...	...	...	...	15
Recommended admission to hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Classification of defects dealt with :—					
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	28
Other deformities	...	...	...	...	71
Tumour of bone	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammations	...	...	...	...	1

### The Audiology Clinic.

This clinic is held weekly by Dr. Dowling, at Saul Street clinic, on Friday afternoons for screening and/or diagnostic tests of hearing for the children of the 0-5 age groups. It is staffed at present by an Assistant Medical Officer and a specially trained Health Visitor.

No. Referred	Source of referral	Result of Tests	Disposal
Age-group 0-1      1-5	11 by Doctors.	4 profoundly deaf.	5 were issued with hearing aids.
3      12	2 transfers from Fulwood Clinic.	1 sub-totally deaf.	8 discharged.
	2 by Health Visitors.	8 passed.	2 for review.
		2 inconclusive.	

The causes of deafness in the five deaf children were as follows :—

Two are children of Rhesus Negative mothers and in one case several transfusions were given soon after birth. Two are children of deaf parents, and the fifth suffered from meningitis.

The Health Visitor, who has been trained in diagnostic testing, made 44 domiciliary visits in connection with the clinic and 13 visits in connection with school children who required supervision with hearing aids.

Domiciliary visiting is an important part of the work. It is necessary to encourage mothers to use the deaf aids provided and in one case we are trying to persuade a deaf mother to use her own new Madresco aid so that she can help her own profoundly deaf child.

### Care of Illegitimate Children.

General arrangements under this heading were continued during 1959 and close liaison was maintained with the local moral welfare councils.

No cases were cared for during the year.

### Care of Premature Infants.

The arrangements whereby midwives give individual attention to premature babies until they have attained a weight of 6 lbs. have been continued and work satisfactorily.

The following Table gives the number of infants born prematurely and their survival state up to 28 days after birth.

**Table 14.**  
**Premature Infants Survival State.**

Birth Weight	Died First 24 hours	Died 2nd— 7th day	Died 8th— 28th day	Sur- vived 28 days	Total
<b>Babies born at home and nursed at home—</b>					
Up to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	1	—	4	5
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	10	10
Total ... ..	—	1	—	15	16
<b>Babies born at home and transferred to hospital—</b>					
Up to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	3	3
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	4	4
<b>Babies born in hospital—</b>					
Up to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	8	4	—	2	14
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	7	1	—	16	24
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	1	—	—	34	35
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	1	1	1	57	60
Total ... ..	17	6	1	109	133
<b>Babies born in private maternity homes—</b>					
Up to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	—	—	—	5	5
Total ... ..	—	—	—	5	5
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ... ..	17	7	1	133	158

### Day Nurseries.

The number of nursery places was further reduced this year by the closure of Ribbleton Avenue Nursery at the end of January, when the number dropped from 223 to 183. At the same time the nursery fees were raised by 50% from 5/- to 7/6 per day, the estimated cost of keeping a child in the nursery being 16/- per day. This increase resulted in children leaving the nursery, and during the first three months of the year the discharges were double those in the same period in 1958. The health visitors reported a similar increase in the number of children being day-minded, though it is frequently difficult to trace these children as

there is no necessity for the day-minder looking after only one child to register. The tendency has increased for grandparents to mind the children on the odd day each week and so reduce the fees payable by the parent.

Attendances throughout the year were affected by the usual childhood infections. The measles epidemic continued into the first quarter of the year in all the nurseries. This was followed by a mild outbreak of mumps in three nurseries and chicken pox in the fourth one.

Two children from families where both parents were deaf have been admitted. One of them, an only child, aged 12 months, came to the nursery for only two half days at first, to accustom him to the sound of normal speech; the other child came in for one day a week prior to being admitted to the Nursery Wing of the Royal Cross School for the Deaf.

A child, both of whose parents are blind was admitted to another nursery. The father travels by bus to the blind workshops, the child accompanies him and the nursery staff meet the bus at the appropriate stop and take the child from him and put him on the bus again at night.

On two occasions, four children of one family were admitted for a few hours while the mother attended court, and other children have been looked after to enable mothers to attend out-patient clinics where necessary.

Sixty-seven children were admitted during the year for short periods only, to tide the family over an emergency such as the mother going into hospital. The first of the second generation of nursery children was admitted to Fishwick Nursery where his mother had been 18 years ago under the same matron.

The nurseries are an ideal place for teaching young parents the value of preventive inoculation. All the nurseries aim at 100% of both polio vaccination and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation and at least one of them was able to claim this at the end of the year.

**Table 15.**  
**Summary of Statistics, 1959.**

	Eldon St.	Fish- wick	Harting- ton Rd.	Isher- wood St.	Ribble- ton Ave.	Total
Attendances ... ..	9,772	6,432	9,115	11,450	350	37,119
New children admitted...	62	60	48	62	—	232
Children left ... ..	62	60	63	62	42	289
On Register—						
January 1st ... ..	44	41	55	55	42	237
December 31st ... ..	43	41	41	57	—	182
On Waiting List—						
January 1st ... ..	85	40	48	43	30	246
December 31st ... ..	17	—	3	6	—	26
<b>INFECTION :</b>						
Measles ... ..	—	18	26	46	—	90
Rubella ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	42	—	—	42
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ... ..	6	7	1	1	—	15
Dysentery ... ..	6	14	22	19	—	61
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	3	11	4	5	—	23
Hepatitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	7	—	—	7
Mumps ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	2

Children on the register of the nurseries on social grounds numbered 98 at the end of the year, an increase of seventeen over the previous year. Details are given in the following table.

**Table 16.**  
**Children attending the day nurseries on Social Grounds 1959.**

	On register on December 31st, 1959	On register at any time during 1959 (including previous column)
Parents separated or divorced ... ..	17	40
Mother widow ... ..	—	2
Father widower ... ..	1	3
Mother unmarried ... ..	19	50
Mother in hospital or ill ... ..	12	50
Father in hospital ... ..	—	3
Father continually unemployed ... ..	2	3
Poor housing conditions ... ..	28	53
Children with speech defects ... ..	4	6
Children physically handicapped ... ..	3	4
Maladjusted children or parents ... ..	6	8
Any other reason ... ..	6	11
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>233</b>

Number of 'short stay' children admitted during the year 67

### Nursery Nurses' Training Scheme.

This course, run in conjunction with the Education Committee, continued to provide places for 22 students in the four training nurseries during the first eight months of the year. When the new course started in September the committee decided not to take any new students at Fishwick Nursery in view of the possibility of the closure of the nursery during the next two years—the length of training; this reduced the number of student places by three.

There is an interchange of students between the health and education departments, the health department students work in the nursery schools for four months of their training, and the education department students come into the day nurseries for six months to gain experience in the "under 3" age group.

Thirteen students sat for the N.N.E.B. certificate and all but one were successful. Five of them went on to hospital to do their general training, three went to work in maternity hospitals as nursery nurses, one to work at the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, one went to a private family and two stayed on in the nurseries.

### The Thursday Club.

The Club, now in its eighth year, had another interesting programme. At the January meeting each year the members are invited to put forward their suggestions for lectures and demonstrations and in this way the programme is



formulated. There is great appreciation for the work put in by Mrs. Pape, the Secretary, who completes the final arrangements for the programme for the year.

#### 1959 Programme —

- January ... Business Meeting and Beetle Drive.
- February ... Demonstration by the Knitting Machine Co., Grimshaw Street.
- March ... Lecture and Demonstration on Infant Foods by a member of the Nestle Co., Staff.
- April ... Mr. F. Brindle, member of Staff of the Open Air School, Moor Park. "Education and Training of the Physically Handicapped Child."
- May ... Lecture and Demonstration: "Foundation Garments," Barclay Corsetry Co.
- June ... Visit to Grand Theatre, Blackpool.
- August ... Beetle Drive and Films.
- September ... Visit by members to the Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Deepdale.
- October ... Demonstrations — Heinz Foods.
- November ... Dr. Samuel was to have been the speaker on "Lung Cancer." Owing to his death the meeting was cancelled.
- December ... Christmas Party.

## II. MIDWIFERY.

At the end of the year 32 midwives were in practice in the town of whom 17 were employed at the Royal Infirmary, seven at St. Joseph's Hospital and eight, including the supervisor, in municipal domiciliary practice.

The nurses in domiciliary midwifery service performed 506 deliveries and attended 43 confinements as maternity nurses. An almost full staff of midwives for much of the year meant that the proportion of home confinements rose to 27.05% of the total and all mothers whose confinement was likely to be normal and who wished to stay at home were able to do so leaving hospital places available for those needing them for social or medical reasons. A mother having her second or third baby benefits by staying at home for a confinement with her husband and family. It relieves her anxiety about the care of the toddler and the new baby is more readily accepted by the toddler when born at home.

The hospital staff and general practitioners gave very helpful co-operation in maintaining an efficient service for expectant mothers.

Trilene has largely replaced gas and air for analgesia in childbirth. Pethidene was given to 396 mothers (i.e. 72% of the total) trilene to 490 mothers (i.e. 89%) and gas and air to three mothers (i.e. 0.54%). The use of inhalation analgesia has increased, most mothers need both pethidene and trilene and almost all take advantage of one or other form of relief.

During the year 667 accouchement outfits were provided. Medical aid was sought in 20 cases where no doctor had been booked for the confinement. This was five more than last year. The hospital flying squad was called out in two cases, (i) A.P.H. followed by P.P.H., Blood transfusion given. (ii) Retained placenta with P.P.H., Blood transfusion was given, etc., and the placenta removed in the home, and both cases made good recovery. There has been no reason to expect any complication in these particular cases. The oxygenaire apparatus was used on one occasion, a premature baby which was satisfactory at birth developed pneumonia on the third day, she was put into the oxygenaire apparatus and transferred to Preston Royal Infirmary where she subsequently died. Premature baby cots were used five times, all babies survived.

A third Scooter was purchased in 1959, there are now three scooters in use by Midwives.

There were nine discussion courses on mothercraft at Saul Street in 1959, in each course six meetings being held at weekly intervals.

During May, primigravida booked for delivery at Preston Royal Infirmary attended at Saul Street owing to a shortage of space at Preston Royal Infirmary, and in October it was found necessary to duplicate the classes as the attendance was so good. Average 10-12 each class.

Pupil midwives from Preston Royal Infirmary attended some of these classes as part of their training in the Part I C.M.B. Syllabus.

The course consists of the following talks given by the Supervisor of Midwives :—

- (1) Discussion "How does the baby grow." Illustrated by the Birth Atlas.
- (2) Nutrition in pregnancy and how it affects the baby. A film is also shown.
- (3) Labour and what it means. Filmstrip shown. Gas and Air and Trilene apparatus being demonstrated.
- (4) Bathing a baby. Baby's clothes.
- (5) The lying in period.
- (6) Breast feeding. Care of the breasts before and after baby's birthday. A film is also shown.

Discussion by the mothers followed each class. Occasionally these classes were attended by fathers, who although very interested were rather shy.

**Table 17.**  
**Total confinements and distribution of these confinements between hospitals and nursing homes, general practitioners and midwives for eleven years since 5th July, 1948, and attendances at Corporation clinics.**

Year	DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS				CLINICS							
	Hospital confinements	Domiciliary confinements	Total confinements	% domiciliary confinements to total	No. of persons who attended	Total No. of attendances at clinics	Average attendance of each person	Ratio of persons attending to total domiciliary confinements				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1948 (from July)	829	270	1,099	24.57	172	63.7	98	36.3	222	690	3.11	82%
1949	1,639	574	2,213	25.94	350	61.0	224	39.0	777	2,994	3.85	135%
1950	1,669	487	2,156	22.59	323	66.3	164	33.7	602	2,798	4.53	124%
1951	1,530	454	1,984	22.88	302	66.5	152	33.5	620	3,023	4.88	137%
1952	1,511	508	2,019	25.16	321	63.3	186	36.7	667	3,311	4.97	132%
1953	1,454	548	2,002	27.37	424	77.6	122	22.4	770	3,891	5.05	141%
1954	1,422	487	1,909	25.50	366	75.2	120	24.7	712	3,793	5.16	146%
1955	1,527	350	1,877	19.18	297	84.9	52	14.9	727	3,593	4.94	208%
1956	1,526	373	1,899	19.64	310	83.1	63	16.9	670	3,142	4.69	180%
1957	1,641	391	2,032	19.24	354	90.5	37	9.5	758	3,451	4.55	194%
1958	1,442	471	1,913	24.62	425	90.2	46	9.8	747	3,981	5.33	158%
1959	1,486	551	2,037	27.05	506	91.8	43	7.8	934	5,050	5.41	170%

**Table 18.**  
**Place of delivery of Preston mothers during 1959.**

Place of confinement	Available beds	No. of Preston deliveries
Domiciliary ... ..	—	551
Sharoe Green Hospital ... ..	51	906
Preston Royal Infirmary ... ..	50	451
St. Joseph's Hospital ... ..	23	121
Maternity homes ... ..	—	—
Other hospitals ... ..	—	8
Others ... ..	—	—
Totals ... ..	124	2,037

### III. HEALTH VISITORS.

At the end of the year there were 17 trained health visitors on the staff including the superintendent and her deputy. In addition there was one whole-time tuberculosis visitor and one venereal disease social worker. Work in relation to clinics and immunisation was undertaken by nine clinic nurses. Three student health visitors were sent for training during the year, one to the Technical College, Bolton, and two to the University, Liverpool.

The number of trained health visitors on the staff continues to be well below establishment, but this is a nation wide problem. The employment of clinic nurses relieves the health visitor of some of her work in relation to schools and immunisation, but the heavy domiciliary case load still remains and this inevitably leads to frustration at times. Interest may well have been stimulated with a resultant increase in recruitment by the Minister of Health's acceptance during the year of the recommendations of the Working Party on health visiting, and by the publication of the Younghusband report. Also it would be helped by the salary award announced towards the end of the year which gave the health visitor in the field an increase which, though substantial, still did not bring her up to the level of other officers with a much shorter professional training.

These reports embody the new concept of health visiting and as the standard of child health has been raised so the work of the health visitor has covered a much wider field, involving collaboration with other social workers. Instances of this are the way in which the National Assistance Officer sought the aid of the health visitor in helping a mother to spend a £20 bedding grant wisely. Another health visitor worked with the probation officer in the rehabilitation of a family, and in finding beds and bedding for them from both voluntary and statutory sources.

The health visitors in the condemned areas have worked hard in preparing families for their move out to the housing estates. Help was needed with budgeting the family income to include increased rents and bus fares and hire purchase payments on necessary furniture for the new home and yet leave enough for food and other necessities. This help was carried on by the visitors

on the new estates and in order that they should have more time to deal with the inevitable social problems of re-housing, the visitors on the condemned areas made a great effort to see that the families being re-housed were brought up to date with their diphtheria and whooping cough and polio inoculations.

Families in trouble have been given encouragement, help and advice, and these families need very frequent visits and many have been saved from becoming problem families by this constant care.

With the increasing proportion of the aged, so more of the health visitor's time is taken up with their care and in this she works with the general practitioner, the district nurse, hospital almoner, the clergy, the home help and with the voluntary agencies who provide not only physical comforts, but what is often more important, companionship. Every effort is made to keep a vigilant eye on those living alone, but unfortunately they sometimes are unknown to the health visitor on the district until tragedy occurs.

Many visits have been paid to the physically handicapped and much has been done to help them both mentally and physically by bringing them into contact with the social centre and other appropriate services, and providing them with aids and training them in their use.

The health visitor is the friend and adviser to the whole family, and as such, must be aware of the facilities available to help each member of the family, from the expectant mother to the aged sick.

Table 19 gives the number and nature of visits carried out by the health visitors in 1959.

Number of visits to :	Year 1959
Births (first visit) ... ..	1,943
Births (re-visits) ... ..	9,468
Stillbirths ... ..	44
Children 1—5 years, first visits ... ..	14
re-visits ... ..	12,645
Expectant mothers (first visits) ... ..	234
Expectant mothers (subsequent visits) ... ..	147
Persons suffering from illness, 0—5 years ... ..	30
5—15 years ... ..	70
15+ ... ..	303
Infectious diseases ... ..	1,438
Special visits ... ..	857
Infant death investigations ... ..	59
Visits to elderly, sick and infirm persons ... ..	775
Tuberculosis domiciliary visits ... ..	1,130
Handicapped persons ... ..	461
Total number of visits ... ..	29,618

The senior health visitors have continued to play an active part in the public health aspects of nursing training and eight lectures were given to students at the preliminary training school and nine lectures to final year nursing students at the main training school, Preston Royal Infirmary.

In addition, 50 final year students spent half a day each with a health visitor carrying out domiciliary visitation.

Lectures were also given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to health visitor students at the Health Visitors' Training School at Bolton, and students from that training course have regularly attended Preston for practical instruction and training in health visiting and social welfare work.

It has been a long established custom for senior pupils of the Park School to spend a day working in a day nursery and for others to visit the various centres devoted to the education and training of infants and expectant mothers and the training and welfare of those suffering from various forms of handicap. This arrangement has recently developed to include senior girls from county secondary schools and three such schools chose to send girls to day nurseries.

Requests are also received for visits of inspection of the work of the department by students following various social service courses, and during the year three student teachers and two student probation officers spent some time in the department, whilst a social science student from a provincial university received eight weeks practical training.

Conversely, two health visitors on the staff of the department attended a post-graduate course in London on "Case-work Principles as applied to Health Visiting" and two health visitors attended the annual two-day refresher course held by the Manchester Health Committee in Manchester.

#### IV. HOME NURSING.

During the year home nursing activities under the supervision of the Superintendent District Nurse were carried out by a Deputy Superintendent District Nurse, 17 women District Nurses and one male Nurse. The total number of new cases was maintained at approximately the previous year's high figure, and as will be seen from Table 20, practically 80,000 visits in total were paid during the year, including some 1,741 attendances by patients at an evening clinic held at the District Nurses' Centre for the giving of injections prescribed by the family doctors.

Visits to children under five years of age totalled 616.

Tables 22 and 23 give details of the work done by the district nurses in 1959.

**Table 20.**  
**Summary of the work of the District Nurses.**

	No. of cases at beginning of month	New cases	Terminated				No. of cases at end of month	No. of visits
			Re-covered	Hosp.	Died	Other causes		
January ...	565	207	130	19	20	6	597	6,827
February ...	597	242	149	27	31	6	626	6,725
March ...	626	215	207	27	31	10	566	8,067
April ...	566	133	88	16	22	4	569	5,528
May ...	569	162	107	20	17	7	580	6,632
June ...	580	97	70	19	22	6	560	4,635
July ...	560	147	94	15	18	3	577	5,894
August ...	577	180	133	24	28	14	558	8,793
September ...	558	165	106	23	11	8	575	7,332
October ...	575	129	95	20	21	4	564	5,877
November ...	564	166	94	19	22	10	585	6,288
December ...	585	199	132	25	32	13	582	7,363
Total for year	—	2,042	1,405	254	275	91	—	79,961

**Table 21.**  
**Visits paid by district nurses in each of the past five years.**

Year	First visits.	Total visits
1959	2,042	79,961
1958	2,011	80,729
1957	2,146	81,980
1956	2,178	74,562
1955	2,189	63,522

**Table 22.**  
**Conditions dealt with by District Nurses during the year.**

	Number of cases	Number of visits or attendances at clinic
Heart disease ... ..	199	7,226
Cancer ... ..	101	5,008
Cerebral vascular disease..	161	6,942
Blood diseases ... ..	237	2,811
Diabetes ... ..	68	15,601
Tuberculosis ... ..	96	9,486
Other chest diseases ... ..	426	5,798
Other infectious diseases...	91	721
Post operative cases ... ..	147	3,499
Fractures ... ..	16	311
Varicose ulcer of leg ... ..	40	2,206
X-ray preparation ... ..	117	246
Local infection ... ..	149	1,628
Constipation ... ..	92	165
Complications of pregnancy ... ..	64	677
All other conditions ... ..	603	17,636
Total ... ..	2,607	79,961

**Table 23.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease and complications of pregnancy  
visited during the year by district nurses.**

	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	75	891
Tuberculosis ... ..	96	8,513
Influenza ... ..	31	325
Scarlet Fever... ..	1	5
Tonsillitis ... ..	53	345
Erysipelas ... ..	3	26
Measles ... ..	4	25
Perineal Abscess ... ..	1	15
Miscarriage and Abortion ... ..	8	75
Post-partum Haemorrhage ... ..	1	5
Caesarean Section ... ..	1	9
Mastitis ... ..	8	82
Anaemia ... ..	35	389
Post Natal Haemorrhage ... ..	2	7
Uterine Haemorrhage ... ..	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	6	85
Total ... ..	326	10,802

## V. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

At the end of the year the ambulance fleet consisted of five short-wheel-based Bedford ambulances, one long-wheel-based Bedford ambulance and four seven-seater Bedford sitting-case vehicles.

The number of staff employed remained unchanged at twenty-eight, including three telephonists.

The total mileage covered by the ambulances continues to rise and reached a new record total of 144,588 miles, but a new system of organisation of journeys whereby vehicles are not required to return to the depot so frequently has reduced the total number of journeys appreciably.

Nineteen journeys involving 126 miles were made for Lancashire County Council and twenty journeys involving 583 miles for other authorities.

Under the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1957, ambulance services can now be made available for other than National Health Service purposes at an appropriate fee and during 1959 one such journey was undertaken involving 48 miles.

Table 24 sets out the figures of the work done by the ambulance service from 1950 onwards.



**Table 24.**  
**Ambulance Service—Record of journeys made and mileage covered.**

	BOROUGH									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January										
Mileage	7,661	8,944	8,620	10,327	11,029	12,535	12,376	11,520	10,737	12,210
Journeys	1,622	1,922	1,970	2,365	2,791	3,198	3,015	2,953	2,921	3,452
February										
Mileage	6,848	7,898	9,065	9,188	10,349	10,688	11,763	10,767	10,541	11,466
Journeys	1,603	1,719	1,910	2,283	2,688	2,743	2,831	2,724	2,694	2,900
March										
Mileage	8,095	8,484	8,820	9,994	11,092	11,925	12,149	10,568	11,040	11,381
Journeys	1,904	1,899	1,811	2,492	2,697	2,928	3,035	2,978	2,812	2,109
April										
Mileage	7,627	9,359	8,614	9,342	10,272	11,110	11,138	10,812	10,498	10,670
Journeys	1,638	1,958	1,605	2,293	2,474	2,619	2,811	2,803	2,581	1,420
May										
Mileage	7,686	8,297	9,007	9,341	11,087	11,807	10,640	11,903	10,692	11,883
Journeys	1,791	1,887	1,856	2,337	2,932	2,805	2,734	2,948	2,689	1,457
June										
Mileage	8,061	9,060	9,171	10,048	11,486	11,403	10,320	11,004	11,854	13,282
Journeys	1,731	1,946	1,802	2,543	2,757	2,923	2,717	2,643	2,891	1,470
July										
Mileage	8,461	8,988	9,598	9,717	11,792	11,987	10,975	11,576	11,280	11,878
Journeys	1,958	1,774	1,819	2,438	2,581	2,589	2,433	2,755	2,702	1,461
August										
Mileage	7,765	9,157	9,250	10,325	11,627	12,114	11,103	10,487	11,333	11,396
Journeys	1,676	1,625	1,836	2,431	2,789	2,760	2,683	2,534	2,691	1,327
September										
Mileage	7,994	9,394	8,764	10,375	11,080	12,440	10,351	11,516	11,978	13,147
Journeys	1,498	1,654	1,854	2,471	2,787	2,852	2,679	2,787	3,104	1,529
October										
Mileage	8,917	9,059	10,129	11,165	11,471	11,576	12,269	11,420	12,165	12,565
Journeys	1,615	1,796	2,323	2,687	2,574	2,704	3,195	2,675	3,219	1,378
November										
Mileage	8,427	7,659	9,401	10,873	13,153	10,442	12,603	11,012	10,455	12,260
Journeys	1,877	1,784	2,367	2,738	2,963	2,661	2,986	2,775	2,707	1,377
December										
Mileage	8,401	8,561	9,751	10,957	12,460	10,914	11,253	10,216	10,555	12,450
Journeys	1,781	1,914	2,630	2,714	3,165	2,738	2,698	2,704	2,803	1,376
<b>Total Mileage</b>	<b>95,943</b>	<b>104,860</b>	<b>110,190</b>	<b>121,652</b>	<b>136,898</b>	<b>138,941</b>	<b>136,940</b>	<b>132,801</b>	<b>133,128</b>	<b>144,588</b>
<b>    Journeys</b>	<b>20,694</b>	<b>21,948</b>	<b>23,783</b>	<b>29,792</b>	<b>33,198</b>	<b>33,520</b>	<b>33,817</b>	<b>33,279</b>	<b>33,814</b>	<b>21,256</b>

## VI. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

The general arrangements for prevention, care, and after-care in relation to tuberculosis are given on page 68.

### 2. Convalescent Treatment, 1959.

During the year 39 patients were referred for convalescence. Twenty-seven of these went to convalescent homes in various parts of the North, 20 women, six men, and one child; the remaining 12 applications were cancelled for various reasons. Of those who went only one young adult and the child were convalescents in the true sense of the word, that is, recovering from an illness. Fifteen of the women and three of the men were over 60 years of age. Nine of the patients were physically handicapped to such an extent that they would not otherwise have been able to get away. The majority of the remainder were suffering from chronic ill health or infirmity due to their age. Both the physically handicapped and the aged, most of them house-bound, benefited from the change of surroundings and the companionship, and the relatives who normally looked after them were enabled to have a fortnight free from responsibilities and cares.

The committee contributed substantially towards the cost of the convalescence in all but two of the cases, and one of these two was the child who started school soon after she was referred and she went to Parkinson House through the Preston School Children's Fund.

Patients were referred by general practitioners, health visitors, the probation officer, psychiatrist and councillors, but in every case the patient's own doctor was consulted.

### 3. Domiciliary Meals Service.

Persons suffering from illness or otherwise infirm continue to be able to receive a hot mid-day meal delivered to them in their home under the domiciliary meals service. Table 25 shows the scope of the service during 1959.

**Table 25.**  
**Invalids' and Infirm Persons' Meal Service.**

Number of persons receiving meals on 1.1.59	Number of new recipients during year	Number of persons ceasing to have meals during year	Number of persons remaining at 31.12.59	Total Number of meals served during year
149	224	210	163	16,232

#### 4. Night Attendant Service.

This service was continued during 1959 under the supervision of the Home Help Organiser. It is run on similar lines to the home help service and is designed to help relatives and friends of invalids who cannot be left on their own with safety.

During the year 48 cases were assisted and at the end of the year there were six night attendants employed.

#### 5. Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

General nursing equipment and apparatus are provided by the St. John Ambulance Association which has a well-stocked nursing equipment section available to everyone in the town.

This service has been supplemented directly by the Corporation in the provision of various items of equipment. Many elderly chronic sick patients are nursed at home by relatives with the help of the domiciliary nursing services. In certain cases, particularly where the patients are incontinent, the supply of linen available in the home has to be supplemented. In a few instances it has been found necessary to loan a single bed, usually to facilitate the nursing of a patient in a ground-floor room. The following equipment was loaned during the year :—

- 2 beds and mattresses.
- 30 sheets.
- 33 draw sheets.
- 12 pillow cases.
- 11 nightgowns.
- 6 night-shirts.
- 1 rubber sheet.
- 4 towels.

#### 6. Laundry Service.

From time to time circumstances arise whereby a patient ill at home is unable to arrange for laundering, either by relatives or neighbours or through a commercial laundry, of the bed and personal linen, and facilities are provided at the Corporation laundry for dealing with such linen. The need is small in extent and is most commonly met with in the case of elderly people living alone where linen has not only to be lent but also laundered.

#### 7. Health Education.

The following paragraphs give a detailed account of the media used for mass propaganda purposes which serves to supplement the more personal approach to community health education supplied by the department's professional staff in their routine duties.

An annual subscription is paid to the Central Council for Health Education, whose resources have been used extensively this year in poster campaigns and in making displays on a variety of health topics. The shop window at 48 Lancaster Road has proved invaluable for this purpose. Displays are also shown in the showcases at Saul Street, Cuttle Street and Tulketh Road, and when possible at the other welfare centres.

Displays undertaken this year dealt with the following subjects: "Home Safety," "Food Hygiene," "Immunisation," "Poliomyelitis Vaccination," "Smoking and Lung Cancer," "The Seven Rules of Health," "Influenza—Coughs and Colds," "The House Fly" (in conjunction with a national "Kill that Fly" campaign) and "Tuberculosis" (coinciding with a visit from the Manchester Regional Hospital Board Mass Miniature Radiography Unit at the end of the year).

Films shown at welfare centres included "Facts and Figures" (smoking and lung cancer), "The Terrible Twos and the Trusting Threes" (a study in child behaviour), "How to Catch a Cold" (colour cartoon), "Jenny Comes Home" (mothercraft). The films "Breast Feeding," "The Home Confinement" and "Nutrition in Pregnancy" were used to illustrate talks on mothercraft given weekly by the Supervisor of Midwives, both in the afternoon and evening. Two films dealing with the subject of foot health were used in connection with a talk given to the pupils of the Park School by the school doctor. The film "Facts and Figures" (smoking and lung cancer) was very useful during a series of talks to school children on the subject. Several films were also shown for local voluntary organisations.

An extensive poster and leaflet campaign on the subject of clean air was undertaken in November. This was directed in the main at the residents in the proposed Smoke Control Area No. 4. A local billposting firm arranged for posters to be displayed throughout the town. All premises in the proposed new area were circulated with leaflets and with details of a "Clean Air Exhibition" which was held at premises adjoining Walton's Parade clinic which is situated in the heart of the area. Subsequently a mobile exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation toured the area for a week.

"Polio strikes at the under 25's" was the message of another poster liberally distributed about the town.

## 8. Problem Families.

The co-ordinating committee continued its regular review of certain "problem families" during the year. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

Number of families on list for regular review at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of families removed from the list	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of families referred for less frequent review	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of families added during 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of families on list for regular review at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Of the six families removed from the list, three left the district, one was removed when the younger child was admitted into the care of the local authority and the older child to an institution for mental defectives, one was removed because the mother died and the family was then broken up—younger members going to the care of the local authority, and one because it was felt that it no longer needed supervision.

Of those families who were referred for less frequent consideration this was done because in three cases it was felt that they had made fairly reasonable progress and monthly discussion was no longer necessary. Three no longer existed as families because the children were in the care of the local authority—this breakdown in family life was expected to be only temporary and the families would be re-united. In the case of the seventh, all three children of this family were in the care of the local authority, but it was felt necessary to keep the mother under supervision.

The nine families added to the list were made up as follows :—

- (i) A large family of young children—with the father constantly unemployed due to illness, a somewhat unstable mother, frequent friction between husband and wife and high rent arrears with the threat of eviction.
- (ii), (iii) and (iv) Problems arising largely because of marital disharmony and failure of the father to provide for his family.
- (v) A family where the husband had left the wife with several children of pre-school and school age, who flitted from one lot of accommodation to another all equally unsuitable, and a mother of poor character who failed to face her responsibilities and neglected the children.
- (vi) A family who incurred a heavy mortgage and debts which they had no hope of meeting and who were eventually given the tenancy of a Corporation house.
- (vii) A family where the husband was committed to a long prison sentence and the wife, unstable herself, left to cope with five young children.
- (viii) A family where there was frequent trouble between husband and wife the husband failing to give adequate financial help and the wife unstable resulting in neglect of the children.
- (ix) A family of five young children living with their parents in an unsatisfactory dwelling with a high rent—the husband either in work and failing to hand over a large enough portion of his wage to meet the family needs or unemployed and the family living on national assistance.

In all nine families there was friction between husband and wife to a greater or lesser degree and in two instances the parents separated. Other factors together making up the families' difficulties were the father's inability to obtain work or remain in work, or his unsuitability for employment on medical grounds ; the low mental capacity of the mother and/or the father and their failure to use a limited income to the best purpose.

## 9. Physically Handicapped.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 461 visits to physically handicapped persons, providing a link between the patient in his/her own home and other statutory and voluntary services. Help was also given in the following ways :—

- (i) Two patients were provided with a tripod walking stick.
- (ii) Four patients were provided with crutches.
- (iii) One patient was provided with a Nelson bed frame.
- (iv) One patient was provided with a commode.
- (v) Nine patients were sent for convalescence.

Four patients who already had Aids on loan returned them during the year. Since the Loan Scheme came into being in 1956—22 Aids of one type or another have been loaned to patients.

In the course of their visiting the Health Visitors found patients in need of help in the home, and

Six patients were referred for District Nursing Care.

Six patients were referred for Domestic Help.

Three patients were referred for Meals-on-Wheels.

Four patients were referred to St. John's Ambulance Association for the loan of bed rests.

Four patients were referred to the Handicapped Persons Centre and one patient was provided with instruction in the home.

## 10. Cerebral Palsy.

Cerebral Palsy varies greatly in severity from one case to another, and many of the less afflicted cases are able to carry on their activity without help or supervision. Some of the more severe adult cases who are disabled and who may need help in various ways are registered in the welfare services section and many of the children affected are known through the school health service.

The cases known to the staff are recorded in the following table.

Ages	Cerebral palsy			Epilepsy		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
—5 ... ..	10	3	13	1	—	1
5+ ... ..	10	5	15	5	6	11
10+ ... ..	9	6	15	4	12	16
15+ ... ..	4	5	9	14	8	22
20+ ... ..	11	7	18	8	7	15
30+ ... ..	7	2	9	3	6	9
40+ ... ..	3	2	5	1	8	9
50+ ... ..	2	—	2	2	2	4
60+ ... ..	—	1	1	1	2	3
70+ ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total ...	56	32	88	39	52	91

Voluntary registration of any condition depends for its success on the apparent benefit to be obtained by the persons invited to co-operate. In the case of children of school age and under, registration is fairly complete, for not only are the cases ascertained at routine clinical examinations, but diagnosis, supervision and care are all available through the orthopaedic and paediatric clinic facilities and the special cerebral palsy unit at the Open Air School at which, twelve cases were in attendance at the end of the year. Since

the orthopaedic and paediatric consultants hold clinics at the school and are regularly in consultation the care of these cases, medical, social and educational, is fully co-ordinated.

In the case of adults a small number of cases of the more severe type have been registered through the welfare services section. Occupational therapy in the home is provided for cases whose spatial movements are severely restricted and one man is doing handicrafts at home, whilst two weekly day sessions are held at the social centre for persons suffering from crippling defects. Six men and two women were attending at the close of the year.

Close co-operation exists with the youth employment officer and the disablement rehabilitation officers of the Ministry of Labour, both as to training for industry and placement. Eleven men are employed in open industry, one in sheltered employment and three undertake casual work on their own account. Three women are engaged in open industry, and two are undertaking embroidery work on their own account.

Because of difficult home circumstances one man and one woman have been placed in special accommodation.

## 11. Epilepsy.

Epilepsy is another condition which varies considerably in severity from case to case. Records are kept in register form only of the more severe types in which some form of care or regular supervision is required. Eighty-five cases were on the register at the end of the year.

Of the 27 children of school age affected four are in special residential schools and five attend the Open Air School. Four also suffer from mental deficiency of such a degree as to bring them within the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Amongst the adult population epilepsy comes to notice as a rule only when assistance is sought to overcome some social need. There is a difficulty from time to time in getting residential accommodation as a matter of urgency though eventually cases have all been placed.

Three men are in epileptic colonies, and seven men also suffering from mental deficiency are in mental deficiency institutions. Six women are in colonies and six in mental deficiency institutions.

Contact is maintained with the Youth Employment Officer in respect of juvenile epileptics and advice given on the most suitable forms of employment.

Nine men and four women are employed in open industry. Two men are employed in a sheltered workshop and one woman does casual work. One man and two women attend the social centre for handicraft training.

Visitation, where it is not declined, is undertaken regularly by the district health visitor.

## VII. Domestic Help Service.

This service is supervised by a domestic help organiser and the staff consists of 75 part-time home helps. The aim of the service is to give help in the home where circumstances make it difficult or impossible for the family to carry on without assistance. Priority is given to maternity cases, elderly infirm and chronic sick, and cases of sudden incapacitating illness in the home.

Each month, on the average, 579 cases were assisted in this way. The amount of time given to each case varies from three to eight hours a day.

The provision offered by the domestic help service, with that of the night attendant service and the meals and laundry services, helps materially towards keeping the infirm at home and leaving beds in hospitals and institutions free for other more needy cases.

Each application for aid is investigated, an assessment of time required is made, the degree of priority determined and the charge to be paid fixed. The charge is at present 3s. 0d. per hour and reduced payments in accordance with a prescribed scale may be demanded.

Wherever possible, home helps are used to undertake cases best suited to their own ability and temperament.

**Table 27.**  
**Domestic Help Service.**

1959	Existing	New	Terminated	No. being assisted at the end of the month
January ... ..	580	33	18	595
February ... ..	595	19	28	586
March ... ..	586	28	30	584
April ... ..	584	20	44	560
May ... ..	560	21	12	569
June ... ..	569	21	23	567
July ... ..	567	33	20	580
August ... ..	580	14	19	575
September ... ..	575	25	21	579
October ... ..	579	24	15	588
November ... ..	588	26	36	578
December ... ..	578	22	13	587

## VIII. MENTAL HEALTH.

### 1. Administration.

There were no changes in the staff at the Occupation Centre.

A member of the staff at the Occupation Centre (Mrs. Henery), an Assistant Supervisor, completed a full-time course of training held at Manchester by the National Association for Mental Health in July, 1959, and obtained the Diploma.



Another Duly Authorised Officer/Mental Health Worker (Miss Prescott) was appointed in December, 1959, and will commence duty in January, 1960.

The Mental Health staff frequently attended Group Therapy sessions during the year which are held at Sharoe Green Hospital under the Consultant Psychiatrist. The out-patients' clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Hospital have been attended regularly during the year for case conferences.

The female Duly Authorised Officer/Mental Health Worker (Mrs. Broadbent) lectured on "The work of the Mental Welfare Officer and Community Care" to the students of the Health Visitors' Training Course held at Bolton.

## 2. Account of work undertaken in the community.

### Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Notifications were dealt with during the year as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Three Day Order ... ..	7	1
Fourteen Day Order... ..	52	62
Summary Reception Order ...	4	6
	—	—
	63	69
	—	—

Of the 122 cases admitted to hospital under the three and fourteen day orders, five males and four females were subsequently detained in hospital under Summary Reception Orders, 29 males and 35 females remained in hospital as Voluntary Patients, Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act and one male and four females remained in hospital as Temporary Patients, Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act. Three males remained in hospital on an Informal basis, Section 5 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

In addition to the above, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, 80 males and 102 females were admitted to hospital as Voluntary Patients, under Section 1 of the Act, and one male was admitted to hospital as a Temporary Patient under Section 5 of the Act.

As far as the department is aware five males and two females were admitted to hospital on an Informal basis, Section 5 of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

At the request of the Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals, 85 visits were made and reports given on home conditions and family histories.

During the year 42 males and 67 females discharged from hospital were supervised by the Mental Health staff by arrangement with the general practitioners and the patients ; also 50 males and 74 females were visited at the request of the consultant psychiatrist or the general practitioner, 1,296 visits being made for this purpose. Altogether 624 office interviews took place with patients and relatives in connection with mental illness.

### Personal Help Service.

With the idea of trying to reach and help those with mental illness at an early stage, the "personal help service" was continued during the year in conjunction with the consultant psychiatrist.

Anyone with worries or troubles is invited to come along to Saul Street on a Thursday afternoon and discuss them with one of the mental health workers.

Publicity in the form of posters and leaflets is used to bring the service to the notice of the public, and all the general practitioners have been circulated about it. During the year, 32 interviews have taken place.

The disposal of the cases seen was as follows :—

Advice given at interview	...	...	7
Advised to seek legal advice	...	...	7
Referred to general practitioner	...	...	8
Referred to welfare section	...	...	2
Referred to marriage guidance	...	...	1
Referred to Citizens' Advice Bureau			3
Referred to Health Visitors	...	...	2
Referred to Employment Exchange	...	...	1
Referred to Probation Officer	...	...	1
			—
			32
			—

Of those referred to their general practitioner, four were ultimately seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist at his out-patient clinic.

### Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

New cases to the extent of seven males and seven females were reported during the year.

The number of defectives on the authority's register at the end of the year was 503, as follows :—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Voluntary Supervision	...	18	29
Statutory Supervision	...	151	132
In hospitals	... ..	103	70
		—	—
		272	231
		—	—

### Domiciliary Care of Mental Defectives.

Altogether 392 visits of supervision were made by the mental health staff, and 214 office interviews took place in relation to mental defectives, whilst 83 investigations regarding home and social conditions were made and reports submitted to the medical superintendents of mental deficiency hospitals.

During the year temporary hospital care was arranged for 11 defectives to enable their parents to have a holiday or on account of sickness in the family, ten being admitted to hospital and one to a private home.

During the year three male defectives were admitted to hospital. Two male defectives are in special hospital accommodation provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, but still remain on the waiting list for institutional care.

### **Creche for Mentally Handicapped Children.**

The creche at 2 North Road, continues to provide a welcome rest for two afternoons per week for the mothers of mentally defective children who are unsuitable for the occupation centre.

The creche is open on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons each week between the hours of 1-30 p.m., and 4-0 p.m. and an average of six children have attended each session, transport being provided to and from home by the ambulance service.

Members of the Preston Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children staff the creche voluntarily. The mental health staff visit the creche regularly, and, in consultation with the honorary secretary of the society, decide on the suitability of children for admission.

It has been agreed that suitable children known to the society from No. 4 Health Division of the Lancashire County Council should be admitted to the creche and three such children are attending at present.

The parents of the children attending have expressed their appreciation of the services provided.

### **Youth Club.**

The Youth Club for the mentally handicapped continues to be held and in December of this year moved to new premises provided at the Social Centre for Handicapped Persons in Deepdale Road, where better facilities are provided for gardening, etc.

The premises are provided by this authority and the Preston Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children provide the equipment and staff. Games, dancing, music, woodwork, and painting of articles made is arranged for, and part of the grounds at the Social Centre provides gardening activities. The Youth Club is open on Friday of each week from 7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.

Members of the Occupation Centre staff have given their services to help in the organising and running of the Youth Club.

### **Occupation Centre.**

Three students from the Manchester course of training for occupation centre staff organised by the National Association for Mental Health have attended the occupation centre for practical training.

Table 28 sets out the number of cases under instruction at the centre during the year.

Transport to and from the centre is provided for all pupils who are unable to travel alone and a regular attendance rate has been maintained.

A physical education instructor continued to attend the centre for one session each week to give instruction to the senior boys. An average of fifteen boys attend these sessions and an improvement is to be seen in their general deportment and alertness. The boys enjoy the team games, cricket and football, under a male instructor.

The senior boys continue to attend the Saul Street Baths to have weekly swimming instruction. Transport is provided during the winter months. An average of ten boys attended each session. The instructor reports that all the boys have confidence in the water and are making considerable progress; one pupil has been successful in gaining his primary swimming certificate.

The centre was visited by Dr. Todd-White, Ministry of Health, on the 12th March, 1959; Mrs. Curzon, an inspector from the Ministry of Health on the 15th June, 1959, and by Dr. McHugh and Mr. Bland from Brockhall Hospital on the 9th October, 1959.

An "Open Night" was held on the 4th November, 1959, when a large number of parents, relatives and friends attended and saw an exhibition of the work done by the pupils and watched a display of Music and Movement given by the intermediate group.

The Annual Christmas Party was held on the 16th December, 1959, and was attended by the Mayor and members of the Health Committee.

A party of 24 children, a mixed group, accompanied by three members of the staff, were taken for a week's holiday to the National Association for Mental Health's holiday home, at Rhyl, at Easter. Transport was provided by the local authority and financial assistance was given in deserving cases. A most enjoyable time was had in glorious weather and the children benefitted from the change of environment and surroundings.

**Table 28.**  
**Pupils in attendance at the Occupation Centre during 1959.**

	No. of cases under instruction on 1.1.59				No. of new cases admitted during the year				No. discharged				No. on Register on 31.12.59			
	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Borough ...	17	10	4	5	1	2	1	—	4	—	2	2	9	9	8	6
County Council ...	4	10	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	7	3	3
	21	20	7	6	2	2	2	—	4	1	4	2	13	16	11	9

## IX. DOMICILIARY, MEDICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, DENTAL AND OPHTHALMIC SERVICES.

I am indebted to Mr. Webster, Clerk to the Preston Executive Council, for the following statement on the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and ophthalmic services administered by the Preston Executive Council :—

### “ General Medical Services.

The number of patients registered on doctors' lists at 31st March, 1960, was 118,467. Medical Services were provided by 73 practitioners, 48 of whom were resident in the Borough, and 67 of whom were also included in the Council's Obstetric list for the provision of Maternity Medical Services.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED :

Number of Patients receiving complete services	...	545
Number of Patients receiving ante natal services only		173
Number of Patients receiving post natal services only		11
Number of Patients in which doctor attended confinement		315

The total gross payments for General Medical Services for the year was £160,692 14s. 9d. including £5,060 9s. 3d. for Maternity Medical Services.

### Pharmaceutical Services.

On the 31st March, 1960, there were 48 chemists' establishments on the Council's Pharmaceutical List for the supply of medicines and appliances, and 15 contractors for the supply of appliances only. The Council's Rota Service Scheme providing for establishments in different parts of the town to be open for one hour each evening after the normal hour of closing, and one hour each Sunday, Local and Bank Holiday, continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

During the year 29 test prescriptions were taken, 28 of which were satisfactorily dispensed.

Payments made by the Council for the supply of medicines and appliances amounted to £217,812 10s. 10d., including £913 2s. 0d. for Rota Services.

Charges paid by patients towards this part of the Service amounted to £39,273 17s. 3d. 731,147 prescriptions were dispensed by Chemists during the year.

### General Dental Services.

At the end of the year there were 36 Dental Practitioners on the Council's Dental List. The total cost to the Council for the supply of dental appliances, extractions and conservative treatment was £148,664 6s. 7d. The charges paid by patients towards such treatment amounted to £34,024 9s. 11d.

### Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

At the 31st March, 1960, there were two Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners ; 20 firms of Ophthalmic Opticians and two firms of Dispensing Opticians on the Council's Ophthalmic List. 24,293 applications for glasses were received during the year, as compared with 22,279 the previous year. Of the number of sight tests provided 18,992 cases were supplied with glasses under the Health Service. Applications for replacement or repair of glasses totalled 1,092 of which 880 were approved.

The total cost to the Council for this branch of the Service was :

	£	s.	d.
Sight Test ... ..	19,525	17	0
Supply and Repair of glasses ...	£48,538	12	11
Less Paid by patient ... ..	22,799	11	2
	<hr/>		
	25,739	1	9
	<hr/>		
	£45,264	18	9
	<hr/>		

## X. PATHOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICE.

There has been close co-operation with the Group Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory in the investigation into outbreaks of infectious disease and general epidemiological problems. A record of the work done on behalf of the department is given in the table below :—

<i>Number of Specimens examined</i>	<i>Public Health Department</i>	<i>V.D. Department</i>
Bacteriology ... ..	188	—
Chemistry ... ..	8	—
Inoculations ... ..	—	—
Serology ... ..	—	197
Haematology ... ..	993	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of specimens examined	1,189	197
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## XI. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

### Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Action necessitating the removal of one person in need of care and attention was taken during the course of the year.

## Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

A dry warm sunny year does not necessarily imply a disease free year, and in 1959 specific illness showed certain trends, some anticipated, transcending short term meteorological changes.

Preventive immunological measures played their active part so that small-pox, diphtheria and, thankfully, acute poliomyelitis, remained absent from the town, whilst whooping cough incidence continued low despite a less satisfactory immunity picture in the first quinquennium of life. The fact that fewer young children were brought for whooping cough immunisation is probably related to the effort put out on poliomyelitis vaccination and is an explanation rather than an excuse for the indifferent showing this year. It is certain that with the immunising material presently available a mass immunity rate of 50% amongst the under fives is not enough to keep whooping cough out of the community.

Scarlet fever continued a gentle upward trend from its nadir of 1957 and the epidemic of measles carried forward from the autumn of 1958 well into the spring of 1959. There was an unexplained sharp rise in pneumonia incidence and for the first time in seven years pulmonary tuberculosis showed a slight rise in notifications though this was a reflex of more intensive search because of a mass radiography survey in the second half of the year rather than of a higher incidence of tuberculosis.

Dysentery, generally mild in character, but irritating in its extent was very evident towards the latter part of the year and infective hepatitis, a disease which, because we are so lamentably ignorant of its control, is largely ignored, existed in epidemic form and caused much loss of working hours and school time.

Detailed comment on the occurrence of the individual diseases and the measures of prevention taken, including immunisation, appear in the subsequent pages.

Table 29 gives the annual notifications over the past ten years.

**Table 29**  
**Number of notifications grouped according to year and disease.**

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	299	382	407	516	156	152	170	59	236	319
Measles ... ..	741	1157	1757	302	1531	759	1220	1142	828	1503
Whooping Cough ... ..	432	303	329	246	245	17	274	106	7	18
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ... ..	76	104	57	46	65	53	50	64	50	92
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	5	5	2	35	1	11	4	3	16	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	3	—	6	—	—	1	1	8	3	1
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Dysentery ... ..	265	147	86	258	376	189	351	79	71	336
Food Poisoning ... ..	31	36	31	353	48	51	36	24	21	31
Erysipelas ... ..	27	9	5	17	13	7	10	6	3	7
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ... ..	100	111	114	100	72	61	60	49	43	48
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ... ..	38	31	20	30	21	13	10	11	8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	15	17	8	33	38	43	50	39	39	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	2	5	—	3	2	5	5	8	4	8
Malaria ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22*	18	59	262

From 17.9.56 when the disease was made notifiable.

Table 30 gives the cases notified during the present year arranged according to disease and age at notification.

**Table 30.**  
**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)**  
**occurring during the year, showing age grouping, degree of**  
**hospitalisation and mortality.**

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED													TOTAL	Cases admitted to hospital	DEATHS
	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65 and over	Age unknown			
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	11	22	34	37	192	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	319	92	—
Measles ... ..	63	176	238	240	225	540	13	3	1	—	—	—	4	1503	2	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	4	1	2	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	5	2	3	—	—	4	1	2	6	9	29	26	5	92	14	79
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	3	—	—	—	32	27	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	7	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	11	29	46	20	19	86	13	17	32	9	16	6	32	336	5	—
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	3	2	4	2	1	2	5	2	2	6	1	1	31	5	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	—	2	—	2	11	128	66	16	18	9	8	1	1	262	2	—
	92	227	312	302	295	959	118	55	80	33	60	37	44	2614	151	80



### Smallpox.

Smallpox was again absent from the town and the port. Vaccination is not offered as a direct service from the public health staff, but is regularly carried out by some general practitioners so that about one third of infants are vaccinated in the first year of life. Table 31 sets out the extent of vaccination carried out in 1959.

**Table 31.**  
**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

	Under 1 Year.	1—4 Years.	5—14 Years	15 years or over.	Total
Number vaccinated ...	663	19	24	5	711
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	—	63	63
Total ... ..	663	19	24	68	774

### Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria has occurred in Preston since 1951. The arrangements for immunisation and reimmunisation have continued unchanged, Glaxo combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough vaccine being the elective antigen, though a number of practitioners use the triple antigen. As can be seen from Tables 32 and 33 the numbers treated in 1959 fell and in consequence there was some recession in the volume of community immunity. This is a feature that has been seen in many parts of the country. Unhappily diphtheria has also been seen in one or two places and the warning signs are there for those who choose to read. Fortunately diphtheria has not recurred so far in the North West, but there is no certain guarantee that the disease will remain out of Lancashire.

**Table 32.**  
**Number of children receiving a full primary course of diphtheria immunisation**

Annual Births	YEAR OF BIRTH														Total	
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		1959
1946	587															587
1947	299	878														1177
1948	121	369	1284	141												1915
1949	69	93	259	1130	131											1682
1950	61	27	77	120	885	83										1253
1951	141	55	30	39	189	893	116									1463
1952	31	188	85	50	72	168	834	99								1527
1953	9	41	152	27	30	57	150	692	122							1280
1954	3	11	33	166	95	64	86	225	929	178						1790
1955	2	3	9	13	123	84	40	77	179	824	199					1553
1956	78	5	6	7	20	118	83	40	53	116	818	211				1555
1957	13	89	6	4	6	13	71	57	27	45	113	796	195			1435
1958	3	14	92	5	3	8	14	110	101	58	79	139	900	199		1725
1959		1	12	97	3	8	5	18	79	87	28	48	121	688	192	1387
Total	1417	1774	2045	1799	1557	1496	1399	1318	1490	1308	1237	1194	1216	887	192	20329

YEAR DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION COMPLETED

**Table 33.**  
**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION INDEX**  
**31st December, 1959.**

Age on 31.12.59 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955-1958	5—9 1950-1954	10—14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1955-59.	192	4,328	5,915	5,591	16,026
B. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1954 or earlier.	—	—	1,911	4,754	6,665
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	1,830	6,870	16,900		25,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	10.49	62.99	68.08		62.60

### Measles.

The epidemic that started in the fourth quarter of last year continued in full vigour through the first quarter of 1959 when another 1,386 cases were notified. For the whole of 1959, 1,503 cases were notified. As usual practically the whole weight of the epidemic fell on the children in the first decade of life. Fortunately no death from the disease occurred.

### Whooping Cough.

Close attention was again given to the occurrence of whooping cough and every case notified was visited by one of the medical staff. The general practitioners continued to co-operate actively by bringing to notice any doubtful case. The taking of pernasal swabs was instituted as a routine procedure and yielded only one positive result from the eighteen cases occurring during the year. Though it makes little difference to the treatment and general care of the patient the precise diagnosis of whooping cough is difficult and it is doubtful to what extent the eighteen cases considered to be whooping cough on clinical grounds were in fact caused by *bordetella pertussis*. A carrier condition is not associated with pertussis and the almost complete failure to discover the organism could suggest that the diagnosis was in doubt. The chances of recovering the organism from the naso pharynx after the first week of illness is however slight, and it could be more effectively argued that negative findings were the result of taking swabs late in the illness or after the introduction of anti biotic treatment.

Of the 18 cases occurring, eight came in the last days of September from a family of itinerants passing through the town by caravan. A positive per nasal swab finding was got from one of these cases.

Though as much drive as ever was expended, the amount of immunisation carried out in 1959 was disappointing and as will be seen from the histogram on page 57 the level of immunity among children under five years fell somewhat to just over 50% of the group population. By the end of the year some thirty-nine months had passed since the peak of the last epidemic and in the intervening period little or no immunity has been naturally acquired. It is fairly certain that the level of immunity existing in the under five years population is insufficient to withstand completely a further epidemic, though the children who have been immunised will have a much better chance of escaping the disease.

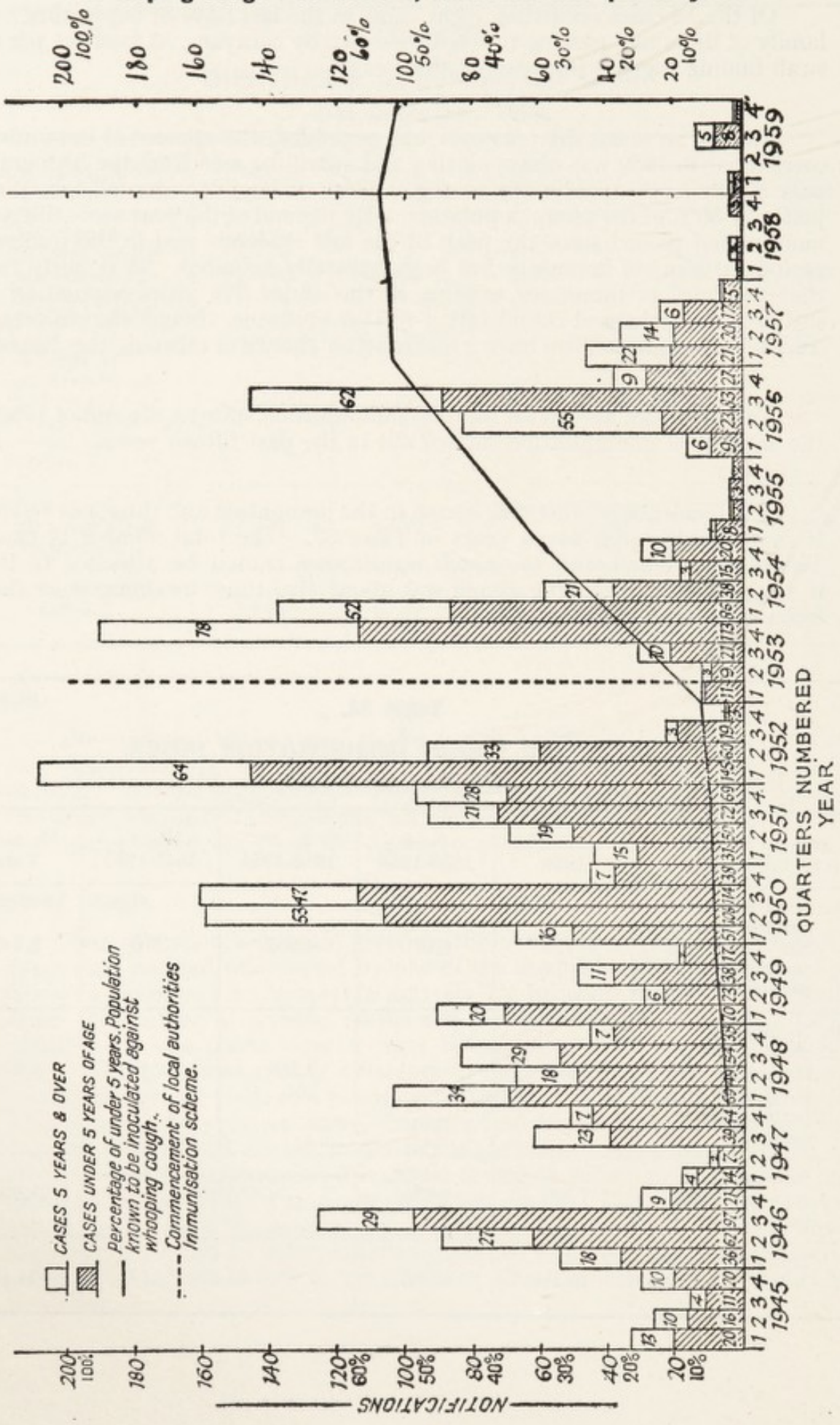
Tables 34, 35, and 36 set out the immunisation state at the end of 1959, and the amount of immunisation carried out in the past fifteen years.

The incidence of whooping cough in the immunised and those not so treated is shown on the past seven years in Table 37. The total number of cases, as last years, is small, and too much significance cannot be attached to it, but it suggests that whooping cough was about five times as common in the un-immunised as in the immunised.

**Table 34.**  
**WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION INDEX**  
**31st December, 1959.**

Age on 31.12.59 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955-1958	5—9 1950-1954	10—14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1955-59.	192	4,181	4,067	305	8,745
B. Number of children whose last course was completed in the period 1954 or earlier.	—	—	1,169	515	1,684
C. Estimated mid-year child population.	1,830	6,870	16,900		25,600
Immunity Index 100 A/C.	10.49	60.86	25.87		34.16

### Whooping Cough Notifications, subdivided into quarter years



**Table 35.**  
**Whooping Cough Immunisation.**  
 Number of Children receiving a full primary course of immunisation.

YEAR WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION COMPLETED	YEAR OF BIRTH																			Total
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959					
Annual Births	2380	2574	2219	2170	2101	1962	1960	1914	1823	1843	1933	1864	1959	1964						
1946	2	1													3					
1947	73	77	10												160					
1948	19	35	46	4											104					
1949	5	20	76	66	13										180					
1950	4	5	16	27	54	15									121					
1951	1		3	21	53	87	22								187					
1952		3	8	8	17	62	101	45							244					
1953	3	1	11	32	66	121	193	750	131						1308					
1954	2	4	11	28	33	48	85	172	813	173					1369					
1955		2	1	7	61	32	31	47	126	773	187				1267					
1956	1	1		8	29	69	52	42	53	112	807	210			1384					
1957				1	3	11	43	40	22	44	110	782	192		1248					
1958			1	1		6	17	72	88	56	74	136	890	200	1541					
1959				2		8	4	10	82	78	25	45	119	685	1250					
Total	110	149	183	205	329	459	548	1178	1315	1236	1203	1173	1201	885	192	10366				

**Table 36.**  
**Whooping Cough — Re-Inforcement Injections**

Year of Injection	YEAR OF BIRTH													Total	
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		1956
1955	—	14	2	—	2	5	85	131	1	—	—	—	—	—	240
1956	1	2	4	2	2	3	10	132	159	9	1	—	—	—	325
1957	—	—	—	9	3	2	3	9	150	318	6	3	—	—	503
1958	—	—	—	1	5	2	2	11	16	408	465	5	2	—	917
1959	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	11	16	30	347	382	4	3	807

**Table 37.**  
**Whooping Cough Incidence in Association with Immunisation.**

Year	0—4 Years						5+ Years	
	Popula- tion	No. Immu- nised	Total Cases				Total Cases	
			Unim- munised	Group Attack Rate per 100	Immu- nised	Group Attack Rate per 100	Unim- munised	Immu- nised
1953	9,400	1,730	148	1.9	3	0.17	95	0
1954	9,200	2,818	153	2.4	7	0.25	85	0
1955	8,900	3,649	10	0.2	5	0.14	2	0
1956	8,800	4,441	126	2.9	16	0.36	124	8
1957	8,700	4,535	55	1.3	8	0.17	38	5
1958	8,700	4,679	3	0.07	2	0.04	2	0
1959	8,700	4,373	9	0.21	2	0.04	6	1

### Poliomyelitis.

For the first time in fourteen years the town was free from poliomyelitis. It seems likely that the extensive national campaign of vaccination will have played its part in achieving this desirable situation.

Vaccination has been carried out relentlessly and results of the onerous campaign ceaselessly waged are seen from the figures given in Tables 38, 39, and 40. The introduction of the third dose threw a tremendous strain on the staff, but by the end of the year most of the people entitled to a third injection seven months after their second injection had received their latest dose.

Table 38 shows the number of persons of different age groups vaccinated against poliomyelitis since 1956.

**Table 38.**  
**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**  
**Numbers in the different groups who have received two injections, in year.**

Year of Completion of Vaccination	Children up to 15 years of age	15—25 Age Group	Expectant Mothers	Other Special Groups
1956 ... ..	347	—	—	—
1957 ... ..	2,345	—	—	—
1958 ... ..	9,254	2,432	406	417
1959 ... ..	10,598	7,533	868	101
Total ...	22,544	9,955	1,274	518



**Table 39.**  
**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**  
**Children given two injections — numbers according to years of birth.**

Year of Completion of Vaccination	YEAR OF BIRTH														Total up to 15 years of age			
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		1957	1958	1959
1956	—	—	—	—	29	25	37	43	65	66	49	33	—	—	—	—	—	347
1957	—	—	3	3	432	341	361	303	198	186	200	172	145	1	—	—	—	2,345
1958	656	825	804	849	392	401	388	405	424	468	475	528	687	881	882	189	—	9,254
1959	600	662	676	966	1127	926	846	839	793	734	717	497	360	401	494	1019	203	11,860
Total No. Vaccinated	1256	1487	1483	1818	1980	1693	1632	1590	1480	1454	1441	1230	1192	1283	1376	1208	203	23,806
Estimated Population	1510	1625	1560	1900	2054	1775	1734	1680	1570	1570	1532	1721	1716	1731	1816	1806	832*	28,133
Percentage of Population Vaccinated	83.2	91.5	95.1	95.7	96.4	95.4	94.1	94.6	94.3	92.6	94.1	71.5	69.5	74.1	75.8	66.9	22.4	84.6

\* Estimated population of children over 6 months of age.

**Table 40.**  
**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1959**  
**Third Injections**

	Hosp.	15-25	DRS	AMB	Ex.M	YEAR OF BIRTH													Total					
						1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		1956	1957	1958		
1958		1	7		1			8	2	25	23	33	42	53	46	36	33	5	4					319
1959	335	3474	48	51	368	614	757	769	878	1005	952	908	912	827	863	851	812	877	919	941	427			17,588
Total	335	3475	55	51	369	614	757	777	880	1030	975	941	954	880	909	887	845	882	923	941	427			17,907

**Meningococcal Infection.**

One child who was notified as suffering from meningitis died in hospital.

**Enteric Fever.**

Paratyphoid fever was diagnosed in one infant who made a satisfactory recovery.

**Dysentery.**

Dysentery continued to be endemic in the town. Single cases or family involvement occurred scattered throughout the town during the first three-quarters of the year, and an outbreak occurred associated with a primary school in one of the new housing estates in February. When the first case came to light investigations showed that other children attending the same school had had symptoms in the preceding three weeks. Seventeen children from this school were ascertained to be affected and 18 family contacts gave a history of symptoms. *Shigella sonnei* was isolated from 20 cases and from five symptomless contacts. All age groups in the school concerned were affected, but no teaching or school meals staff were involved. The disease was mild in character and lasted normally only one to two days.

There was a sharp upsurge of cases in the last quarter when 208 were notified, 55 of these occurring during a brisk outbreak in Hartington Road Day Nursery. Practically all the cases were mild in character and many showed only loose stools for one day, whilst positive stools were obtained from family contacts who denied the existence of symptomology. A total of 336 cases were notified during the year.

**Food Poisoning.**

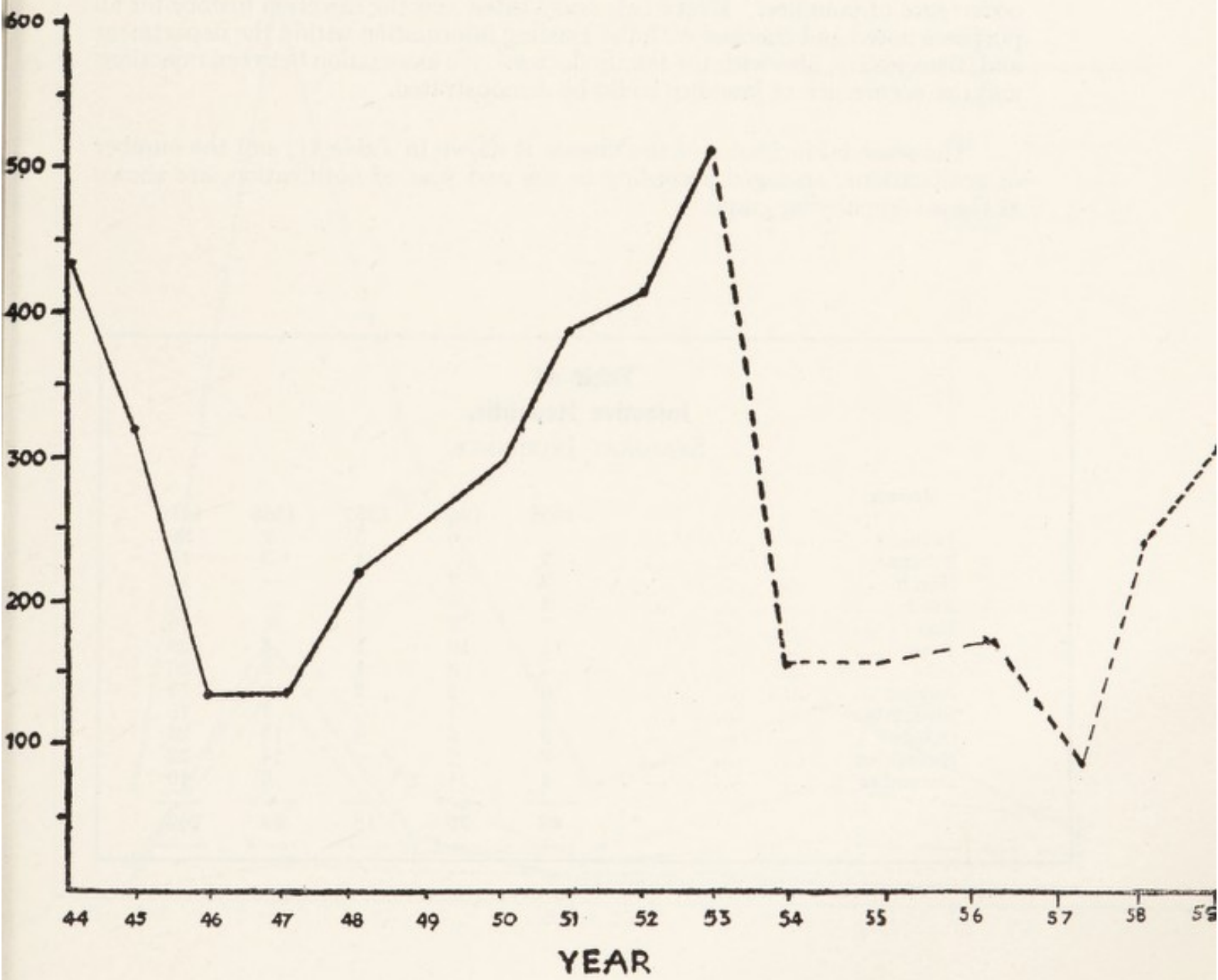
One outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a factory canteen when 20 persons were involved from a total of 67 persons at risk. +*Clostridium Welchi* appeared to be the associated organism.

Another 11 cases were notified during the year, these occurring as sporadic individual or two person incidents.

**Scarlet Fever.**

The upward trend in incidence of scarlet fever to which attention was drawn last year continued in 1959, when 319 cases were notified. The disease continues to be mild in character and no death was ascribed to it. 29% of the notified cases were treated in hospital and it would appear as though the habit of sending scarlet fever cases to hospital as a routine procedure is gradually being broken.

## INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER, 1944-59



### Infective Hepatitis.

Last year it was reported that Infective Hepatitis had begun to appear again in epidemic form during the second half of 1958. The epidemic continued throughout 1959, and 262 cases were notified. The cases were scattered throughout the town and the illness varied considerably in severity between individuals. The main incidence of the disease fell in the 4-15 years age range in which 200 cases occurred. Only 13 cases occurred below school age.

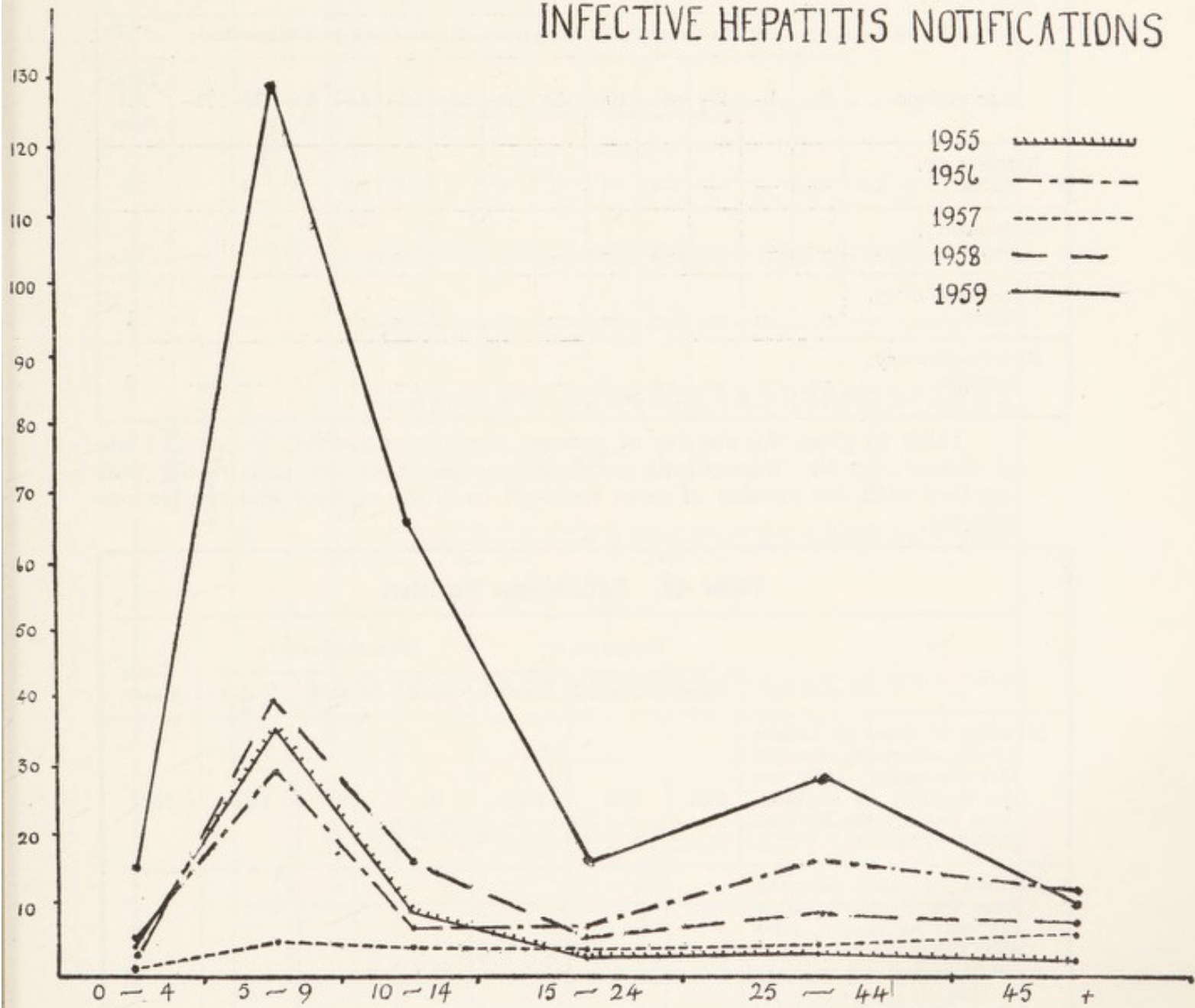
An extensive investigation was carried out by Dr. Purdom to determine whether there was any association between the giving of injections and the occurrence of jaundice. Every case was visited and the injection history for all purposes noted and checked with the existing information within the department and, if necessary, also with the family doctor. No association between injections and the occurrence of jaundice could be demonstrated.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Table 41, and the number of notifications, arranged according to age and year of notification, are shown in the accompanying graph.

**Table 41.**  
**Infective Hepatitis.**  
SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Month	Year				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January	—	6	5	2	35
February	2	—	1	3	18
March	2	7	1	—	16
April	5	8	2	—	26
May	7	7	1	1	30
June	11	10	1	4	20
July	—	3	1	8	26
August	5	3	2	10	15
September	8	7	—	7	18
October	4	9	4	13	26
November	3	9	—	14	22
December	1	1	—	6	10
	<u>48</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>262</u>

## INFECTIVE HEPATITIS NOTIFICATIONS



**Tuberculosis.**

Formal notification of a diagnosis of tuberculosis was received in respect of 51 persons, a similar total to that of last year. Table 42 shows the site affected together with the age group of those involved.

Age periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATION													Total All Ages
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory, Males ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	2	5	9	4	4	1	36
Respiratory, Females ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	2	1	—	—	12
Non-Respiratory, Males ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory, Females ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2

Table 43 gives the number of persons, classified according to sex and site of disease, on the tuberculosis notification register at the end of the year together with the number of cases removed from the register and the reasons therefor.

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total Cases
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st December, 1959, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	382	260	642	50	69	119	761
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Recovery from the disease... ..	5	11	16	2	2	4	20
3. Deaths (all causes) ... ..	7	3	10	1	—	1	11
4. Outward Transfers ... ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	5
5. Otherwise (Lost sight of, etc.) ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2

**Table 44.**  
**Tuberculosis.**

Population	Year	No. of cases notified		Rates per 1,000 population		No. of Deaths		Rates per 1,000 population	
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
126100	1930	150	97	1.19	.77	100	25	.79	.20
120100	1931	133	84	1.12	.71	82	21	.69	.18
118500	1932	116	65	.98	.55	89	21	.75	.18
117800	1933	96	67	.81	.57	89	10	.76	.08
117490	1934	133	48	1.13	.41	85	14	.72	.12
116200	1935	96	44	.83	.38	70	12	.60	.10
115200	1936	131	44	1.14	.38	68	12	.59	.10
113600	1937	121	49	1.07	.43	77	19	.68	.17
113600	1938	103	44	.91	.39	69	19	.61	.17
112800	1939	95	27	.84	.24	73	15	.65	.13
108500	1940	104	47	.96	.43	63	8	.58	.07
111490	1941	110	43	.99	.39	68	22	.61	.20
110000	1942	133	46	1.21	.42	79	12	.72	.11
109100	1943	138	39	1.26	.36	74	18	.68	.16
108190	1944	129	38	1.19	.35	56	10	.52	.09
108480	1945	114	39	1.05	.36	54	21	.50	.19
114070	1946	134	21	1.17	.18	52	12	.46	.10
116520	1947	103	17	.90	.15	59	5	.51	.04
118130	1948	104	23	.88	.19	66	10	.56	.08
119500	1949	107	22	.90	.18	48	9	.40	.08
120300	1950	86	29	.71	.24	35	7	.29	.06
118100	1951	97	27	.82	.23	41	5	.35	.04
119200	1952	103	19	.86	.16	27	1	.23	.01
118900	1953	82	29	.69	.24	26	1	.22	.01
118400	1954	79	19	.67	.16	22	1	.19	.01
117400	1955	61	13	.52	.11	19	—	.16	—
117200	1956	60	10	.51	.08	11	1	.09	.01
116200	1957	49	11	.42	.09	13	—	.11	—
115100	1958	43	8	.37	.07	11	1	.09	.01
114200	1959	48	3	.42	.03	5	1	.04	.01



Table 44 shows the notification and death rates for respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis since 1930.

### **Prevention of illness, care and after-care as applied to tuberculosis.**

Dr. Griffel has kindly contributed the following note :—

“ The steady decline in the number of both notifications and deaths is an encouraging result of the continuous use of all measures for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. The remaining problem is to discover the nests of infection which no doubt exist in the homes, factories and offices and which are still a constant source of new cases. Until all these unknown sources of infection are brought under control the work is not completed.

The major source of morbidity and mortality due to chest diseases other than tuberculosis are still bronchitis, asthma, emphysema and in an increasing number, of cancer of the lung. The provisions for dealing with the preventive and curative aspects of respiratory disease are being extended, and the major problem of air pollution is being fortunately dealt with in this borough by the energetic and persistent measures taken by the health authorities. It will be perhaps of interest to note that the Chest Clinic is dealing with many more patients suffering from the above complaints, and that an increasing number of the available beds for hospital treatment is being diverted to this purpose as the pressure which existed by patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreases.”

The search for infected contacts of new cases was continued during the year, whilst B.C.G. vaccination was again actively offered to children in the 13 year age range.

### **Prevention of illness.**

Active search amongst the contacts of known cases has been carried out at the chest clinics and 993 contacts were examined, of whom six were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis.

Tuberculin tests continued to be performed at toddlers' clinics, using the Heaf test. Out of 680 tests carried out during the year three were positive. In one instance the child had already had B.C.G. vaccination and in the other two radiological and clinical examinations failed to reveal any active disease.

Of the total visits carried out by health visitors during the year 4 per cent were in respect of tuberculous households. There were 51 first visits on notification of a case of tuberculosis and 1,079 follow-up visits. Most of this work is done by one health visitor appointed for the purpose, but all the health visitors have to undertake it from time to time, and where there are young children in addition to tuberculous patients in the household, the health visitor for the district supplements the advice given by the tuberculosis visitor.

A health visitor attends at the chest clinic with the chest physicians and 162 attendances were made during the year.

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued during the year. Those vaccinated were 13-year-old school children and tuberculin negative contacts of cases of the disease.

Consents for vaccination were received for 1,083 school children of 13 years of age. This represents 57.4% of the estimated population of 1,885 and compares with 58.9% consenting in 1958. Altogether 820 children of this age group were vaccinated during the year.

Detailed figures for B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given in Table 45 below.

In addition to the vaccination carried out on 13-year-old school children, 83 tuberculin negative contacts of the disease were vaccinated by the chest physician.

**Table 45.**  
**B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children.**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. tuberculin tested ... ..	925	1,037	1,039	982	1,071	1,033
No. of tuberculin positives ... ..	249	253	286	269	245	190
Percentage positive reaction to total tuberculin tested ... ..	26.9	24.4	27.5	27.4	22.9	18.4
No. of tuberculin negatives ... ..	675	784	753	713	824	843
No. vaccinated ... ..	675	784	745	705	804	820
No. of vaccinated who were tuberculin negative at 12+ weeks after vaccination	4	184	3	7	83	49

### Care and After-Care.

The night sanatorium arrangements remained unchanged in 1959. At the beginning of the year all the chalets were occupied. Three patients were discharged during the year. Three chalets were vacant at the end of the year. The average length of stay was 232 days.

### Provision of Milk.

The provision of milk, either free or at reduced prices, to tuberculous patients continued throughout the year and 24 persons received such supplies.

### Nursing and Ancillary Equipment.

A full range of equipment for the domiciliary care of the tuberculous is available on loan or otherwise and has been drawn upon as required.

### Treatment of Scabies and Verminous Heads.

Ellen Street and Cuttle Street continue to be used as cleansing centres, mainly for the treatment of scabies and head louse infestation. Scabies is treated with benzyl benzoate emulsion.

Head louse infestation is treated as follows. First a general shampoo with green soft soap is given and the hair combed with a fine-toothed comb. The hair is rubbed dry and an emulsion containing D.D.T. and pyrethrins is applied. This is left on for 24 hours and is then washed off at home by the parent using a medicated shampoo. This loosens nits and the fine-toothed comb is used again to try to remove these. A week later the child has a further application of the D.D.T. emulsion at the centre which is again left on for 24 hours and then washed off with the medicated shampoo. The application of the emulsion and the washing with the shampoo continues weekly until the child and family contacts are considered clear of infestation.

Table 46 shows figures for the treatment given during 1959.

	ELLEN STREET				CUTTLE STREET			
	Scabies		Verminous Heads		Scabies		Verminous Heads	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Men ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women ... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Boys (under 14) ...	9	18	221	221	—	—	638	638
Girls (under 14) ...	3	6	1300	1300	—	—	1536	1536
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>2174</b>

### Venereal Disease.

The arrangements in relation to the control of venereal disease have remained unchanged during the year. Some 300 follow-up letters were sent out from the clinic at Preston Royal Infirmary and home visits were paid in 19 cases.

Though the incidence of syphilis in the area remains relatively steady, as will be seen from Table 47, gonorrhoea is showing a steady increase. No case of congenital syphilis in an infant occurred.

Routine enquiry continues to be made on all ships by the port health inspector and generally speaking seamen do not hesitate to enquire as to treatment.

Seamen seen at the clinic during the year numbered 44, as opposed to 60 in the previous year.

	1959	1958	1957
Gonorrhoea ...	105	90	62
Syphilis ... ..	15	16	25

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

### 1.—Water.

The Preston Corporation Water Undertaking on the 1st October, 1959, was incorporated within the newly constituted Preston and District Water Board and two of the last acts of the old Corporation Committee were the formal opening of the new Spade Mill No. 2 Reservoir at Longridge, with its additional capacity of 194,000,000 gallons and of the microstraining treatment works at Alston. This latter plant with its rotating drums covered by stainless steel fabric, containing 160,000 apertures per square inch, filters and removes algal growths and other organic and inorganic matter.

The storage capacity of this water undertaking is such that ample provision exists to cover normal dry weather conditions and with the removal of fine extraneous matter by the micro straining plant and the purification of the water by chlorination a high quality of water is being supplied to Preston residents.

### 2.—Public Swimming Baths.

The following information has been supplied by the Baths Superintendent :

All public swimming baths within the Borough are controlled by the Municipal Authority. They consist of :

#### THREE OPEN-AIR POOLS.

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Frequency of Water Change</i>
Moor Park ...	100 ft. × 50 ft.	109,400 gals.	3 hours
Haslam Park ...	100 ft. × 50 ft.	148,500 gals.	4 hours
Ribbleton Park ...	100 ft. × 50 ft.	148,500 gals.	4 hours.

The water in these pools is clarified by Pressure Filters air scoured for Back wash and sterilized by modern chlorination Plants maintaining a free chlorine content of from .75 to 1.0 p.p.m at the outlet.

#### ONE INDOOR ESTABLISHMENT COMPRISING TWO POOLS.

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Frequency of Water Change</i>
Saul Street :			
Large Pool ...	100 ft. × 42 ft.	140,000 gals.	4 hours
Small Pool ...	60 ft. × 30 ft.	56,000 gals.	4 hours

The large pool is converted to a dance and concert hall during the winter months.

The water in these pools is heated, and clarified by means of pressure filters with mechanical agitation for Back washing and sterilized by a modern Chlorination Plant maintaining a free Chlorine content of 1.0 p.p.m. at the outlet.

At all Swimming Pools water for the initial filling and make up water after Back washing is taken from the Town's Water Supply.

Sulphate of Alumina is added for filter flocculation and a p.H. Value of 7.6 to 8.0 maintained by the addition of Soda Ash.

Tests for free Chlorine and p.H. Value are taken twice daily and at all peak bathing periods. In addition to these manual tests there is at the indoor pool a 24 hour daily graph reading made by an automatic Chlorine Recorder.

At all pools readings of free and combined Chlorine, p.H., Water temperature, Number of Bathers, Date of Filter Back wash, State of Weather, are entered in a daily Log Book, also rate of filter turnover.

### 3.— General Sanitary Defects.

The following Table shows the work carried out under the Public Health and Housing Acts in relation to dwellinghouses during 1959 :

No. of premises dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259
Chimneys repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Downspouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Drains or sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Drains or sewers tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Drains or sewers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Food storage provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances abated (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Passages or yard surfaces flagged, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Premises disinfested or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Premises treated for rats or mice or rendered rodent proof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
W.C. accommodation provided, improved, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Windows repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Woodwork (general) repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other work done	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

A total of 422 informal notices and 157 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act during the year. The latter are itemised in Table 49.

Financial assistance was given under Section 47 of the Public Health Act in the converting of waste water closets to water closets at six dwelling houses.

**Table 49.**  
**Summary of Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936.**

<i>Section</i>								<i>Number served</i>
24	Repairs to Public Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
39	Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
45	Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
56	Yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
58	Dangerous structure	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
75	Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
89	Sanitary Accommodation at Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
92/3	Abatement notices (statutory nuisances)	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
								<hr/> 157 <hr/>

#### **4.— Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Three sites are occupied by accredited members of the Showmen's Guild.

Three renewals of application to station a van on private land in the borough were granted, one application being in respect of an occupant employed on public works schemes in the district.

Two additional caravans were licensed, both being attached to the applicant's place of business, one licence being granted for two short periods whilst the building of the occupant's house was being completed.

During the year it was necessary to remind a number of unauthorised caravan dwellers of the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and to request removal of the caravans from unsuitable sites.

#### **5.— Common Lodging Houses.**

There are now two common lodging houses in the borough, and 45 visits were paid to them by the Public Health Inspectors.

#### **6.— Places of Public Entertainment.**

There are eight cinemas in the area, five of the older cinemas having closed during the year and a modern one having been opened on the site of one closed in 1955 and ultimately demolished. A certificate of sanitary fitness was issued in respect of eight. There are one billiards hall and 23 dance halls in the borough. Two of the cinemas hold licences for stage plays and seven other premises are similarly licensed. Sixty-three visits were made to these places of public entertainment.

### 7.— Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades established in the borough include fat and tallow melters, tripe boilers, fell-monger, gut scraper, tanner and leather dressers, soap boilers and rag and bone dealers. Of these premises, the majority have been established since the inception of the Public Health Act, 1875, five only being required to make application for periodic renewal of their licence to carry on an offensive trade. Four applications were renewed and one was refused.

One new application to establish an offensive trade in the borough was refused.

### 8.— Disinfection and Disinfestation.

One hundred and seventy-eight van loads of furniture, in respect of 258 families, were removed from old property to new corporation houses. This involved HCN disinfestation in the majority of cases. 499 rooms were sprayed with insecticide to combat various infestations and five rooms were treated after the occurrence of infectious disease.

The service is maintained by a staff of four, and together with the necessary motor transport these men run a general transport pool for all sections of the Health Department.

### Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

### 9.— Factories.

**Table 50.**  
**Inspections.**

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices	No. of Prosecutions
Non-mechanical factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority... ..	91	37	2	—
Mechanical factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	673	155	33	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)...	31	13	2	—
Totals ... ..	795	205	37	—



**Table 51.**  
**Defects.**

Particulars and Section	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied	No. referred		No. of Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	4	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient ...	4	4	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	33	20	—	26	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>—</b>

**10.— Outworkers.**

**Table 52.**  
**(Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc. }	6	—	—	—	—	—

**11.— Rodent Control.**

During the year there were two rodent operators employed on pest extermination.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attended Lancashire County Consultative Committee and North West Lancashire Representative Committee Meetings as a representative of this Authority. These meetings are organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to promote co-operation on rodent control between adjacent authorities and the Ministry.

During the year two poison treatments were made in the town's sewers, a total of 1,786 manholes were poison baited in all. To facilitate this work men were loaned by the Borough Surveyor, supervision being carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

The work of the staff at premises in the Borough is summarised in the following table.

**Table 53.**  
**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses	(3) All other (including Business and Industrial)	(4) Total of (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	125	36,116	7,291	43,532	55
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1959 as a result of :					
(a) Notification ...	31	267	100	398	1
(b) Survey under the Act. ...	1	58	7	66	1
(c) Otherwise ( <i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	3	19	22	2
III. Total inspections carried out ...	236	1,402	567	2,205	2
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major ...	—	—	2	2	—
{ Minor ...	14	130	38	182	—
(b) Mice { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	12	51	30	93	—
V. Number of infested properties (in IV) treated by Local Authority ...	26	94	43	163	—
VI. Total treatments carried out ...	26	94	43	163	—
VII. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., proofing) ...	—	1	—	1	—
VIII. No of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act. ...	—	—	—	—	—

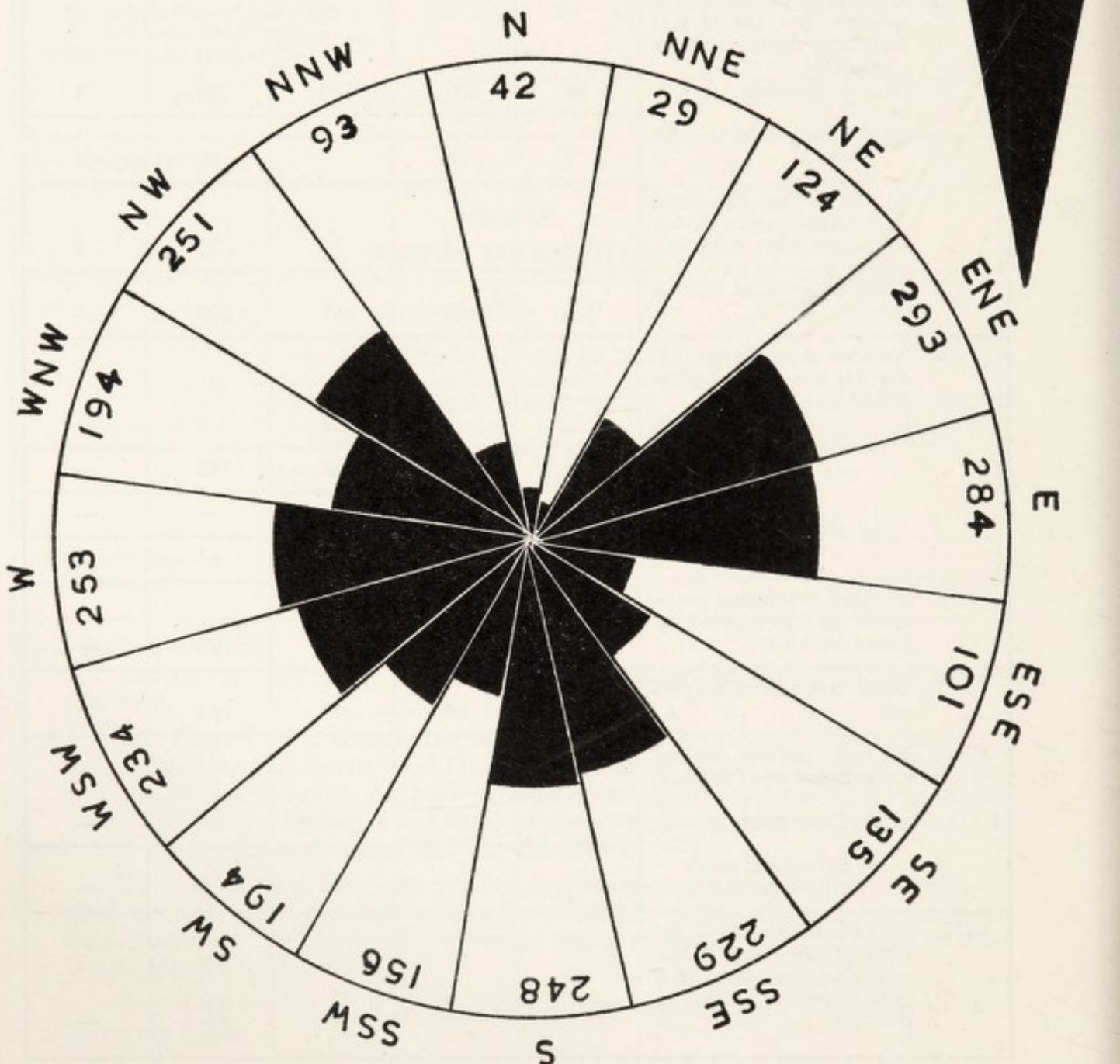
### 12.— Shops.

Shops Act work is carried out in conjunction with other duties concerning shop property. During the year three visits were made specifically in connection with the welfare provisions of the Shops Act.

### 13.— Atmospheric Pollution.

#### Wind Directions, 1951-59.

The following diagram shows the frequency of wind direction during the nine years 1951-1959 as recorded daily at the Moor Park Observatory.



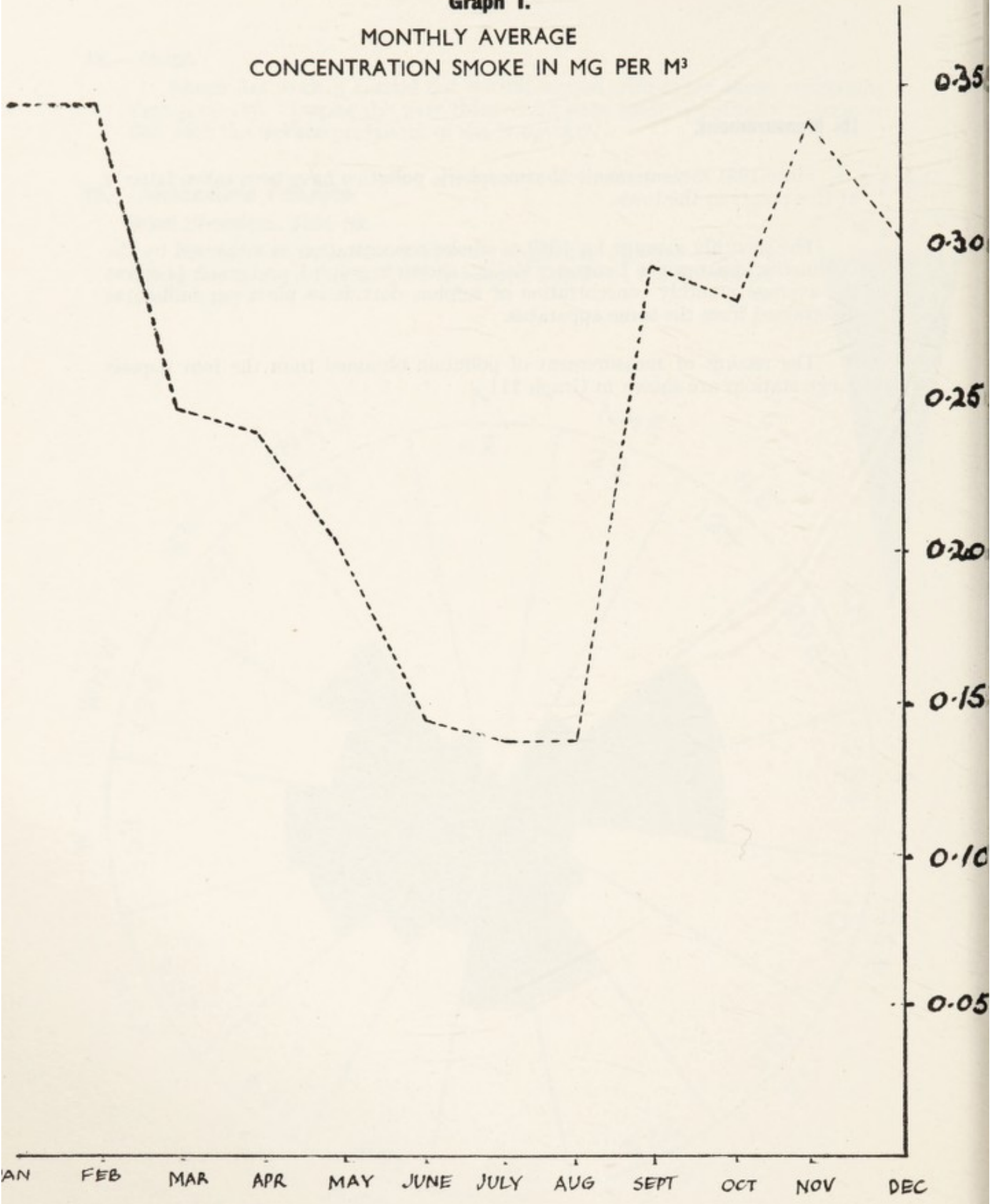
**Its Measurement.**

Since 1951 measurements of atmospheric pollution have been taken latterly at five points in the town.

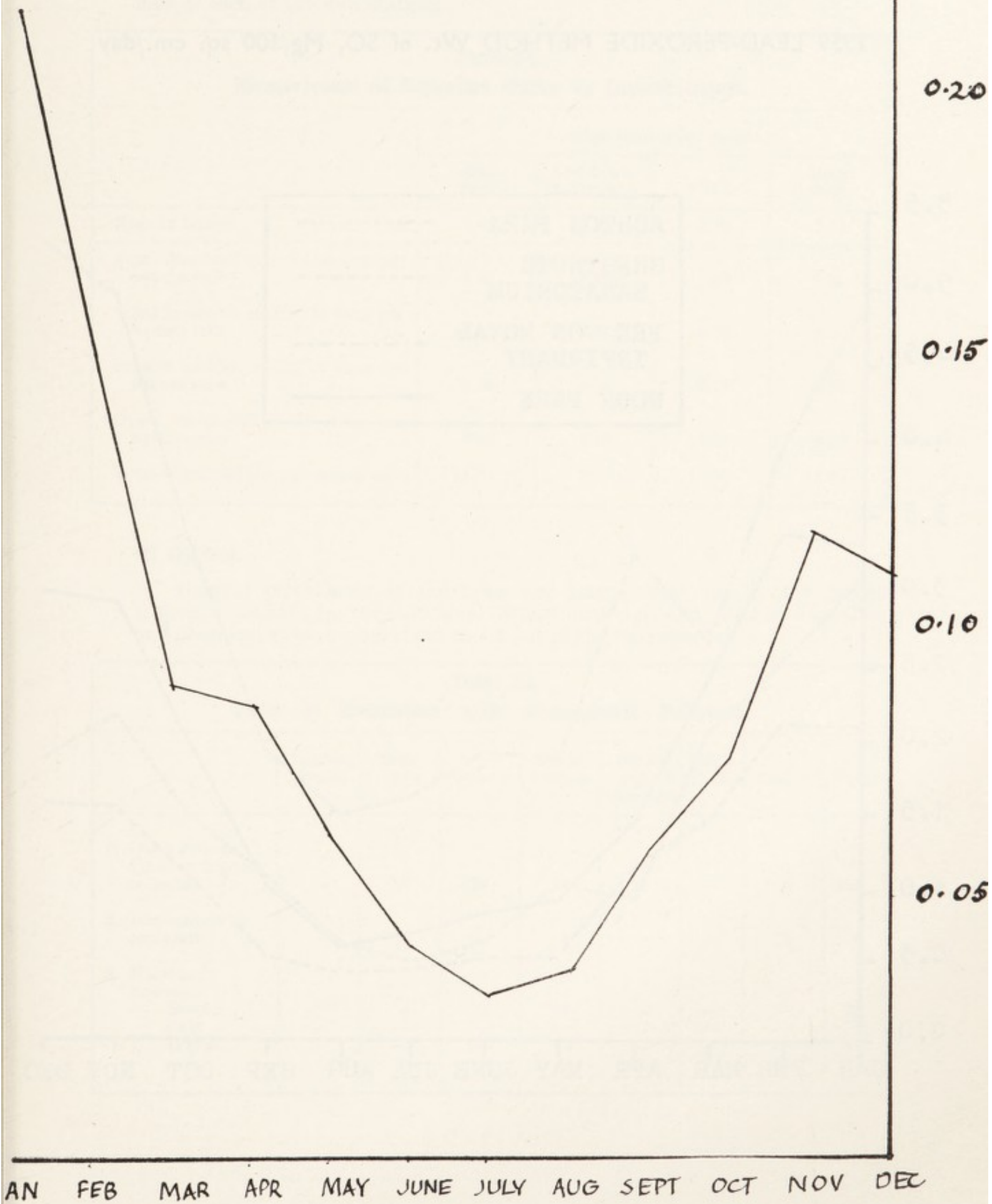
The monthly average for 1959 of smoke concentration as measured by the volumetric apparatus in Lancaster Road is shown in graph 1, and graph 11 shows the average monthly concentration of sulphur dioxide in parts per million as determined from the same apparatus.

The records of measurement of pollution obtained from the four deposit gauge stations are shown in Graph 111.

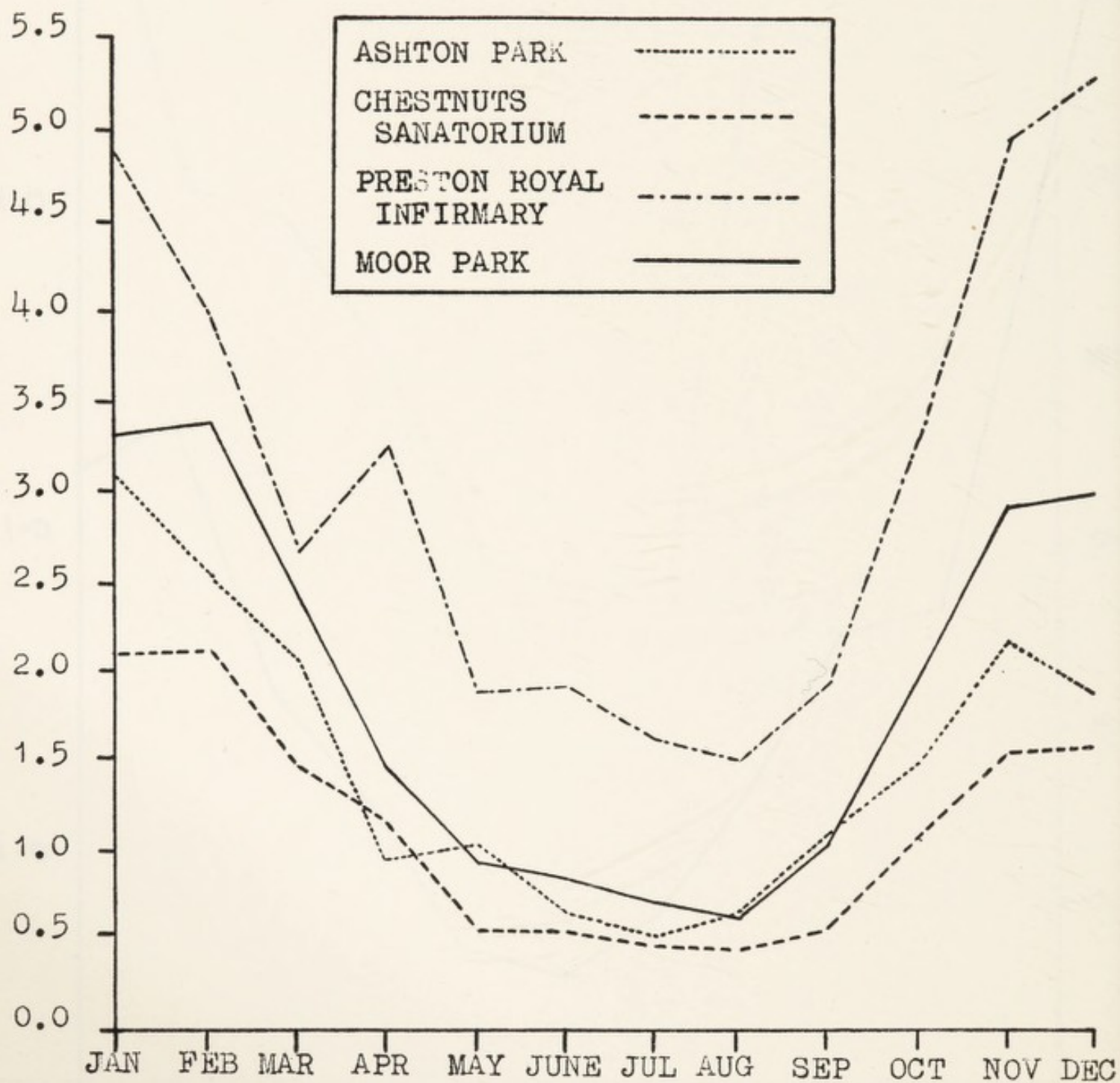
**Graph I.**  
MONTHLY AVERAGE  
CONCENTRATION SMOKE IN MG PER M<sup>3</sup>



MONTHLY AVERAGE  
CONCENTRATION SO<sub>2</sub> PARTS PER MILLION



Graph III.

1959 LEAD-PEROXIDE METHOD Wt. of  $\text{SO}_3$  Mg/100 sq. cm./day





Fifty-three informal notices were served under Section 102 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Sections 1 and 5 Clean Air Act, 1956, as a consequence of observed breaches of the law.

Under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, three informal notices were served.

Seven repairs, alterations and improvements were carried out.

Three prosecutions were undertaken, two in respect of the emission of dark smoke from an industrial chimney and one for a breach of the Smokeless Zone Order. In one of the former cases the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20, and in the other acquitted the defendant, but did not award costs. In the third case a fine of £5 was imposed.

### **Smokeless Zones.**

The Preston (Area No. 3) Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister in March, 1959, and came into operation on 1st October, 1959.

The Council, after considering proposals which are set out as an appendix to this report, decided to make an order under the Clean Air Act, 1956, establishing a fourth zone of smokelessness.

The area covered by the Order lies west of and adjacent to the existing areas. It covers 225 acres, is mainly residential in character and contains approximately 1,800 households affected by the Order and a further 126 houses for which exemption is included as they are likely to be the subject of slum clearance action in the immediate future.

Qualified exemption is also provided for the metal melting furnaces of an engineering firm since it is not practicable to operate them without the production of some visible pollution.

Some opposition to the proposed Order appeared and a public enquiry was held early in 1960.

Continued efforts were made to acquaint the public of the evils of atmospheric pollution and the medical officer of health and the smoke inspector addressed by invitation a large number of meetings, mainly of local societies whose members thought the subject to be of topical interest. An exhibition arranged to be held at the Public Hall in conjunction with the Chamber of Trade exhibition unfortunately had to be cancelled because of the coincidental holding of the Parliamentary general election, but a small exhibition was subsequently held at Walton's Parade and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation provided a mobile exhibition for a week in the proposed No. 4 Smoke Control Area.

### **Prior Approval.**

Nine applications for prior approval of furnaces under Section 102 of the Preston Corporation Act, 1947, were received during the year relating to :

Steam Raising Plant	...	...	...	6
Cupola Metal Melting Furnaces	...	...	...	1
Sand-drying furnace	...	...	...	1
Metal melting and treatment furnaces	...	...	...	1
				—
				9
				—

involving —

Steam Raising Boilers	...	...	...	7
Sand-drying furnace	...	...	...	1
Metallurgical furnaces	...	...	...	10
				—
				18
				—

All applications were approved subject to :

(a) In the case of the cupola metal melting furnace, that it operates with minimal disturbance to the neighbourhood.

(b) In the case of five steam-raising boilers that smoke alarms be installed and maintained.

(c) In the case of two steam-raising boilers that the proposed chimneys be raised to satisfactory heights, and that the chimneys be insulated or treated to prevent smut emissions.

(d) In the case of a metallurgical furnace that fume extraction from the plant be satisfactory.

#### **Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 3 (3).**

Under the Clean Air Act, thirty notifications in respect of 40 furnaces were received during the year.

#### **14.—Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.**

##### **Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953.**

Constant watch is kept for contravention of the above Act and Regulations and it has been necessary to issue four warnings to second-hand dealers.

#### **15.—Public Conveniences.**

Weighing machines are fitted in the four conveniences in Church Street, Earl Street and Birley Street. These conveniences are served each by an attendant and are fitted with basins provided with hot and cold water. Linen towels can be obtained at a charge of twopence. Hot air driers are also provided at these conveniences.

Hot and cold water is also laid on to Garstang Road and Kendal Street, Fylde Road/Victoria Street, Adelphi Street/Moorbrook Street, and Grange Park conveniences and hand driers are provided. Garstang Road convenience is staffed during the summer period.

The male public convenience at the junction of Deepdale Road and Moor Park Avenue was demolished during the year.

In October a sub-committee of the Health Committee made an inspection of the public conveniences in the borough.

#### **16.—Pharmacy and Poisons Act.**

In connection with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part 2, registrations, six visits were paid to premises, mainly small mixed business shops seeking registration under the Act.

**17.— Hairdressing Establishments.**

Eleven additional registrations under Section 108, Preston Corporation Act, 1947, were recorded during the year.

In all, 90 visits were made in connection with the supervision of hygiene conditions in these establishments.

**18.— Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926.**

Ten samples of fertilisers were taken during the year and the results are itemised in the following table :

Class of Sample	Number Taken	INFORMAL	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Growmore Fertiliser ... ..	1	1	—
Blood and Bone Fertiliser ... ..	1	—	1
Liquid Blood Manure ... ..	1	1	—
Liquid Tomato Special Fertiliser ... ..	1	1	—
Steamed Bone Flour ... ..	1	1	—
Liquid Manure (Concentrated) ... ..	1	1	—
Dried Blood Fertiliser ... ..	1	1	—
Sulphate of Ammonia ... ..	1	1	—
Tomato Fertiliser ... ..	1	1	—
Compound Fish Manure ... ..	1	1	—
Total ... ..	10	9	1

The unsatisfactory sample of Blood and Bone Fertiliser did not accord with the definition of slaughterhouse residues, but was a mixed fertiliser. Added inorganic elements were present.

The amounts of organic nitrogen and phosphoric acid soluble in water were less than the amount stated in the particulars marked on the article.

The amount of phosphoric acid insoluble in water and potash were greater than the amount stated in the particulars marked on the article.

Investigation at the packers revealed that wrong description was applied to the article accidentally, due to clerical error. This, together with the damp storage, was the cause of the above discrepancies.

The packers were warned and small remaining stock withdrawn from sale.

There were no requests for purchasers to have articles sampled and analysed in accordance with Section 3 of the Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926.

**19.— Rag Flock, and Other Filling Materials.**

At the end of the year there were ten premises registered in accordance with Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Seventeen samples of filling materials were taken during the year and the results are itemised in the following table :

Class of Sample	Number of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Feathers ... ..	4	4	—
Rag Flock ... ..	5	5	—
Coir Fibre ... ..	4	4	—
Cotton Felt ... ..	2	2	—
Woollen Mixture Flock ... ..	1	1	—
Layered Rag Flock ... ..	1	1	—
Total ... ..	17	17	—

## Housing

### Clearance of Unfit Houses.

The pace of representation within the planned programme was maintained in 1959 when the Council agreed on large scale clearance in the Manchester Road area, but deferred consideration of a further area west of Bow Lane until after the end of the year.

The speed of rehousing has not, unfortunately, kept up with that relating to the making of confirmed orders and a time lag in consequence developed which had the effect of creating areas of property in which some houses are still occupied and others emptied of their occupants for a lengthy period. An admirable opportunity thus existed for youth to have its fling, and youth did not fail us. The somewhat battered and blitzed appearance so created did nothing to enhance the beauty of the town and was the subject of some comment.

The development of the time lag was the subject of inter committee consideration and the three main factors, a temporary slowing down of house construction, the system of selective housing, and a shortage of demolition contractors, are likely to loom less large in the future. Probably the only fundamental factor of importance will be that of providing new houses in adequate quantity.

### Clearance Areas.

During the year under review three formal inquiries were held in January, April and July in respect of 370 unfit houses contained within seven compulsory purchase orders and one clearance order. Later in the year these orders were confirmed by the Minister who determined that five houses were fit. Two other houses were taken out of orders having been purchased by the Council prior to confirmation. There was also some slight modification in respect of the compulsory purchase of fit property and land.

In July, 1959, formal representation was made in respect of 307 houses which lie in the Manchester Road district. The areas cover 6.32 acres and at present house 854 persons, equivalent to 2.8 persons per house. The 314 families living in these houses include 79 persons living alone and 94 couples.

These areas constitute the Preston (Avenham No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order made in January, 1960, details of which are set out below.

### Preston (Avenham No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960.

Location—From the east side of Berry Street eastwards to Manchester Road, and between Syke Hill to the north up to but excluding St. Augustine's Church and adjacent property to the south.

Acreage of land in order ... ..	9.95 acres
Acreage of "pink" property ... ..	6.32 acres
Housing density of unfit houses per acre ...	48.6
Number of unfit houses ... ..	307
Number of fit houses ... ..	82
Number of other buildings ... ..	34

### Individual Unfit Houses.

Formal representation was made and accepted by the Council in respect of 21 individual unfit houses under Section 16 of the 1957 Act. During the year the Council made four demolition orders and three closing orders under the Housing Act. The Council resolved to purchase compulsorily two houses in lieu of the making of demolition orders. Certificates of unfitness were issued in respect of four Council owned houses.

Sixteen houses as a consequence of demolition orders and five Council owned unfit houses were demolished.

Four houses were made fit as a result of formal undertakings.

### Families Displaced.

The following table gives details of the families displaced during 1959 as a result of slum clearance procedure. 21% of the families displaced found their own alternative accommodation, evidence of the continued increase in the number of people adopting this method of rehousing and indicative of the easing of the general housing shortage.

	Rehoused by Local Authority		Otherwise Displaced (Found own accommodation etc.)		Total
	Unfit houses	Fit houses	Unfit houses	Fit houses	All houses
Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders ... ..	176	17	31	16	240
Individual Unfit houses ...	10	—	7	—	17
Total ... ..	186	17	38	16	257

A further 11 houses were provided for families displaced from fit houses acquired by the Corporation in Jesmond Place.

### Demolition.

During the year, 318 properties were demolished under Housing Act action. The work of demolition gathered momentum towards the latter part of the year as a consequence of complete blocks of property becoming vacant and additional labour being under contract.

### **Slum Clearance Progress.**

Tables 59 and 60 give details of the Corporation's slum clearance progress since the work was restarted after the war. Slow progress was made until 1954, when the Minister asked Councils to resume the full exercise of their clearance area powers.

Out of 1,366 houses originally included as unfit the Minister has concurred with the opinion as to unfitness in all but 11. In the final issue unfitness is an opinion founded on ascertained fact and the inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as qualified and experienced architects carrying out their functions all over the country are in the unrivalled position of being able to assess the climate of opinion as to the determination of housing unfitness throughout the country generally. They are thus able to apply a degree of standardisation and control at the upper level of unfitness and in this respect over the years they have differed from the Corporation's opinion to the extent only of four-fifths of one per cent. The inspectors do not exert a corresponding influence at the lower level of unfitness inasmuch as their functions are related only to houses contained within the Corporation's order. These findings would suggest that the standards as to unfitness being currently applied in Preston are reasonable.

It can be seen that during the last six years 1,792 unfit houses have been formally represented and from these 3,198 persons making up 1,074 families have been rehoused mainly in new houses possessing modern amenities. A further 225 fit houses have been included in Compulsory Purchase Orders and from these 225 persons making up 77 families have been rehoused.

Thus a total of 3,423 persons contained in 1,151 families have been rehoused as a result of Housing Act action taken since 1954.

At the end of 1959 there were 479 families occupying houses contained within confirmed and operative orders.

The number of properties demolished as a consequence of orders made during the period 1954-1959 was (a) 707 unfit houses ; (b) 31 fit houses ; and (c) 40 other buildings, a total of 778 properties.

### **Repair of unfit houses.**

During the year five formal notices and one informal notice were served under the Housing Act in respect of houses regarded as capable of being made fit at reasonable expense. Three houses were made fit as a result of notices served.

An appeal by the owner against one such notice was heard in the County Court. The appeal was upheld, the judge ruling that whilst the house was unfit for human habitation it could not be made fit at reasonable expense. Notice of appeal was made in respect of a further house and in this case the Council withdrew their notice before the court hearing.

Both these houses were subsequently dealt with under Section 17(2) of the Housing Act, 1957, a compulsory purchase order in lieu of a demolition order being made in respect of each.

**Table 59.**  
**Number of houses, persons and families dealt with in Clearance Areas represented**  
**to the end of 1959.**

Year of Representation	Number of properties included			Total number of properties									Families and Persons Displaced from houses								Total Families Displaced	Total Persons Displaced
				Unfit Houses			Fit Houses			Other Buildings			Rehoused by Council		Otherwise Displaced							
	Unfit houses	Fit houses	Other buildings	Demolished	Empty	Occupied	Demolished	Empty	Occupied	Demolished	Empty	Occupied	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons		
1951	21 (21)	— (—)	— (—)	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	69	—	—	2	5	—	—	21	74
1954	169 (169)	1 (1)	11 (11)	169	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	164	575	—	—	12	14	1	2	177	591
1955	268 (262)	13 (13)	18 (13)	251	11	—	13	—	—	12	—	1	221	619	13	29	50	82	3	7	287	737
1956	354 (354)	44 (44)	26 (26)	183	167	4	15	26	3	17	6	3	289	926	33	111	68	169	13	38	403	1244
1957	184 (177)	14 (9)	17 (11)	17	83	77	1	7	1	—	2	9	83	271	6	17	10	16	1	5	100	309
1958	370 (363)	71 (75)	27 (27)	14	27	322	1	7	67	—	5	22	36	119	3	7	5	21	4	9	48	156
1959*	307	82	34																			
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1673(1346)</b>	<b>225 (142)</b>	<b>133 (88)</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>3111</b>

\* Orders made during 1959 are awaiting Ministerial confirmation.

NOTES : Figures shown in brackets are the number of properties in orders as confirmed after various modifications listed below.

- (1) From the representations and orders of 1955 (a) six houses represented as unfit and (b) five other buildings were taken out of the orders.
- (2) From the representations and orders of 1957 (a) six houses represented as unfit were taken out of the orders having been purchased by Council prior to confirmation : (b) one house represented as unfit was determined as not being a house within the meaning of the Act and was placed in Part III of the order as an "other building" : (c) five fit houses and seven other buildings were taken out of the orders.
- (3) From the representations and orders of 1958 (a) two unfit houses were taken out of the orders having been purchased by the Council prior to confirmation : (b) five houses represented as unfit were transferred to Part III of the orders as fit houses (c) part only of one unfit house was transferred to Part III of the order as an "other building" and (d) one fit house and one other building were taken out of the orders.





**Table 60.**  
**Number of houses, persons and families dealt with in Individual Unfit Houses during**  
**period 1st January, 1954 to 31st December, 1959.**

Type of Order, etc.	Total number of houses	Number of Houses			Families and Persons Displaced				Total Persons Displaced	
		Demolished	Empty	Occupied	Rehoused by Council		Otherwise Displaced			Total Families Displaced
					Families	Persons	Families	Persons		
Demolition Orders ... ..	68	61	6	1	50	163	25	56	75	219
Closing Orders ... ..	47	6	40	1	38	95	10	31	48	126
Undertakings not to use ... ..	7	1	6	—	5	15	1	2	6	17
* Undertakings to make fit ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compulsory purchase in lieu of Demolition Orders ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificate of Unfitness (Council owned houses) ... ..	10	5	4	1	7	24	—	—	7	24
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>386</b>

\* Six houses were subsequently made fit as a result of formal undertakings.

General repair of houses under Public Health Act procedure was also carried out and is referred to in the preceding chapter.

### Improvement Grants.

Conditions of grants made under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, include that after execution of the proposed works the dwelling will be in such a condition as not to be unfit for human habitation and is likely to remain in that condition for a period of not less than 15 years. Applications for grants are made through the Borough Surveyor, but certification by this department as to the fitness or otherwise of the houses concerned is called for.

Advice was sought as to the fitness of houses in respect of 19 applications for Discretionary Grants under the 1949 Act and 44 applications for Standard Grants under the 1959 Act. Four houses were considered to be unfit and not likely to have a life of 15 years and a further four unfit houses were considered to be capable of being made fit at reasonable expense with a life of over 15 years.

### Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

The following table gives in tabular form the information required under Article 31 of the above regulations.

**Table 61.**  
**Housing Act, 1957.**  
**Action taken in respect of unfit houses under the above Act.**

Number of Inspections	1,991
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation (121 of these houses were represented to the Council in January, 1960; the remainder being represented during the year under review)	454
Number of Representations made to the Council —	
(a) with a view to service of Notice requiring execution of works	1
(b) with a view to making of Demolition Orders, Closing Orders	21
(c) with a view to declaring Clearance Areas (Number of houses)	307
Number of notices served requiring execution of works —	
(a) informal	1
(b) formal	5
Number of houses rendered fit after service of —	
(a) informal notice	—
(b) formal notice	3
Number of Demolition Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	4
Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders	2
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	3
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
Number of Undertakings accepted by the Council	4
Number of Council-owned houses certified as unfit	4
Number of houses demolished as a result of Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	16
Number of houses demolished as a result of Clearance Orders	41
Number of Council-owned houses demolished (Certificates of Unfitness)	5
Number of houses demolished as a result of Compulsory Purchase Orders	237
Number of other buildings demolished as a result of Compulsory Purchase Orders	19

**Overcrowding.**

Overcrowding has ceased to be a serious general problem and little complaint is now made on these grounds. The pattern of overcrowding appears to have returned to its pre-war shape and is related principally to casual workers and other single persons living in indifferent lodgings., and to immigrants from outside Great Britain who tend to congregate as racial communities in older property. Neither of these groups appears openly dissatisfied with the conditions under which they live. Where overcrowding is met with in these instances there exists usually the associated problem of poor hygiene.

**Table 62.**  
**Overcrowding, 1959.**

Number of complaints received ... ..	14
Number of complaints confirmed and referred to the Housing Committee	5
Number of complaints not confirmed ... ..	3
Number of complaints confirmed, but no action taken ... ..	2
Number of letters sent to abate overcrowding ... ..	3
Number rehoused while complaint was being investigated ... ..	—
Number rehoused by the Local Authority following reference ... ..	1

**Rent Act, 1957.**

The Inspectors made 386 visits in connection with Certificates of Disrepair.

**Table 63.**  
**Rent Act, 1957.**  
**Certificates of Disrepair.**

Number of certificates applied for ... ..	103
Number of certificates granted ... ..	108
Number of applications withdrawn ... ..	1
Number of certificates refused ... ..	1
Number of applications for revocation ... ..	9
Number of objections to revocation ... ..	9
Number of certificates revoked ... ..	5
Number of revocation certificates refused ... ..	6
Number of applications by landlord for certificates as to remedying of defects ... ..	85
Number of applications by tenant for certificates as to remedying of defects ... ..	42
Number of certificates as to remedying of defects recommended ... ..	141

## Food and Drugs.

### Food Hygiene.

The work of raising the standard of cleanliness in association with food handling has been continued during the year. No court action was instituted during the year, but much persuasion and encouragement was used in explaining to food handlers the need for care.

**Table 64.**  
**Hygiene in Food Premises.**

Premises	Number of visits
Premises registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	75
Food hawkers and storage accommodation ... ..	8
Food shops ... ..	933
Food markets ... ..	899
Food preparing premises ... ..	390
Licensed premises ... ..	179
Registered dairies and bottled milk distributors ... ..	579
Premises re the inspection of food ... ..	89
	3,152

**Table 65.**  
**Repairs and improvements effected in food preparing premises.**

Repair or Improvement	Number
W.C. accommodation provided, improved, repaired or renewed ... ..	6
Roofs repaired or renewed... ..	1
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	27
Food preparing premises cleansed ... ..	24
Food storage provided or repaired ... ..	15
Hand washing facilities in food premises provided ... ..	35
Nuisances abated (general) ... ..	1
Plasterwork repaired or renewed ... ..	5
Premises treated for rats or mice or rendered rodent proof ... ..	4
Sinks repaired or renewed ... ..	11
Staircases repaired or renewed ... ..	1
Walls repaired or renewed ... ..	14
Water service pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	4
Woodwork (general) repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Other work done ... ..	63

**MILK.****Milk and Milk Sampling.**

Samples of milk were taken from supplies of milk coming into the borough to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli. Table 66 shows all the samples to be satisfactory.

Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Tubercle bacilli	
		Absent	Present
Ungraded ... ..	61	61	—
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	20	20	—
T.T. (Farm bottled) ... ..	29	29	—
T.T. (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) ...	15	15	—
Total ... ..	125	125	—

Table 67 shows the number of samples examined for Brucellosis.

Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Culture		No. of samples taken	Ring Test	
		Absent	Present		Absent	Present
Ungraded ... ..	61	50	11	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	32	15	17	1	—	1
T.T. (Farm bottled) ... ..	29	26	3	4	2	2
T.T. (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) ...	21	13	8	1	—	1
Total ... ..	143	104	39	6	2	4

The forty-three samples from which Brucellosis was found to be present were from thirteen milk producers.

The 11 ungraded and five of the tuberculin tested samples which were unsatisfactory were from milks which were pasteurised before retail sale. The remainder of the unsatisfactory samples were from supplies of milk coming into the borough for sale as raw designated milks. In all instances the producers' premises were situated outside the borough and the respective Medical Officers' of Health were notified.

In the case of one tuberculin tested (Farm bottled) (Channel Islands) milk producer a pasteurisation notice under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations was issued by the Medical Officer of Health concerned and 16 of the above unsatisfactory results were taken in connection with this case.

Table 68 shows the number of samples taken for bacteriological examination. The results of unsatisfactory samples obtained from known farm supplies, or producer/retailers is passed to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation at source.

Class of milk sample	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue test	
		Passed	Failed
Ungraded ... ..	57	55	2
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	27	14	13
T.T. (Farm bottled) ... ..	30	28	2
T.T. (Pasteurised) ... ..	1	1	—
T.T. (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) ...	15	14	1
Pasteurised ... ..	2	2	—
T.T. (Channel Island) ... ..	3	—	3
Total ... ..	135	114	21

A total of 348 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. These are summarised in Table 69.

Class of milk sample	No. of Samples taken	Informal		Formal	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ungraded ... ..	47	40	3	3	1
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	77	70	5	1	1
T.T. (Farm bottled) ... ..	13	7	—	6	—
T.T. (Farm bottled) (Channel Island) ... ..	9	7	—	1	1
T.T. (Pasteurised) ... ..	49	43	—	6	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) (Channel Island) ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Pasteurised ... ..	100	90	—	10	—
Sterilised... ..	50	48	—	2	—
Total ... ..	348	308	8	29	3

Five of the unsatisfactory samples showed fat deficiencies ranging from 1.6% to 12.5%. Four contained extraneous water ranging from 0.6% to 7.8% and two contained 8 parts 1,000,000 sodium chlorate. One of the fat deficiencies was contrary to the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956.

Seven warning letters were sent to producers regarding fat deficiencies and extraneous water. In the case of milk containing sodium chlorate the producer was warned and the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food investigated the matter at source.

One producer was successfully prosecuted under Section 32, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for having in his possession for the purpose of sale, milk to which water had been added. A fine of £10 was imposed.

In all instances follow-up samples were satisfactory.

**Table 70.**  
**Milk samples taken for Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests.**

Class of sample	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase		Meth. Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ... ..	84	84	—	83	1	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	41	41	—	41	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised— Channel Island)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Sterilised ... ..	46	—	—	—	—	46	—
Totals ... ..	172	126	—	124	2	46	—

The two unsatisfactory methylene blue tests were declared void in accordance with Part III of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949-1953, as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F. after sampling but before testing.

Follow-up samples were satisfactory.

### **Dairies and Milk Distributors.**

At the end of the year there were 23 premises registered as dairies. The owners of two of these dairies hold licences to pasteurise milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations. 235 distributors are registered for the sale of bottled milk at shops. There are also 21 distributors operating from premises outside the borough and approximately 19 dairy farmers are known to be retailing milk in the borough.

The two pasteurising plants in the area are of the "High temperature short time" type.



**Miscellaneous Samples.**

Two hundred and seventy-one samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 181 for chemical analysis. These are summarised in the four subsequent tables.

Class of sample	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk bottle rinses ... ..	117	109	8
Orange drink ... ..	13	13	—
Well water ... ..	19	6	13
Water ... ..	5	3	2
Milk churn rinses ... ..	20	20	—
Chocolate-flavoured milk ... ..	1	1	—
Boiled ham tins ... ..	2	2	—
Boiled ham... ..	2	2	—
Pork ... ..	1	1	—
Prawns ... ..	5	2	3
Double cream ... ..	16	9	7
Cream ... ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	202	168	34

**ICE CREAM.**

At the end of the year there were 15 registered manufacturers of ice cream in the borough.

All the unsatisfactory bacteriological results were investigated and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Class of sample	No. of samples	Methylene Blue		P.H. Value	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Ice Cream ... ..	54	47	7	—	—
Dairy Ice Cream ... ..	7	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream Lollies ... ..	5	2	3	2	—
Ice Lollies ... ..	3	—	—	3	—

Class of sample	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ice cream ... ..	8	8	—
Dairy ice cream ... ..	1	1	—

**Table 74.**  
**Miscellaneous samples taken for chemical analysis.**

Class of sample	Number of samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Miscellaneous foodstuffs ... ..	23	23	—
Tinned fruit ... ..	7	6	1
Tinned fish ... ..	3	3	—
Tinned meat ... ..	1	1	—
Soft drinks and beverages ... ..	7	5	2
Butter ... ..	4	4	—
Fats (including margarine) ... ..	13	13	—
Cream ... ..	3	3	—
Double cream ... ..	6	6	—
Non-brewed condiment ... ..	3	3	—
Part sliced loaf ... ..	4	3	1
Flour ... ..	2	2	—
Cereals ... ..	4	4	—
Pickles and spices ... ..	6	6	—
Preserves and jellies ... ..	13	12	1
Cakes, biscuits, etc. ... ..	3	3	—
Fruits ... ..	12	12	—
Condensed and evaporated milks ... ..	6	6	—
Currants, dates, raisins ... ..	9	9	—
Sweets and sugar confectionery ... ..	13	13	—
Mincemeat ... ..	2	1	1
Patent medicine ... ..	6	6	—
Meat products ... ..	3	3	—
Soups ... ..	2	1	1
Dried fruits ... ..	4	4	—
Demerara sugar ... ..	1	1	—
Christmas pudding ... ..	2	2	—
Tinned pudding ... ..	3	3	—
Whey butter ... ..	1	—	1
Potted fish ... ..	1	1	—
Treacle ... ..	1	1	—
Ground almonds ... ..	1	1	—
Tinned beans with bacon... ..	2	1	1
Well water ... ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	172	162	10

Five of the unsatisfactory samples were contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order and in each case manufacturers or packers agreed to amend labels.

One sample of part of a sliced loaf contained 0.16 grammes of dough contaminated with mineral oil and oxide of iron. Investigation at the bakehouse revealed a faulty bearing on a machine as the probable cause.

One sample of whey butter contained 22% water. The manufacturers agreed that this was high and accepted the standard of a maximum of 16% as applied to butter.

One sample of tinned beans with bacon contained 620/million tin. No further tins from the particular batch could be traced, and a sample from the current batch on sale were found to be satisfactory.

One sample of lime juice cordial contained a deposit of 5 milligrams of sawdust and straw matter. This matter had probably come from a large cavity present in the cork sealing the bottle. The packers were notified of this result.

One sample of mincemeat was slightly low in soluble solids. No action was taken.

### Wholesale Fish Market.

Regular visits to the market are made by the inspectors. No action of particular note was taken during the year.

### Retail Markets.

Visits to the food markets are made regularly by public health inspectors. The lighting of the covered public market has been improved and the roof put into a better condition, but the general standards of cleanliness are poor and will not improve so long as the existing market provision remains unchanged. Unfortunately the discussions and plans for better conditions have not produced any practical improvement in the situation.

### MEAT.

The Veterinary Officer and Meat Inspectors made visits as under :

	Veterinary Officer	Meat Inspectors
Visits to public slaughterhouses ... ..	448	248
Visits to private slaughterhouses ... ..	200	—
Visits to butchers' shops ... ..	—	4
Visits to shops, stores, etc., to inspect fresh meat brought into the borough ... ..	9	—
Other premises ... ..	25	—
Number of cattle floats inspected ... ..	—	95

### Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 46. No action was taken under the Act.

### Public Abattoir.

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1959 ... ..	6,768	34,144	4,384	180
1958 ... ..	7,818	27,920	7,261	225
1957 ... ..	8,764	31,854	6,460	341
1956 ... ..	8,762	32,356	7,987	337

**Table 77.**  
**Casualties (included in figures in Table 76).**

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
1959 ... ..	109	175	357	41
1958 ... ..	173	145	459	44
1957 ... ..	206	170	412	59
1956 ... ..	180	97	421	62

The general standard of animals killed for meat in the Borough has been very good. The poor quality carcass which was frequent some years ago is now uncommon.

With regard to the disease position it can be said that it has again improved steadily particularly with reference to tuberculosis. It is hoped to eradicate the bovine type of tuberculosis in 1960 and the percentage of animals affected with this disease decreases steadily. The only item which showed any increase was in the case of liver fluke disease, which caused the greater part of the condemnations, and percentage affected of animals with disease other than tuberculosis. This was a continuance of the previous year's increase, due to wet summers, although the position began to improve during the latter part of the year. It was the main cause of the rise in the number of sheep condemned.

As regards other diseases, there is little cause for comment except that a decrease in the percentage of animals affected is noticeable.

#### **Private Slaughterhouses.**

One private slaughterhouse operates in the borough. This has maintained a very regular amount of kill throughout the year and the quality has been of a high standard. Its modern construction and equipment, together with a very satisfactory standard of co-operation with the Health Department, has enabled the meat inspection to be carried out with a minimum of difficulty.

**Table 78.**  
**Number of animals killed and inspected**

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1959 ... ..	1,347	4,732	2,631
1958 ... ..	476	1,205	1,138

**Table 79.**  
**Number of Casualties found**

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1959 ... ..	—	—	—
1958 ... ..	1	—	—

**Meat Marketing.**

All cattle, sheep and pigs passed as fit for human consumption are stamped. Meat condemned is marked to avoid any chance of mistake and meat deferred for further consideration is detained by a notice attached to the carcass and offal.

**Fresh Meat coming into the Borough from other Areas.**

A certain amount of meat killed and inspected outside the borough is sold in the borough. This meat is presumed to be all fit for human consumption and it is not possible to re-examine it as a routine measure.

**Public Health (Meat) Regulations.**

The general state of meat handling falls short of ideal conditions, but a continual watch prevents any breach of the regulations requiring statutory action.

**Meat Inspected other than that Slaughtered in the Borough.**

Visits are made to wholesalers, cold stores, etc., to inspect meat from other areas and no cause for complaint has been discovered.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.****Anthrax Order, 1938.**

No case occurred in the borough during the year, but there was an increase in the number of outbreaks in the country as compared with the year before.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDER, 1938.**

No case occurred in the borough during the year. An outbreak of this disease a few miles away necessitated tracing of contacts which had passed through the market, and special care regarding disinfection. The number of outbreaks in the country was less than usual.

**Atrophic Rhinitis Order, 1954.**

Two outbreaks in the county, but nothing affected the Preston area.

**Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.**

The position is the same as the previous year, there being twelve operators of swill plant licensed by the Council. These are inspected periodically.

**Sheep Scab Order, 1938.**

As this disease has been eradicated there is nothing to report except that sheep are dipped under the requirements of this Order. Fresh regulations regarding dipping, in line with other authorities in the surrounding area, are being submitted by the Council to the Minister of Agriculture for confirmation.

**Swine Fever Order, 1938.**

This disease continues to be troublesome all over the country. For a period of just over two months infected area restrictions order cancelled the marketing of all pigs except those for immediate slaughter in the Preston area, and stopped all movement of pigs except by licence.

**Table 80.**  
**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.**

	Total Cattle	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ... ..	8,115	5,408	2,707	180	38,876	7,015	—
Number inspected ... ..	8,115	5,408	2,707	180	38,876	7,015	—
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</b>							
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	9	39	56	207	235	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	2,591	1,152	7	2,762	770	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	—	47.9	44.0	35.0	7.6	14.3	—
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>							
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	4	6	1	—	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	262	242	—	—	119	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	4.9	8.1	.6	—	1.6	—
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	38	31	7	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	—	31	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Several outbreaks occurred in the borough, mainly through affected pigs going for slaughter to the Public Abattoir, and on one occasion to a private slaughterhouse. These cases were promptly dealt with and cleared up with a minimum of trouble. One other case on a farm in the borough was cleared up after a short while.

#### **Movement of Swine Order, 1954.**

All pigs leaving the market must be licensed to their destination. 3,494 licences were issued for the removal of 60,156 pigs. One offence against the Order occurred, a person being fined £5 for moving pigs without a licence.

#### **Warble Fly Order, 1948.**

Dressing is carried out under the above Order.

#### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

Only two cases under this Order were dealt with, both being cattle sent in for slaughter from outside the borough. Both of these cattle were totally condemned as unfit for food.

#### **Market Sales and Lairs Order, 1925.**

Special disinfection of the market was carried out when Foot and Mouth disease contacts were found to have passed through, but otherwise there is nothing to report.

#### **Transit of Animals Order, 1927-1947.**

No offence requiring prosecution was detected, several warnings were given however, six calves, two cattle, three pigs and one sheep were detained in the market as unfit to travel and slaughtered at the abattoir.

Number of vehicles cleansed and disinfected	2,578
Number of vehicles inspected	... .. 95

#### **Importation of Dogs and Cats Order.**

There is nothing to report on this Order, apart from the fact that two dogs in quarantine under this Order were released on the ending of the quarantine period.

#### **Transit of Horses Order, 1951.**

No action has been necessary under the above Order.

#### **Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order, 1938.**

One hundred and seventy licences were issued for the removal of 1,761 animals passing through the market. Apart from these 1,254 cattle passed via the market for immediate slaughter. Of the other 1,761 cattle 1,210 were re-licensed for slaughter.

#### **Fowl Pest Orders, 1936-1954.**

In spite of heavy outbreaks in other parts of the country later in the year no cases occurred in the Preston area.

**Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order, 1937.**

As no poultry sales were held in the borough no action was necessary under the above Order.

**Protection of Animals Acts, 1911-1912.**

No case of cruelty to animals in the Borough has required prosecution. The R.S.P.C.A. Inspector has kept a close watch and in close touch with the Police and Local Authority. Several verbal warnings have been issued for minor offences and numerous investigations have been made.

**Table 81.**  
**Details of markets held.**

	Number of Sales	Number of Visits
Store Cattle and Sheep ... ..	50	50
Non-Attested Fatstock Sales ... ..	52	52
Attested Fatstock Sales ... ..	52	52
Attested Dairy Cattle ... ..	53	53
Fatstock Sales (Pigs and Sheep) ... ..	52	52
Store Pigs ... ..	41	41
Special Pig Sales ... ..	2	2
Special Cattle Sales ... ..	1	1
Horse Sales ... ..	11	11
Poultry Sales ... ..	—	—

**Table 82.**  
**Animals passing through market.**

	1959	1958	1957	1956
Attested Cattle ... ..	6,332	4,779	3,270	3,409
Non-Attested Cattle ... ..	1,579	4,030	4,946	4,494
Fat Cattle ... ..	16,583	16,513	16,629	12,162
Sheep ... ..	34,880	26,890	24,978	22,903
Calves ... ..	15,047	13,445	13,287	14,280
Store Pigs ... ..	27,010	43,357	37,400	29,000
Fat Pigs ... ..	29,829	36,357	31,229	36,930
Horses ... ..	305	336	457	400

There is little to remark upon in the figures for 1959 as compared with previously. Attested Cattle became proportionately more of the total cattle population. Sheep show a steady increase in numbers, but pigs have decreased, partly due to some store pig sales having been cancelled during the year. From October the non-attested store cattle sales were cancelled.



## Port Health Administration.

### Port Health District.

The Port Health district of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south to a point 2,350 yards south of the Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres and is approached by the entrance basin, 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, an area of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches at high water ordinary spring tide. The dock is situated within the county borough and is about 16 miles along the River Ribble from the sea.

The quays are over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 61,525 superficial yards of covered floor space.

Easy access by road and rail facilitates cargo handling.

Due to the lack of rain during the spring and summer months, heavy silting of the river bed occurred. A dredger was brought to work near the dock entrance, to maintain the navigable channel, but some interruption of traffic took place until the early part of the winter when flood waters supplemented and completed the work of the dredger. Considerable smoke emission came from this dredger and following representations to the owners the vessel was withdrawn from the port and replaced by an oil burning dredger which caused no nuisance.

Smoke emission has been reduced from the repair and maintenance shops on the dock estate by part electrification and better care of furnaces.

Experiments on the old mobile cranes with vertical boilers were in progress at the year end. A mixture of coke and coal reduced smoke considerably, while still enabling steam to be maintained in operation.

Heavy and continuous emissions of dark and black smoke occurred at some of the asphalt processing plants. Co-operation was not of a very practical nature. Two heating units were installed without prior approval. Following a series of observations the company owning the plant was successfully prosecuted and fined a total of £45.

Sampling of water, shell fish and food for human consumption revealed interesting facts, which are enlarged upon later in the report.

The supply of drinking water to most harbour craft was known to be by hoses used for other work. The decks were washed with dock, or river water, which are both heavily polluted with sewage. The hoses were flushed through with clean water and then the drinking water tanks filled from shore hydrants. Highly unsatisfactory water samples were obtained from the tanks of these vessels on eight occasions. The Harbour Authority was approached and it was agreed to supply a hose which would be used only for drinking water to each vessel.

Stowaways continue to arrive from the West Indies in the banana boats with regularity. They are usually healthy young men equipped with passports seeking their fortune in a new country, nine arrived during the year, being West Indians and possessing British nationality. None was returned by the shipping company to the West Indies.

During the year Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates were encountered which had been issued at places which were neither Approved nor Designated Approved Ports. The attention of the Ministry of Health was drawn to each case. East Germany, Finland and Spain were responsible for allowing invalid certificates to be issued.

Plans are in the course of preparation for improvement of the dock sanitation and drainage systems.

A concrete, drained refuse compound was erected outside the banana shed for waste.

Despite the long hot summer, very few complaints of flea infestations in imported rags were received. It is believed that this was due to the efforts of the Ministry of Health, Northern Ireland, in having disinfection of rag and bone dealers' premises regularly effected.

Co-operation by Her Majesty's Customs' Officers, the Trinity House Pilots, the officials and staff of the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Undertaking, the shipping agents and others who have been contacted about various matters, has assisted in the smooth working of the Port Health Service.

## Section I—Staff.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointment held
J. S. G. Burnett ...	Port Medical Officer	1.2.49	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
L. G. Samuel ...	Deputy Port Medical Officer	30.7.56 (Deceased 22.11.59)	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
N. M. Sampson ...	Port Health Inspector	3.3.58	Cert. R.S.I. Dip. Insp. Meat and Food	District Public Health Inspector
F. Yates ...	Deputy Port Health Inspector	17.7.55	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat and Food	Public Health Inspector

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :  
Health Department, Municipal Building, Preston.  
*Telephone No.*— Preston 4881.

PRIVATE ADDRESS :  
Brook House, 252 Garstang Road, Fulwood, Preston.  
*Telephone No.*— Preston 77784.

## Section II—Amount of Shipping entering the district during the year.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspectors	
Foreign ports ...	342	241,885	24	341	1
Coastwise	1,777	1,181,838	Nil	191	Nil
Total ...	2,119	1,423,723	24	532	1

No major change, affecting the Port Health Service, occurred in the character of the trade into the port except that channel silting temporarily caused the diversion of certain banana boats elsewhere during neap tide periods.

## Section III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

**Table 85.**  
**Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.**

<b>Passenger Traffic</b>	Number of passengers INWARDS...	...	...	4,426
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	...	...	4,355
<b>Passengers to and from foreign ports:—</b>				
		<b>Foreign ports</b>		<b>Irish Ferry service</b>
<b>Passengers in:—</b>				
	Alien ... ..	49		4,335
	British ... ..	42		
<b>Passengers out:—</b>				
	Alien ... ..	25		4,312
	British ... ..	18		
<b>Cargo Traffic.</b>				
<b>Principal Imports.</b>				
Bacon, bananas, bitumen, canned goods, china clay, citrus fruits, cloth goods, coconuts, confectionery, eggs, esparto grass, fertiliser, fish, fuel oils, grain, hardboard, lard, meat, milk, milk products, nut oils, petroleum, potatoes, poultry, potash, scrap iron, shell grit, stone, styromonomer, timber, tomatoes, vehicles, wood pulp.				
<b>Principal Exports.</b>				
Barbed wire, canned goods, cloth goods, coal, coke, containers, fuel oils, furniture, general cargo, iron and steel, machinery, nut oil, pitch, radio equipment, tar, vehicles.				
	Total imports 1958	941,563 tons.		
	Total exports 1958	636,815 tons.		
	Total imports 1959	996,600 tons.		
	Total exports 1959	581,019 tons.		
<b>Principal ports from which ships arrive :—</b>				
<b>Foreign —</b>				
North Africa :	Kenitra, Memours.			
Antilles :	Kingstown, Port Castries, Port of Spain, Roseau, St. George, Vieux Fort.			
North America :	Montreal, Sarnia.			
Denmark :	Copenhagen, Frederiksbund.			
France :	Bordeaux, Cette, Rouen.			
Finland :	Helsingfors, Kemi, Kotka, Mantyluoto, Oulu, Pori, Rauma, Turku, Vasa.			
Germany :	Bremen, Hamburg, Wismar.			
Holland :	Amsterdam, Appingedam, Delfzyl, Groningen, Rotterdam, Zaarndam.			
Norway :	Aalesund, Arendal, Bergen, Drammen, Fredrikstad, Haugesund, Kragero, Kristiansund N., Larvick, Namsos, Narvik, Oplo, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Skien, Stavanger, Tofte, Tromso, Trondheim.			
Poland :	Gdynia, Stettin.			
Sweden :	Domsjo, Gefle, Gothenburg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Hernosand, Hudiksvall, Karlsborg, Karlshamn, Karlstad, Malmo, Norrkoping, Oskarshamn, Pitea, Sundsvall, Westervick.			
U.S.S.R. :	Archangel, Igarka, Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Mesane, Onega.			
<b>British Isles —</b>				
Belfast, Carrickfergus, Cork, Coryton, Dublin, Dundalk, Fawley, Fowey, Heysham, Larne, Liverpool, Manchester, Par, Penmaenmawr, Plymouth, Swansea.				

The main types of ships using the port have been the Northern Ireland ferry and container carrying vessels, the insulated banana carriers, timber and pulp vessels from Scandinavia, coastal tankers and cargo vessels employed on the coal trade.

Cargoes have been similar to previous years.

The coal export trade was very quiet. Fertiliser in bulk and bags arrived in larger quantities.

The complex food cargoes on the Ferry and Container boats required constant attention. Over 20 types of foodstuffs, many perishable, were carried.

Vessels arrived night and day and within two hours over 30 containers or 40 vehicles were away from the quayside.

Overstowing of fresh meat ceased after communication with the controlling authority at the place of loading.

#### Section IV—Inland Barge Traffic.

There is no inland barge traffic from or to the Port of Preston.

#### Section V—Water Supply.

##### 1. Source of supply for —

###### (a) THE DISTRICT.

The district receives its water from the Corporation of Preston water mains, and is an upland surface water derived from the gathering grounds in the Forest of Bowland. The water is of good quality, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

###### (b) SHIPPING.

Shipping is supplied with water from the district supply by means of a hose from a shore hydrant.

##### 2. Reports of Tests for Contamination.

Samples are taken from taps and hydrants on the district and tanks, drinking water taps and galley taps on board ships, as a routine procedure and otherwise when necessary.

**Table 86.**  
**Water Samples.**

From	Type	Number	Results	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Vessels ... ..	Bacteriological ...	22	12	10
Vessels ... ..	Chemical ... ..	—	—	—
Dock Estate ...	Bacteriological ...	30	22	8
Dock Estate ...	Chemical ... ..	2	1	1
		54	35	19

Seven of the unsatisfactory water samples were obtained from harbour craft. Tank cleaning was required and, as mentioned previously in this report, special filling hoses were provided. The other three unsatisfactory samples were from foreign vessels and tank cleaning was recommended. One of these vessels was in the habit of replenishing the drinking water tank from the afterpeak tank on a long voyage. No attention was paid to the water-tightness or cleanliness of the afterpeak, which probably meant that good water was being polluted before being pumped to the drinking tanks. A letter was sent to the owner pointing out the danger of such a practice and recommending that pipe connections between the drinking tank and afterpeak tank be removed.

The eight unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from the Dock Estate were from old taps. When new taps were fitted and sometimes new short lengths of piping also, good results were obtained.

The supply of water to shipping is under the direct control of the Port Authority who employ a special staff for this purpose. All precautions necessary to prevent contamination of hoses and hydrants are taken.

There are no water boats in the Port of Preston.

## **Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.**

### **1. List of Infected Areas.**

The list of infected areas is prepared from, and amended as necessary, with details obtained from the World Health Organisation in the Weekly Epidemiological Record and is drawn up in the form of the list supplied. Copies of the list are supplied to the Trinity House Pilotage Office, Preston, and H.M. Water-guard Office, Preston.

### **2. Radio Messages.**

Preston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

### **3. Notification otherwise than by Radio.**

The Port Medical Officer is notified by telephone of any untoward circumstances on board an incoming vessel after such details have been passed to the Port Authority's barge at Lytham.

Cases of sickness are dealt with by the Boarding Medical Officer.

### **4. Mooring Stations.**

By agreement with the Port Authority arrangements exist for the breasting off of any ship at the discharging berth allocated, where such action is considered necessary by the Port Medical Officer. This is done by placing one of the barges of about 20 feet beam, which are always available, between the vessel and the quay, whilst the vessel is subjected to the prescribed measures.

This arrangement obviates the necessity of moving the vessel from one berth to another and facilitates the discharge of her cargo whether during or when freed from control.

## 5. Arrangements for —

### (a) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All cases of infectious disease other than smallpox are removed to the Isolation Hospital, Deepdale, Preston.

### (b) SURVEILLANCE AND FOLLOW-UP OF CONTACTS.

Surveillance is carried out as suggested in Section 18(2) and Section 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

### (c) CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES.

The cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Inspector. Clothing, bedding, etc., are removed in the Health Department's disinfection vehicles to the Disinfection Station at Argyll Road for steam disinfection.

Arrangements are also in existence for persons to be cleansed and disinfested at Cuttle Street Clinic and Ellen Street Cleansing Station and for clothing to be disinfested at Argyll Road Disinfestation Station.

## Section VII—Smallpox.

(1) The reception of smallpox cases into hospital is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board who advise as to which hospital is available for such purposes. Normally, Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, is retained as the first regional hospital to admit cases of smallpox.

(2) Smallpox cases would be removed by ambulance belonging to Preston Corporation. The vaccinal state of the crews of these ambulances is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Preston.

### (3) SMALLPOX CONSULTANTS :

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester.  
Central 3377 and Ringway 4273.

Dr. E. R. Peirce, 8 Grosvenor Road, Cressington Park,  
Liverpool.  
Garston 1236.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden,  
Liverpool, 3.  
Central 8433 and Gateacre 2081.

(4) Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine under the direction of Professor Downie.

**Section VIII—Venereal Disease.**

Leaflets giving the undermentioned information as to location, days and hours of available facilities are distributed by the inspectors when vessels are visited :

“ The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary is open at the following times :—

Tuesday	...	5 p.m.— 7 p.m.	Women.
Wednesday	...	5 p.m.— 7 p.m.	Men.
Thursday	...	2 p.m.— 4 p.m.	Women.
Friday	...	5 p.m.— 7 p.m.	Men.

Male patients from ships likely to sail before the next male clinic will also be seen on Tuesdays or Thursdays.”

A supply of glass slides has been issued to ships regularly using the port so that where a suspicion of the disease arises at sea a smear can be made at once and taken to the clinic when the ship arrives in Preston.

Forty-six seamen attended for treatment at the clinic for the first time during the year.

**Section IX—Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships.**

**Table 87.**  
**Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.**

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ... ..	Glandular fever	Nil	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No case or suspected case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever occurred during the year.



**Section X—Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.**

No case of Malaria occurred during the year.

**Section XI—Measures taken against Ships with, or suspected for, Plague.**

No ship infected with or suspected of carrying plague arrived during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, action in accordance with the measures outlined in Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would be pursued.

**Section XII—Measures against Rodents in Ships from foreign Ports.****(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.**

All foreign-going vessels are inspected in the following sequence :

- (a) Vessels from infected ports.
- (b) Vessels from foreign non-infected ports.
- (c) Foreign-going vessels that have arrived from another port in the British Isles.

A rodent operator sets traps on vessels where evidence of rats is found and revisits these and all vessels from foreign ports daily.

**(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE.**

Rodents caught are placed in muslin bags, dipped in paraffin, labelled and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

The number of rodents sent for examination during the year was nine, of which eight were caught on board ship and one on the dock estate.

**(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS.**

The deratting of vessels prior to the issue of Deratting Certificates may be effected with hydrogen cyanide or sodium fluoroacetate.

The following contractors have intimated their willingness to operate in the port :—

- Associated Fumigators (Northern) Ltd., Liverpool.
- Croftbank Chemical Co. Ltd., Oldham.
- Disinfestation Ltd., Birkenhead.
- Hivey Fumigation Co. Ltd., Liverpool.
- Irlam Insecticides, Liverpool.

## (4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Instructions were given to the master of one vessel to have rat-proofing repaired ; this was carried out before the vessel left the port.

Modern construction is generally found to incorporate rat-proofing. The slump in tramp shipping has meant that many of the old vessels with rat harbourages are going to the scrap yards.

**Table 88.**  
**Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.**

Category	Number
Black rats ... ..	17
Brown rats ... ..	—
Species not known ... ..	—
Rats sent for examination ... ..	7
Rats infected with plague ... ..	—
Mice ... ..	10
Mice sent for examination ... ..	1

**Table 89.**  
**Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.**

No. of Deratting Certificates issued.				Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning			
H.C.N.	Other fumigant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	—	—	—	—	61	61

## Section XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.

**Table 90.**  
**Inspections of Ships for Nuisances.**

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Defects Remedied
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Total number of ships inspected ... 532			
The following defects were found :—			
Vermin ... .. 15	—		9
Accommodation and fittings defective 6	—		2
Heating, lighting, ventilation defective 5	—		2
Washplaces and fittings defective ... 3	—		3
Sanitary accommodation defective ... 12	—	83	6
Food stores, preparation places and fittings defective ... .. 19	—		11
Drinking water system defective ... 8	—		6
Refuse accumulations... .. 1	—		1
Smoke emissions ... .. 34	—		34
Miscellaneous nuisances ... .. 1	—		—
Total ... .. 104	—	83	74

Of the 342 vessels from foreign ports arriving 99.7% were visited by the Port Health Inspector. Of the 1,777 coastwise vessels 9.3% were visited.

During the month of October a survey was made of the vessels entering the port to ascertain how many vessels made frequent calls, and why the percentage of coasters visited was so low. It was ascertained that some of the coasters made many visits in the same month and that others came several times in the year.

The following is a summary of findings :—

Total Arrivals during October ... ..	161
Number of vessels involved ... ..	75
Arrivals from foreign ports ... ..	28
Vessels from foreign ports ... ..	28
Arrivals coastwise ... ..	133
Coastwise vessels ... ..	47

On the Preston-Larne Ferry Service, four vessels made 34 arrivals.

On the Preston-Larne Container Service, three vessels arrived 29 times ; of these, two made 12 trips each.

Fifty-six vessels were found to have 104 defects or nuisances, 74 of which were remedied.

The fall in the number of defects is due greatly to the scrapping of old vessels and the high standard of modern tonnage.

It is disturbing to find that, apart from smoke emission, the greatest number of defects was in the class " Food stores, preparation places and fittings defective." Maintenance and cleanliness of food handling, preparation and storage spaces seems to be incidental to the running of a vessel and systematic training in hygienic methods is required among the young members of the catering department if the standards are to be raised to a decent level.

Twenty-six of the 34 smoke emissions observed were from the dredger mentioned earlier in the report which was eventually removed from the port.

The last of the coal burning tugs has been taken out of service in the port and replaced by an oil burning vessel. Thus ends another black line across the Preston sky.

#### **Section XIV—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.**

The mussel beds off Lytham St. Annes are now an uneconomical proposition to local fishermen, and pickings for private use could be made.

Seven samples submitted to the bacteriologist during the year confirmed the heavy sewage pollution of these shell-fish.

Mussel gathering is controlled by the Preston (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1923.

The only Ministry approved method of purification is at the purification plant at Conway, North Wales. The size and quality of the Danish and Dutch mussels make the local produce unattractive to the merchant.

Cockles are still picked in the area.

#### **Section XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens.**

Preston is not approved for the landing of aliens, but as will be seen from Table 83, 49 aliens arrived from foreign ports and 25 aliens departed from Preston.

The majority of these were holiday makers who left the country by another port, or wives of foreign seamen joining or leaving their husbands' vessels.

#### **Section XVI—Miscellaneous.**

- (a) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Arrangements for the interment of a deceased member of the crew of any vessel is the concern of the shipping agent and the following procedure would be

adopted in the event of a death from infectious disease. The Superintendent of Mercantile Marine acting for the Ministry of Transport would be notified immediately. The body would be removed by the Health Department staff to the mortuary of the Preston Isolation Hospital for the purpose of local enquiry and verification of the cause of death.

(b) FOOD INSPECTION.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958.

Imported food consisted mainly of the following types :—

Apples, bacon, bananas, blackberries, canned meats, canned milks and creams, canned fruits and fishes, cheese, citrus fruits, coconuts, confectionery, eggs, frozen eggs, frozen milk, herrings, ice cream, ice lollies, ice cream powder, lard, maize, meat, milk powder, potatoes, poultry, sausage, wheat.

Eighty-three samples of food were taken during the year. 61 were forwarded to the Public Analyst.

<i>Type of Food</i>		<i>From</i>	<i>Result</i>
11 samples fresh citrus fruit	... ..	Br. West Indies South Africa	Satisfactory
1 sample fresh bananas	... ..	Br. West Indies	No significant copper contam- ination
1 sample fresh apples	... ..	N. Ireland	Satisfactory
1 sample blackberries	... ..	"	"
1 sample potatoes	... ..	Denmark	No arsenic con- tamination
18 samples canned fruits	... ..	{ Italy South Africa N. Ireland	Satisfactory " All satisfactory except two in- correct labels
5 samples canned milks and creams	... ..	N. Ireland	Satisfactory
1 sample canned rice pudding	... ..	"	Incorrect label
1 sample imitation cream powder	... ..	"	Satisfactory
1 sample imitation milk powder	... ..	"	"
3 samples ice cream mix	... ..	"	"
4 samples ice lollies	... ..	"	All incorrect labels

<i>Type of Food</i>				<i>From</i>	<i>Result</i>
3 samples frozen milk	...	...	...	N. Ireland	Satisfactory
1 sample hot sauce	...	...	...	Br. West Indies	„
1 sample pork sausage	...	...	...	N. Ireland	„
1 sample canned chopped pork	...	...	...	„	„
3 samples canned salmon	...	...	...	„	„
3 samples jelly crystals	...	...	...	„	„
1 sample " Chicken Dinner "	...	...	...	„	„

Twenty-two samples were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory except one sample of confectionery filling from N. Ireland in which Bct. coli type 1 (faecal) was isolated from 0.1 gm.

Satisfactory samples comprised :—

- 5 samples of canned milk or cream.
- 1 sample of canned rice pudding.
- 1 sample of imitation milk powder.
- 3 samples of frozen milk
- 3 samples of ice lollies.
- 1 sample of canned green bananas.
- 6 samples of whole frozen hen egg.
- 1 sample of " Chicken Dinner."

The following unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered :—

	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bananas	560	3	0	7
Citrus Fruit	3	5	2	20
Coconuts	8	15	0	0
Potatoes	6	16	0	0
Canned Fruits	0	0	1	0
Canned Meat	0	0	0	25
Total	579	0	0	24

No infringements of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations regarding official certificates occurred.

From a great variety of food entering the port little was found to be unfit for human consumption, or not complying with legislation in force.

Due to the method of storage and quantity of meat imported in containers satisfactory inspection was not possible. An arrangement was made with the Chief Veterinary Officer, N. Ireland, whereby the certificates of inspection for all meat and meat products were placed with the business papers of the containers and were thus readily available for perusal by the Port Health Inspector. Some overloading of containers occurred, but this ceased after the Chief Veterinary Officer had been informed.

A consignment of canned fruits required 100% sorting following transit damage due to bad weather. Burst and severely crushed cans were taken and destroyed; unsaleable crushed cans were directed to canteen use.

Cargoes of frozen milk, frozen eggs, ice cream and ice lollies arrived in good condition. Seven instances of food incorrectly labelled occurred. Four of these were ice lollies and there was considerable correspondence before a satisfactory label was produced.

The apparent high banana waste figure is only just over 1% of the bananas entering the port and includes stems.

## Welfare Services

### Residential and Domiciliary Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons.

A report submitted by the Principal Welfare Services Assistant — Mr. L. Cafferty.

These services are the administrative responsibility of a sub-committee of the parent Health Committee.

### Residential Accommodation.

#### Corporation Hostels.

Residential accommodation is available for the aged and infirm as follows :

Fulwood Civic Hostel	...	...	...	282	places
Ashton House	...	...	...	44	,,
Sunny Bank	...	...	...	17	,,
Wilson House	...	...	...	38	,,
Ancilliary flats (1-2 places)	...	...	...	34	flats

The increasing demand for residential accommodation evidenced towards the end of 1958 continued for the first six-months of 1959. At the end of June the waiting list numbered 26, 15 for the smaller homes and 11 for the Civic Hostel, Fulwood. Immediate steps to meet this situation was the provision of four additional beds at the Fulwood Home. This was done by converting a staff room for residential purposes. By the end of the year the list had been cleared, providing a "full house" at each of the smaller homes, but there was a reserve of accommodation at the Fulwood Hostel for both men and women. The long-term aim envisaged at the time of the increased demand for accommodation, of providing additional Part III facilities at the Civic Hostel, Fulwood, by adapting an outbuilding, does not now seem to be necessary.

The modernisation and development plan started some years ago at the Fulwood Hostel is now complete, with the exception of the central portion of the building which is scheduled for modernisation in the next financial year. Certain other improvements such as the modernisation of a small staff kitchen, storage and bread rooms and vegetable preparation room, are also to be carried out.

From the Hospital side, the request for accommodation has increased. Thus 34 persons were admitted direct from hospital to the Civic Hostel, Fulwood, and one to Wilson House. These people were considered not able to look after themselves, or the tenancy of their homes had been given up whilst in hospital, or relative were unable to cope with them.

From the smaller hostels six persons were transferred to the sick-bay, Fulwood. Of these two were re-admitted to their previous accommodation, two still remain in Fulwood, two were transferred to hospital.

Ancillary services provided at the Fulwood Home are well supported. The Hair Stylist, who attends on three half-days per week, is kept very busy indeed, and the women residents greatly appreciate this service. The handicraft sessions



on two half-days per week are well attended and some fine work in embroidery, rug making, soft toys, leather and crochet work is turned out. The library service is well patronised, about 150 residents make use of it. Their choice of reading matter is not confined to fiction, but takes in history, geography, travel, autobiographies, social and political works. Book distribution takes place once per week through the town's travelling library service.

Film shows are held once per week throughout the year and concerts once fortnightly during the months January to March and October to December.

Annual outings provided for the residents of all the Authority's Hostels are popular with the residents and well attended.

Chiropody treatment started some few years ago is a very popular service. Two sessions per week are held at the Fulwood Hostel, and one other session is arranged so that Ashton House and Wilson House are attended twice in a five-week period and Sunny Bank once in a five week period.

The number of treatments carried out during this year are as follows :

Fulwood Civic Hostel	...	...	1,017
Ashton House	...	...	129
Wilson House	...	...	189
Sunny Bank	...	...	109
		Total	1,444

At the close of the year the smaller hostels were fully occupied. There were 265 in residence at the Civic Hostel, Fulwood, of these 52 were guests from other authorities.

During the course of the year there has been a change of personnel in two of the flats associated with Wilson House. There is a steady flow of applications for these flats and the waiting list, despite reduction by deaths, people leaving the area, or finding other accommodation, remains at 60.

The staff of Wilson House provide a "good neighbour" service to these residents, such as calling in doctors, making meals and fires when necessary and arranging for local authority domiciliary services to be laid on. In practice, some aspects of this good neighbour service is provided on an average once per week.

Residents of the flats have a standing invitation to partake in the recreational activities of Wilson House.

### **Other Hostels.**

Nine blind persons were in residence at the William Wilding Galloway Home for the Blind, Penwortham, and one other blind person was in residence at the Springhill Home for the Blind, Nelson.

Over the years it has been found necessary to provide special accommodation for epileptics and at the end of the year seven were in residence at Langho

Epileptic Colony, one at the Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool, one at Chalfont Colony, Bucks, and one at the David Lewis Colony, Warford. In addition to the placement of a severely disabled person in the Ampthill Cheshire Home, Bedford, some few weeks ago, two other severely handicapped persons were found accommodation at the Beachways Home, Southport during 1959, and two aged women and one aged man have been provided with accommodation in voluntary homes.

Table 91 shows the number of persons classified according to handicaps, in various hostels at the end of the year.

**Table 91.**  
**Persons resident in accommodation on 31st December, 1959.**

Description of persons accommodated	In premises managed by the Council		In accommodation provided on behalf of the Council				No. of persons accommodated for whom other local authorities are responsible		Total No. of persons for whom the Council are responsible	
			By other local authorities		By voluntary organisations		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Not materially handicapped—										
aged ... ..	86	95	1	—	1	1	16	8	72	88
not aged ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind—										
aged ... ..	4	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	11
not aged ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Deaf ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic—										
aged ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
not aged ... ..	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	4	4
Other physically handicapped—										
aged ... ..	63	78	—	—	—	1	16	6	47	73
not aged ... ..	3	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	4
Mentally handicapped—										
aged ... ..	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	9
not aged ... ..	7	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2
Total ... ..	165	196	3	5	5	14	36	21	137	194

### Reception Centre.

The number of persons accommodated in the Reception Centre during 1959 was 2,700 less than the preceding year. One can only guess at the factors governing this decrease, such as the good summer weather, more employment available, the closure of more Reception Centres in the North West and North of England, making the distance between Centres longer, also use may be made of available accommodation in slum clearance areas in the district.

Maintenance and staffing of the Centre is undertaken by the Council on behalf of the National Assistance Board. There is accommodation for 42 men and four women. There is a staff of five, which is one more than for the previous year.

Four aged men were admitted to residential accommodation from the Centre.

Table 92 shows the number of persons accommodated by month in each of the last seven years.

Month	Men	Women	Children under 16	1959 Total	1958 Total	1957 Total	1956 Total	1955 Total	1954 Total	1953 Total
Jan. ...	841	42	—	883	1,005	986	785	961	924	983
Feb. ...	747	46	—	793	985	976	746	897	830	774
March ...	963	31	—	994	1,180	1,048	951	932	1,010	993
April ...	1,020	37	—	1,057	1,227	1,053	881	1,073	1,046	997
May ...	999	31	1	1,031	1,265	1,112	951	960	1,064	1,042
June ...	858	25	—	883	1,210	1,124	923	952	1,045	1,029
July ...	876	33	4	913	1,188	1,183	873	882	1,076	1,058
August ...	848	33	7	888	1,180	1,166	937	903	1,136	997
Sept. ...	801	14	2	817	1,050	1,047	883	806	1,036	961
Oct. ...	786	27	4	817	985	1,095	805	901	1,047	1,005
Nov. ...	700	20	1	721	917	1,016	846	877	963	986
Dec. ...	600	16	—	616	921	1,026	884	829	904	894
Grand Total ...	10,039	355	19	10,413	13,113	12,832	10,465	10,973	12,081	11,719

### Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation is provided for up to six family units in the old nursery block section of the Civic Hostel, Fulwood. During the year one family was admitted for a period of two days.

In 1953, the Council opened adapted premises for the purpose of the rehabilitation of certain families. These premises provide accommodation for up to five family units. To date fifteen families have been considered sufficiently rehabilitated to have been granted houses by the housing committee. This figure includes one family that was re-housed during the year.

Three families comprising five adults and 12 children were in residence at the end of the year.

Table 93 shows the number of persons in temporary accommodation on the 31st December, 1959.

Description of persons accommodated	In premises managed by the Council		In accommodation provided on behalf of the Council				No. of persons accommodated for whom other local authorities are responsible		Total No. of persons for whom the Council are responsible	
			By other local authorities		By voluntary organisations					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>PERSONS OVER 16—</b>										
(a) evicted ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) others ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN—</b>										
(a) evicted ...		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
(b) others ...		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
<b>Total ...</b>		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	

### **Welfare of Handicapped Persons.**

The Handicapped Persons' Workshop and Social Centre—specially built premises to provide (1) an opportunity for work in sheltered conditions for physically handicapped persons unable to maintain a position in industry; (2) handicraft facilities and recreational and social activities for all classes of handicapped persons—has been opened from 2-0 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week for the blind, and from 10-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. on Monday and Thursday of each week for the general classes of handicapped persons.

Physically handicapped persons in need of transport are taken to and from the Centre in a vehicle which has been specially adapted for this purpose, for mid-day meals, handicrafts, social activities and concerts.

The Open Day and Sale of Work held in September was attended by some 350 members of the general public, who took the opportunity of looking over the premises and spent approximately £90 in the purchase of articles made by the physically handicapped and blind. The general public were later entertained to a display of Old Time Dancing and a concert. The members of the dancing team and the concert party being either blind, partially sighted, or physically handicapped persons on the Authority's registers.

A concert party has been formed from persons attending the Centre and during the course of the year 15 shows have been given in various church halls throughout the town for charitable purposes. All costumes and stage props are made by the handicapped with specialist help.

In November of the year a chiropody service was started. One session is held each week, the physically handicapped and blind being treated fortnightly.

On Friday, the 11th December, the Society for the Mentally Handicapped started their weekly youth club night at the Centre.

### **Blind and Partially Sighted.**

Over the year an average of 44 blind and partially sighted attending the Social Centre have had 2,305 lessons on one or more of the following handicrafts : hand loom weaving, knitting, soft toys, stool seating, string bags, coral necklaces, latex artificial flowers, basket and rug making, marquetry, embroidery, fire screens. In addition ten housebound people have had handicrafts taught them in their own homes.

There have been 6,506 domiciliary visits made by the Home Teachers. During these visits the Home Teachers have on 367 occasions provided various small services for the blind person concerned, such as letter writing, repairing garments, making fires. Braille is being taught to six persons and Moon to three persons. In addition 46 can read Braille and 15 can read Moon.

The National Library for the Blind Service is used by 24 blind of the area, and ten use the talking book service.

Through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, wireless sets are provided for 37 persons and the Rediffusion service for 126 persons.

Free bus passes, wireless and dog licences were obtained for 241, 232 and 26 persons respectively.

One person has the use of a guide dog and an application has been made for another man to be provided with one.

The ophthalmologist examined 74 persons during the year. Of these he certified 47 as blind and 26 as partially sighted, and de-certified one person previously listed as blind.

Concerts and a Christmas Party were held during the winter months, and two summer outings organised. These events were well supported, an average of 100 attending the concerts, 150 attending the Christmas function, and an average of 140 the outings.

Housebound blind received a gift of either chocolates or tobacco at Christmas time.

Chiropody treatment was being given to 20 persons at the end of the year. The number of treatments given was 25.

### **Employment.**

Workshop employment and training of the blind is carried out through a voluntary organisation — the Institute for Blind Welfare, Fulwood. At the end of the year 27 persons were in employment in the workshops of this organisation and two men and one woman were undergoing training.

Four retired Workshop employees derive benefit from the Council's non-contributory pension scheme.

There are 21 persons employed in open industry of whom five are self employed. One young woman has been undergoing training as a telephonist.

Active measures directed towards the placement of blind persons in employment continue to be made directly by the staff of the authority in association with the appropriate official of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

### **Deaf and Hard of Hearing.**

Welfare services in respect of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing are carried out on behalf of the Council through the agency of the North and East Lancs. Welfare Association for the Deaf. This Association provides a full range of services, including placement in employment, advisory, social and recreational. The Council has representation on its executive body. For financial year 1959/60 the Authority made a contribution of £994 to the Association. This represented a *per capita* grant of £14 for each registered deaf person residing within the borough, excluding deaf blind school children and persons resident in Part III accommodation or hospitals.

### **General Classes of Handicapped Persons.**

Handicraft, recreational and social activities are provided at the Social Centre on Monday and Thursday of each week from 10-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Handicraft sessions at the Centre have been attended by an average of 20 persons and a total of 2,005 lessons have been given. In addition 16 housebound handicapped have had instruction in their own homes in simple pastime occupations.

An average of 29 persons have attended the recreational and social activities at the Centre.

The usual monthly concerts and Christmas party were held during the year. Housebound handicapped were given a present of either chocolates or cigarettes at Christmas time.

Of the six specially selected handicapped who started training in gold thread embroidery only one remains. Her progress has been very slow — her attendance has been very poor. She can, however, turnout some good work and if she was prepared to give more of her time to it, could be earning £3 or £4 per week. On the brighter side is the case of a young woman who commenced training in the early part of the year and who is now averaging £2 per week in earnings, and a young girl of 17 who took up training in the later part of the year and who is showing distinct promise and should be earning within the next six months.

Lessons in gold thread embroidery amounted to 304.

During the year an additional session for handicraft instruction was provided. Part of the session is devoted to giving sewing instruction. Two persons were chosen for training. It is hoped that when sufficiently trained these people will be found regular work by some local firm.

An average of 14 persons had dinner at the Centre. During the year 1,199 meals were served. The cost to the individual was 1s. 6d. per meal.

At the end of the year 12 people were receiving Chiropody treatment.

Table 94 shows the number of persons included in the various registers of handicapped persons, arranged according to age, sex and handicap.

Age Group	Sex	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Hard of Hearing	Other Handicapped Persons
1+	Male ...	—	—	—	—	6
	Female ...	1	—	1	—	1
5+	Male ...	—	—	1	4	19
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	18
10+	Male ...	2	2	5	6	31
	Female ...	—	—	1	3	39
15+	Male ...	4	5	4	4	40
	Female ...	1	2	1	3	33
20+	Male ...	7	1	6	1	33
	Female ...	1	—	5	6	28
30+	Male ...	6	—	7	3	24
	Female ...	7	1	8	5	18
40+	Male ...	16	1	6	1	32
	Female ...	12	1	7	3	38
50+	Male ...	21	3	5	4	43
	Female ...	25	6	4	8	36
60+	Male ...	12	1	1	4	18
	Female ...	22	6	2	8	19
65+	Male ...	14	3	2	3	13
	Female ...	19	9	4	4	14
70+	Male ...	29	6	4	6	21
	Female ...	70	31	5	13	36
80+	Male ...	11	4	—	2	—
	Female ...	31	4	—	4	15
85+	Male ...	10	1	—	3	2
	Female ...	11	2	—	1	1
90+	Male ...	4	—	—	1	—
	Female ...	7	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	343	89	79	100	578

### **Domiciliary Visiting and Care.**

Visiting of aged is carried out by the health visitors. During the year 775 such visits were made. On the initial visits immediate needs are met, a case history compiled and when necessary follow-up visits are carried out. Members of the staff of the Welfare Section devote part of their time to enquiries into applications for hostel admission, for flats and protection of property.

Voluntary organisations, such as the Preston Council of Social Service, the Women's Voluntary Association and religious groups have continued to provide for the regular visiting of aged persons whenever necessary.

The young people of the area are showing an increasing interest in their concern for the welfare of the aged. In this respect the good work started in 1958 by the Preston Council of Youth and the Sodality of Our Lady has been aided during 1959 by the efforts of two other youthful organisations — one a senior group of children attending Deepdale County Primary School and a second group under the name of the Catholic College Old Boys' Sodality. The first of these two new groups undertook a survey of a fairly large area around their school and to provide details of all lonely people who would welcome a visitor. The results have been very good and the young people concerned are helping with shopping, whilst cakes have been made to give to the old people. They have also spent their own money in providing gifts for the aged as well. The young men's group have offered to befriend a number of old people.

The Chiropody set up in 1957 at the Siemens Social Club, Cottam Lane, gives treatment to 140 people.

### **Protection of Property.**

It was found necessary to remove to a place of safety the property of four persons admitted to hospital.

Of seven persons provided with accommodation for a temporary period it was not necessary to remove any property. In two cases the houses were securely fastened and arrangements made for police surveillance whilst the five other cases were of people living in lodgings and their effects were safeguarded by their relatives.

### **Interments.**

Under the provision of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Welfare Section has arranged for the burial of ten deceased persons for whom no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the bodies had or was being made.

Interments are arranged in accordance with set recommendations with agreed scales of charges.

Full funeral costs were recovered from the estate of the deceased in seven instances, and part of the costs recovered in one other case, no recovery was made in the other two cases.



**Table 95.**  
**Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons.**  
**January 1st—December 31st, 1959.**

	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
1. No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7c of Form B.D.8 recommends :—					
(a) No Treatment ..	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	18	1	—	26	45
Total .. ..	18	1	—	28	47
2. No. of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	15	1	—	22	38

**Table 96.**  
**Follow-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons**  
**January 1st—December 31st, 1959.**

	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	Total
1. No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7c of Form B.D.8 recommends :—					
(a) No Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	13	2	—	11	26
Total .. ..	13	2	—	11	26
2. No. of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	2	—	11	25

## APPENDIX

*A report submitted to the Health Committee on 7.7.59 and approved by the Council at its meeting on 16.7.59.*

PRESTON (AREA No. 4) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1959.

### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

#### **Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 5/59.**

Until about ten years ago the law relating to the control of atmospheric pollution was primitive in character and impossible to apply satisfactorily. Smoke from domestic chimneys was uncontrolled.

The first tentative steps towards improvement were contained in the City of Manchester private act of 1946 which gave that city powers to establish areas of smokelessness irrespective of the source of pollution and subsequently similar powers were obtained by other authorities. These powers are particularly helpful in relation to the control of smoke from houses, offices, and similar sources of pollution, small individually, but large collectively.

A second step forward, again taken by progressive local authorities under private act powers, lay in the obtaining of powers of "prior approval" to the establishment of certain categories of new plant capable of producing smoke.

A major step forward was taken by the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which completely reorganised the law in relation to atmospheric pollution. It is, of course, applicable over the whole of the country and many of its clauses are hedged with qualifications introduced as a consequence of the intervention of various pressure groups.

Nevertheless, if it is remembered that a restrictive qualification, introduced to safeguard a large industrial undertaking from whose plant complete smokelessness is technically impossible, is not automatically applicable to every small space heating plant where smokelessness is both technically and financially practicable then considerable progress towards the elimination of aerial sewage is possible under the new powers available. It is inevitable, however, that social development is resisted by groups who see their own special interests likely to be affected by the march of progress.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 5/59 deals with the establishment of smoke control areas and invites local authorities to speed up their efforts in this direction. "But the Minister hopes that from now on it will be possible to make faster progress, especially in removing the smoke pall from the 'black areas' where pollution is worst. The task of bringing under smoke control the large number of premises involved is a considerable one, and in the Minister's view it needs to be systematically planned and executed by local authorities."

The preparation of a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the next five years is asked for and the information supplied to the Minister if possible in the tabular form set out below. "In particular attention is drawn to the desirability of ensuring that new housing estates, whether built by the local authority or by private enterprise, should be smoke controlled from the outset."

The policy adopted by the Health Committee hitherto has been to deal with the congested town centre and to work from it on its westerly aspect, from south to north. The situation has been complicated by the need for clearing first the large concentration of slum property in the central and inner ring zones of the town, but in continuation of the policy established a survey has been in progress in the past months, of the Fishergate Hill—Marsh Lane district and this area is now ready for consideration by the committee as a fourth zone of smokelessness. A report of the circumstances of this area is included as an appendix to this report.

If immediate action in the Fishergate Hill—Marsh Lane area is acceptable and an order is made, then over one-twelfth of the area of the town would be covered by smoke control areas and smokeless zones and rather less than one-eighth of the total premises in the town would be involved.

A review of the remainder of the town shows that it can be divided roughly into three groups; peripheral parts containing mostly post-war housing estates; middle zone residential areas containing property built before the last war and an inner zone of mixed residential and industrial property containing a fair amount of slum property.

It will be remembered that in their application to industry the legal powers of general smoke control, as opposed to its complete abolition, provide a sabbatical seven year period to enable industry to put its house in order.

In these circumstances it is suggested that the further phasing of areas of smokelessness should broadly follow a pattern as set out on the map on display, namely, the dealing initially with the first two groups mentioned above, taking the west side of the town, i.e. Ingol, Savick, Larches and Ashton, and then Moor Park, Ribbleton and Fishwick, leaving to the last the inner areas of mixed industrial and older house property, with the proviso that clearance areas should be dealt with contemporaneously as smoke control areas.

The reasons underlying this suggestion are as follows :—

- (1) The peripheral areas contain practically all the post-war building which is already fitted with modern appliances. In consequence, many houses will require little or no money spent on their adaptation.
- (2) There are few industrial premises of any magnitude in these areas and still less containing plant whose conversion to smokelessness involves difficult technical considerations.
- (3) The areas containing the mass of industry will not be dealt with until industry in accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Act has had an opportunity of repairing or renewing plant that at present cannot comply with the requirements of the Act.

- (4) The making of smoke control orders for clearance areas at or just before the time of clearance enables future users of the cleared land to be aware in advance of their commitments.

It is impracticable and not particularly helpful to attempt to define future areas rigidly either in terms of time or boundary, but the following figures representing, after 1959, broad estimates, may be assistance to the Committee in deliberating on the Minister's request for a phased programme over the next five years.

The premises included in the areas covered by the five years review do not contain any processes presenting intractable technical problems. The areas do include many thousands of houses built by the Corporation since the war already fitted with modern fuel burning appliances.

The suggested accelerated rate of control implies that whilst the overall technical work can be accomplished by the existing specialist technical staff it would be necessary, because of the considerable amount of routine and repetitive inspection and recording work to be carried out in parallel with the continuing drive for slum clearance, to employ two unqualified men working under the direct supervision of the technical staff for inspection work.

J. S. G. BURNETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

#### APPENDIX.

Consideration, within the framework of the Health Committee's present policy on Smoke Abatement, has been given to the possible extension of the present 313 acres of the central part of the town at present covered by Smoke Control or Smokeless Zone Orders.

As is well known the western end of the town sloping down from the main railway route to the river is particularly prone to smog conditions in the winter time and the creation of an area of smokelessness around Fishergate Hill would materially alleviate the position especially in the light of the fact that the area immediately to the east is already covered by orders.

In the report, in September, 1958, on the establishment of a third zone of smokelessness attention was drawn to the power to grant exemption from complete smokelessness in certain instances and in the subsequent order this power was used in relation to certain properties the subject of slum clearance proposals. It would be advisable to apply this power in respect of certain properties likely to be the subject of clearance proposals in the near future and to certain industrial plant belonging to Messrs. Dilworth & Carr where complete smokelessness is not reasonably practicable.

#### **Definition of area.**

The area commences at a point on the centre line of Fishergate, opposite the junction with Butler Street ; then southwards generally along the centre line of Butler Street to a point opposite the southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons ; then easterly along the southern boundary of W. H. Smith's premises to the south-east corner of W. H. Smith's premises ;

Name of local authority ... .. Preston County Borough  
 Approximate number of premises in the local authority area 43,600  
 Acreage of local authority area ... .. 6,350

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders made up to 31/12/58	(3) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1959	(4) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1960	(5) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1961	(6) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(7) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(8) Final objective (the total numbers it is intended ultimately to cover)	(9) Target year for completion of programme
Premises ... ..	3,070	2,026	5,000	3,800	3,800	3,800	43,600	
Dwellings ... ..	1,580	1,906	4,750	3,600	3,500	3,550	38,000	1975
Acres ... ..	312.99	225	1,220	310	480	1,740	6,350	

thence northerly and then generally easterly then, southerly along the boundary of British Railways' property to a point of intersection with the south-west corner of the grounds of Mount Street Hospital; thence westerly to a point of intersection with the north eastern corner of a goods shed belonging to British Railways; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of this shed then south-easterly to a point of junction with the railway embankment opposite the centre line of Garden Street; thence generally south westerly and southwards and westerly along the embankment to a point at the entrance to the British Railways goods siding below the former Park Hotel; thence southerly along the eastern track of the railway main line to a point of junction with the Borough boundary. Thence following the Borough boundary generally westwards then north westwards to a point of junction with the Avenham/Ashton Wards boundary; thence generally north eastwards along this ward boundary line to the north western corner of the bonded warehouse on Strand Road, adjacent to the Marsh Lane entrance to the Dock Estate; thence easterly along the northern boundary of this warehouse to a point of junction of the centre lines of Strand Road and Marsh Lane; thence eastwards along the centre line of Marsh Lane to a point of junction with the centre line of Bow Lane; thence generally southwards along the centre line of Bow Lane to a point of junction with the centre line of Fishergate Hill; thence eastwards along the centre line of Fishergate Hill and Fishergate to the point of commencement.

#### Size of area.

225 acres approximately.

#### Number and Character of Premises within the Area.

(1)	Dwellings, including living accommodation to hotels, public houses, etc.	1,716
(2)	Dwelling houses and shops	64
(3)	Dwellings likely to be affected by housing procedure	125
(4)	Dwelling houses and shops likely to be affected by housing procedure	1
(5)	Industrial premises	10
(6)	Commercial premises, including lock-up shops	31
(7)	Warehouses	3
(8)	Offices	31
(9)	Schools, churches, church halls	5
(10)	Local authority premises other than schools	5
(11)	Motor vehicle repair and service garages	5
(12)	Premises occupied by the Crown	2
(13)	National Undertakings — British Railways, including offices, signal boxes, workshops and platform buildings	53
(14)	Clubs and institutes	9
(15)	Cafes and snack bars	2
(16)	Private hotels	14
(17)	Public houses	9
(18)	Other premises	16
		2,101

**Cost of Conversion.**

Experience gained from the operation of earlier zones suggests that an average gross figure of £18 per house for adaptations is not unreasonable and that a significant number of firegrates will not require to be altered.

**Fuel replacement.**

Replacement of bituminous fuel at present used in dwellings will be approximately 4,500 tons per annum, and in other premises approximately 200 tons per annum.

**Date of Order.**

Any Order made could reasonably be made to operate from 1st September, 1960.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON  
LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

# A REPORT

OF THE

## School Medical Officer

on the health of the school children  
and on the work of the school health  
service for the year

1959.



## INTRODUCTION

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE  
OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The fluctuation in fortune that is a feature of most services to-day and is determined largely by the degree of success in solving staffing and training problems has been no worse than usual this year.

The arrangements set in train last year for the diagnosis and correction of eye defects are now in full operation and have resulted in a much improved qualitative service and a virtual elimination of the waiting list. The speech therapy unit has settled down with diminished staff, but with excellent work being done. Some interesting work with group therapy is being tried out here. The dental service consequent on resignations and sickness practically ceased for a time and towards the end of the year it was necessary to experiment with a part-time service.

Staff discussions were held during the year on the problems of partial deafness and the existing screening arrangements reviewed. Some experimentation that had been carried out on infants and young children proved sufficiently encouraging to merit a change of emphasis to the youngest age groups. The training of staff in the appropriate techniques was engaged in and the experimental audiology clinic has been put on a permanent and regular basis.

There is at last a marked downward trend in the absurdly high incidence of head louse infestation and this improvement is likely to have been achieved by a combination of four factors operating simultaneously, viz. the persistent efforts of the school health staff in cleansing infested children and in preaching hygiene to parents, the improved facilities in modern homes whereby parents have a better chance of maintaining basic cleanliness, the improved standards of hygiene and of spacing in schools so that children are less likely to infest each other and the efforts of the teaching staffs to teach cleanliness against a background that enhances and supports rather than hinders and stultifies their actions.

With the high standard of fitness prevailing generally in the school population and the extensive facilities available for the care and upbringing of the handicapped of whatever class, time and attention are being turned, as will be evident from what has been written above, to the detection of defects in their earlier stages and to a consideration of the less easily defined conditions that retard the child's development. Correspondingly there may well be more routine aspects of school health work that have served their purpose and can reasonably be discarded.

J. S. G. BURNETT,

*School Medical Officer.*

### Statistical Data.

Statistical data, including the cost of School Health Service and tables relating to the medical inspection of school children, will be found at the end of the report.

### School Population.

The table below shows the number of schools of various types in the Borough and the number of children on the roll at 24th December, 1959.

Type of School	No. of Schools	No. on Roll
Primary ... ..	34	11,610
Secondary ... ..	10	4,760
Secondary Grammar ... ..	5	3,200
Secondary Technical ... ..	1	157
Special (Day) ... ..	2	217
Nursery School ... ..	1	100
Total ... ..	53	20,044

Schools closed during the year were :

St. Luke's ... ..	170 pupils
St. Mary's Street Methodist ... ..	150 „
St. Michael's ... ..	80 „
St. Saviours ... ..	115 „

Schools opened during the year were :

Savick County Primary, Junior and Infants	560 pupils
Blessed Edmund Campion Secondary ... ..	600 „

### School Hygiene.

The progress made in the provision of new schools is an indication of additional facilities of a satisfactory standard that are now available.

**School Clinics.**

The following is a list of the school clinics in the town and the number and nature of the sessions at each :

**Saul Street.**

Special medical inspections	...	Alternate Thursday mornings.
Minor ailments and specialist clinic treatments	... ..	Daily (mornings).
Dental clinic	... ..	Daily.
Physiotherapy	... ..	4 sessions per week.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	... ..	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
Refraction clinic	... ..	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings, Friday afternoons, and alternate Wednesday mornings.
Speech Therapy	... ..	Daily.
Audiometry	... ..	2 sessions per week.
Audiology	... ..	1 session per week.

**Cuttle Street.**

Special medical inspections	...	Friday morning.
Minor ailments	... ..	Daily (mornings).
Physiotherapy	... ..	Daily.
Dental clinic	... ..	Daily.

**Manchester Road.**

Special medical inspections	...	Monday morning.
Minor ailments	... ..	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Physiotherapy	... ..	5 sessions per week.

**Open Air School.**

Special medical inspections	...	1 session per week.
Minor ailments	... ..	Daily.
Physiotherapy	... ..	Daily.
Paediatric clinic	... ..	Alternate Thursday mornings.
Orthopaedic clinic	... ..	Once a month on Wednesday morning.

**Barlow Street.**

Special medical inspections	...	Tuesday morning.
Minor ailments	... ..	Daily.

**Tulketh Road.**

Physiotherapy	... ..	Daily.
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**North Road.**

Dental clinic	...	...	...	Daily.
Orthodontics	...	...	...	Once a month on Saturday morning and once a month on Tuesday morning.

**Eldon Street.**

Dental clinic	...	...	...	Daily.
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**School Meals and Milk in Schools.**

On the average more than one-third of the school children in Preston take school dinners and about three-quarters of them drink a bottle of milk at school. Data relating to school meals and milk-in-schools will be found on page 153 in the appendix.

**PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

The main work of the school health service was again the periodic and special medical inspection of schoolchildren. In Preston children continue to have a general medical inspection at least three times during the period when they are at school: (1) On entry to school, (2) at eleven years of age, and (3) in the year prior to leaving school. In spite of the greatly improved general condition of the children examined, a remarkable number of defects is still found, many of them slight and many previously undetected.

Altogether 6,237 children were given a periodic medical inspection in 1959, compared with 6,026 in the previous year. Defects requiring treatment totalled 1,799. Further comment on the defects found is made below.

For periodic medical examinations to be effective co-operation is needed both with the teacher and the parent. The presence of the parent at the inspection of the younger age-groups is especially important, but nearly a third of the parents in these cases do not attend. Figures for the proportion of parents attending have remained fairly constant for the different groups of children over the past few years, with an overall average of about one-third of the parents present at the inspection. Co-operation with teaching staff remains good.

Details of the findings at medical inspections will be found at the end of the report in Tables 102, 103, 104 and 105.

In addition to the general medical inspections, routine vision testing by the school nurses continued to be carried out on eight-year-old children.

**General Physical Condition of Schoolchildren.**

Once again the vast majority of Preston schoolchildren were found to be of "satisfactory" general physical condition, and only three out of the 6,237 children examined during the year were classed as of "unsatisfactory" condition.

### Defects found at Medical Inspections in 1959, compared with ten years previously.

The following table shows the relative incidence of certain defects found at medical inspections in 1959 and 1949.

Defects requiring treatment	1949	1959
Skin ... ..	103	101
Vision ... ..	327	765
Nose and throat ... ..	175	145
Lymphatic glands ... ..	26	5
Heart ... ..	83	4
Lungs ... ..	83	58
Total number of defects found ... ..	1,646	1,799
Total number of children examined ... ..	5,821	6,237

The total incidence of defect found is practically the same for each year. The only group to show an increase is that of vision and as was indicated last year this is a reflex of an improved service with better and earlier diagnosis rather than of an increase in the amount of visual defect. Similarly and in part at least the reduction in the ascertainment of heart defects is associated with a different appreciation of the significance of heart murmurs.

The greatly improved social background of the schoolchildren, together with the systematic use of the antibiotics in the treatment of acute disease have not only reduced the number of defects found at routine inspection, but have controlled the severity of the more chronic conditions especially those of an infective character.

### HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the school health service is still the ascertainment and supervision of handicapped pupils so as to ensure their placement in the educational environment most suited to their disability. Details of the number and disposition of such pupils are given in Table 106 in the appendix. Figures throughout the table and the following notes refer to numbers at the end of the year. The total number of children classed as "Handicapped Pupils" was 440. Of these the three largest groups were 130 pupils suffering from speech defect, 95 educationally subnormal pupils and 93 delicate pupils.

#### Children in Residential Special Schools.

(a) **BLIND PUPILS.** One child classed as blind was in the Liverpool School for the Blind, Wavertree, Liverpool.

(b) **PARTIALLY SIGHTED PUPILS.** The three partially sighted children attend the day class at the School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston.

(c) DEAF PUPILS. The twelve pupils in this group were placed as follows :

Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston	...	9
St. John's Institution, Boston Spa, Yorkshire...		3

(d) PARTIALLY DEAF PUPILS. Eleven of these children required special school education and were in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston.

(e) EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS. There were two such pupils in residential special schools — one at St. Francis School, Kings Heath, Birmingham ; and one at St. Joseph's, Cranleigh, Surrey.

(f) EPILEPTIC PUPILS. Four children in this group were in residential special schools — one in St. Elizabeth's R.C. School, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire ; two in Maghull Home, Maghull, Liverpool ; and one in Lingfield School for Epileptics, Surrey.

(g) MALADJUSTED PUPILS. There was one maladjusted pupil in Chaigeley School, Thelwall, Warrington.

(h) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND DELICATE PUPILS. The disposition of the seven such pupils who were in residential schools at the end of the year was as follows :

Bradstock Lockett School, Southport	...	...	...	...	1
Convalescent Home for Physically Handicapped Children, West Kirby	...	...	...	...	2
St. Mary's College, Bexhill-on-Sea	...	...	...	...	1
Bethesda Home for Crippled Children, Salford			...	...	1
Irton Hall, Holmrook, Cumberland	...	...	...	...	1
Hawksworth Hall, Guiseley, Leeds	...	...	...	...	1

### Children in Day Special Schools.

#### 1. OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS.

There were 81 pupils at the Open Air School for Educationally Subnormal Children in Moor Park at the end of the year. There had been 20 admissions and 23 discharges in 1959. Details of mental examinations carried out during the year are given in Table 115 in the appendix.

#### 2. OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

At the end of 1959 there were 123 children at the Open Air School for Physically Handicapped Pupils in Moor Park. Table 99 shows the classification of the 40 children admitted to the school during the year.

**Table 99.**  
**Classification of cases admitted to the Open Air School for Physically Handicapped Pupils in 1959.**

Anaemia ... ..	1
Asthma ... ..	12
Bronchiectasis ... ..	2
Bronchitis ... ..	2
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	4
Chronic Naso-pharyngeal Catarrh ... ..	1
Chronic Otorrhoea ... ..	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	2
General Debility ... ..	3
Epilepsy ... ..	2
Erb's Palsy ... ..	1
Nephrectomy ... ..	1
Nephrosis ... ..	1
Post operative Cerebral Tumour ... ..	1
Spina Bifida ... ..	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	3
Total ... ..	40

### Children having Home Teaching.

Altogether 25 children who were unable to attend school over a long period were given home teaching for some time during 1959. There were 11 such children at the beginning of the year, 14 new cases were added and 10 discharged and at the end of the year 15 children were having home teaching.

The 25 cases who had home teaching during the year were classified as follows :

Rheumatic heart disease ... ..	3
Congenital heart disease ... ..	1
Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis ... ..	1
Perthe's disease ... ..	1
Nephrosis ... ..	2
Glandular fever ... ..	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2
Sarcoma of leg ... ..	1
Spina bifida ... ..	1
Haemophilia ... ..	2
Osteomyelitis ... ..	1
Muscular dystrophy ... ..	1
Bronchiectasis ... ..	3
Recurring abdominal pain ... ..	1
Hemiplegia... ..	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	2
Henoch Schonleim disease ... ..	1

## **Cerebral Palsy.**

### **Spastic Class.**

There were nine children in the spastic class at the Open Air School, Moor Park, during 1959.

One girl aged 13 had made such progress that she was transferred at Easter to a class in the main part of the Open Air School and she has been able to cope with life and lessons there sufficiently to be moved up to a higher class. In her place a boy of 8 years was transferred from the main school to the spastic class.

A girl aged 10 is leaving the class at the end of the year to go to a residential school owing to home difficulties.

All the children are joining in more with the rest of the school both in class work and games. Attempts to increase their speed of movement have to be made with caution as great concentration and considerable time are needed just to maintain good movement as a regular habit and this places a strain on the children.

Three boys join the rest of the school for games, one girl joins the needlework class and another joins class one for all lessons two morning a week.

Visits to the swimming baths are much appreciated and four children can now swim alone.

### **Other Cerebral Palsied Children.**

Thirteen children whose handicaps are less serious than those in the spastic class are in the Open Air School for physically handicapped children. Other children with cerebral palsy are able to attend ordinary school.

The children's progress and activities are supervised at the orthopaedic and paediatric clinics and case conferences are held on each child.

## **Audiometry.**

A review of the principles involved in the ascertainment of hearing defects at all ages up to school leaving was instituted during the year with a view to applying systematically an efficient screening system and this will be the subject of detailed comment in the 1960 report.

## **Speech Defect and Speech Therapy.**

At the beginning of 1959, 83 children were receiving speech treatment. During the year 75 were accepted for treatment and at the close of the year 95 were receiving treatment. The number discharged was 63 made up as follows :

Dyslalia	...	...	...	26
Stammer	...	...	...	31
Dyslalia and stammer	...	...	...	5
Orthodontic	...	...	...	1

There were 23 on the waiting list at the end of the year.



### Group Therapy with Stammerers.

The following comment has been made by the Speech Therapist — Miss Kenyon :

Thirty-two stammerers were admitted to the Speech Clinic during 1959, with many more on the waiting list. The majority of these cases were of the young adolescent age group.

Between the ages of 12-16 years it is very difficult to interest a young stammerer in coming to the clinic and takes a great deal of time and patience to encourage him to discuss his speech difficulties with the therapist. It has therefore been possible this year, and proved most beneficial, to do Group Therapy with these cases.

Each group consists of three, four or five young people of approximately the same age, but whose stammers vary a great deal in type and degree of severity. Watching and listening to the others openly talking about their stammers, the newcomer to the group soon feels at ease to discuss his own particular speech difficulty and maybe gain confidence and help from another member of the group who has suffered a similar problem.

The workings of each group vary according to the age, intelligence and personality of its members. Through discussion and conversation with each other and, with guidance, even at times imitation, these groups enable the stammerer to view his own stammer introspectively and without embarrassment whilst enabling the therapist to gain a better insight into his difficulties, and a possible way to help him to overcome them.

### Handicapped Children leaving School.

Co-operation was continued with the Youth Employment Officer on the choice of employment for handicapped children leaving school. Forms Y9 and Y10 were completed when necessary to give the Youth Employment section information on types of work for which particular children were unsuited because of their handicap. Case conferences were held with parents, head teacher and Youth Employment Officer on the employment of children leaving the Open Air School for E.S.N. children and the Open Air School for Physically Handicapped Pupils.

### SPECIALIST CLINICS.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

This clinic continued to be held twice a week at Saul Street Clinic. School-children referred to the clinic numbered 278 and the following were the conditions for which they were referred :

Enlargement or infection of tonsils and adenoids ...	124
Disease of the ears ... ..	30
Defective hearing ... ..	35
Nasal catarrh ... ..	51
Other conditions ... ..	38
	278

Details of the work done at the clinic are given in Table 110 on page 158.

**Ophthalmic Clinics.**

(a) SQUINT CLINIC. The special eye clinic for cases of squint was held once a fortnight at Saul Street Clinic. The numbers dealt with are shown in Table 111 on page 158.

(b) REFRACTION CLINICS. Three sessions are held regularly at Saul Street Clinic.

**Paediatric Clinic.**

The paediatric clinic continued to be held once a fortnight at the Open Air School Clinic. Cases dealt with at the clinic totalled 157 during the year and were classified as follows :

Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	13
Asthma and associated conditions	...	...	...	...	24
Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	18
Cardiac lesions	...	...	...	...	18
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	3
Obesity	...	...	...	...	17
Epileptiform attacks	...	...	...	...	15
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	2
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	8
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	39

**Orthopaedic Clinic.**

The orthopaedic clinic continued to be held once a month at the Open Air School Clinic and the physiotherapists from the various clinics attended with their cases. The various defects dealt with were as follows :

Infantile paralysis...	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	16
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	31
Other deformities	...	...	...	...	142
Tuberculosis of bone	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammatory lesions	...	...	...	...	3
Tumours	...	...	...	...	3
Erb's Palsy	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 208 <hr/>

**OTHER SERVICES.****Physiotherapy.**

Physiotherapy sessions were held throughout the year at Cuttle Street, Manchester Road, Tulketh Road, Saul Street, and the Open Air School Clinics. Remedial exercises and artificial sunlight therapy were provided. Altogether 534 schoolchildren had remedial exercises and 144 had artificial sunlight therapy in 1959.

### Minor Ailments.

Table 100 shows the trend of certain skin infestations and infections over the past eleven years. There are, of course, factors outside individual control that result in periodic exacerbations of each of these conditions, but it seems likely that a combination of treatment and prevention, on the one hand the persistent and immediate treatment of cases as soon as they appear and on the other the greatly improved standards of hygiene possible in the new schools and post-war houses coupled with the efforts to train families in the practical application of these standards, are now producing a demonstrable effect.

**Table 100.**  
**Cases of certain skin conditions treated at Minor Ailments Clinics.**

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Ringworm of the scalp ... ..	105	45	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm—body	46	33	22	9	9	5	5	4	9	6	5
Scabies ... ..	139	77	92	46	29	8	15	46	23	49	16
Impetigo ... ..	227	123	144	361	963	1074	796	515	377	252	234

### Uncleanliness.

The incidence of head louse infestation continues to fall and about 25% less children were found infested in comparison with the position ten years ago. This improvement though belated is welcome and is again associated with the improved hygiene in homes and schools.

**Table 101.**  
**Uncleanliness.**

	1958	1959
Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses ... ..	47,276	44,878
Total number of individual pupils found to have head louse infestation ... ..	1,821	1,598

### Convalescent Homes.

Children examined and considered suitable for a holiday at Thomas Parkinson House, St. Annes, numbered 266 in 1959. The majority spent two weeks there, but 11 children remained for three weeks, and two children for one week only.

### **Training College Entrants and School Teachers.**

Candidates medically examined for fitness for admission to teacher training colleges numbered 43 during the year. Persons starting teaching work other than those coming directly from teacher training colleges were also examined and numbered nine in 1959.

### **School Dental Service.**

The Senior Dental Officer, Mr. A. Kershaw, has kindly contributed the following note on the work of the School Dental Service for the year 1959 :

Staff shortage throughout the entire year is the leading headline of the Annual Dental Report for 1959.

Advertisements in the Dental Journal and direct approaches to the Dental Schools of the Northern Universities, failed to fill any of the vacant posts. The service has been reduced to the Senior Dental Officer and one part-time dental officer.

The North Road and Saul Street (part-time) Clinics have been the only two operating.

Inspections at the schools have revealed that an increasing number of children are seeking treatment with practitioners in the town operating under the National Health Service, but a high percentage of these children are attending for extractions and conservative work done is of a minor percentage.

Inevitably, school inspections and treatment offered, are lagging further behind because of the staff shortage.

With the approval of the Committee, a part-time Consultant Anaesthetist has been employed on a sessional basis. This extra pair of hands has been of great help.

The part-time Orthodontist has continued throughout the year on a sessional basis.

Towards the latter part of the year, the dental clinic at Water Lane has been closed down entirely.

Resulting from the possible cessation of conscription into the Armed Forces becoming effective, there may well result in a betterment in the staff position, although the shortages in private practices and opportunities of greater financial reward therein, will still have to be reckoned with.

The work carried out under these difficult circumstances is in Table 102.

**Table 102.**  
**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—							
	(a)	Periodic Age Groups	...	...	...	...	2,850	
	(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	839	
						Total	3,689	
2.	Number found to require treatment							2,809
3.	Number referred for treatment							2,590
4.	Number actually treated							1,487
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment							3,539
6.	Half-days devoted to :							
	(a)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	24	
	(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	...	574	
		Total (a) and (b)	...	...	...	...	598	
7.	Fillings :							
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,568	
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	828	
		Total	...	...	...	...	2,396	
8.	Number of Teeth filled :							
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,381	
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	755	
		Total	...	...	...	...	2,136	
9.	Extractions :							
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	490	
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	954	
		Total	...	...	...	...	1,444	
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction							626
11.	Other operations							
		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,783	
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	341	
		Total	...	...	...	...	2,124	
12.	Orthodontics							
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	23	
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	42	
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	12	
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	6	
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	46	
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	22	
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	3	
	(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	...	320	
13.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures							21

### Physical Education.

The facilities associated with the new secondary schools opened in 1958 increased in 1959 with the opening of Blessed Edmund Campion R.C. Secondary School. Development within these new schools is producing a greater variety of activity in the subject and inter-school Rugby and Basketball are but two of the additions to the sphere of school sport.

Improved athletic facilities and a wider interest in athletic events can be observed and inter-school meetings are being arranged more widely.

Building has begun on the Games Pavilion at Penwortham Holme which will provide good changing accommodation for both boys and girls, shower baths and a refreshment room with spectators' gallery.

One new primary school was opened at Savick and good outdoor facilities have been prepared for field activity on the school site.

A mobile ground maintenance team was established for the purpose of maintaining the grounds attached to schools in the Authority. It is hoped that the standard of games facilities will be improved as a result and that more schools will be able to make use of their own playing area.

### **School Meals.**

The School Meals Service provides milk, dinners, and teas. Teas and breakfasts are taken at Stoneygate Nursery School, and light mid-morning lunches at the Open Air School. During the summer 5,356 packed dinners and 4,269 packed teas were supplied to schools going out on educational visits. At Christmas 12,277 party teas were provided for school parties.

A total of 59 dining centres catered for dinners during the year. A summary of the findings of three surveys carried out gives the number of children taking dinners on three normal school days :

March, 1959	...	...	8,187
June, 1959	...	...	8,241
September, 1959	...	...	8,917

The total number of dinners supplied during the year was 1,856,983. Two new kitchens were opened :

Savick County Primary School Kitchen — opened 24th August, 1959

Blessed Edmund Campion R.C. Secondary School — opened 7th September, 1959

and one kitchen was closed :

St. Luke's School Kitchen — closed 17th July, 1959.

### **Milk-in-Schools Scheme.**

During the year 3,053,822 bottles of milk were consumed ; 2,809,263 in Maintained Schools, and 244,559 in Non-maintained Schools, representing a daily average of 15,615.

## STATISTICAL DATA

**Table 103.**

**Cost of School Health Service 1959/60.**

Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£36,770
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,179
Net expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£35,591

**Table 104.**

**Physical Condition of Children seen at Periodic Medical Inspections.**

Age groups inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	89	89	—	—	—
1954	674	674	—	—	—
1953	769	767	99.75	2	0.25
1952	60	60	—	—	—
1951	42	41	97.61	1	2.39
1950	54	54	—	—	—
1949	48	48	—	—	—
1948	1,816	1,816	—	—	—
1947	131	131	—	—	—
1946	431	431	—	—	—
1945	657	657	—	—	—
1944 and earlier	1,466	1,466	—	—	—
Total	6,237	6,234	99.95	3	0.05

**Table 105.**  
**Physical Condition of Children Examined, 1949-1959**

	Percentage Satisfactory		Percentage Unsatisfactory	
	Good	Fair	Poor	
1959	99.95		0.05	
1958	99.78		0.22	
1957	99.78		0.22	
1956	97.90		2.1	
1955	49.6	48.6	1.8	
1954	55.5	42.7	1.8	
1953	52.4	44.7	2.9	
1952	46.2	50.7	3.1	
1951	39.3	57.7	3.0	
1950	44.7	51.3	4.0	
1949	34.2	61.8	4.0	

**Table 106.**  
**Summary of children seen at periodic inspection.**

	No. of Children inspected	No. of occasions parent present	Percentage of parental attendances
1955 and later ... ..	89	2	2.25
1954 ... ..	674	484	71.81
1953 ... ..	769	483	62.81
1952 ... ..	60	27	45.00
1951 ... ..	42	16	38.09
1950 ... ..	54	18	33.33
1949 ... ..	48	15	31.25
1948 ... ..	1,816	518	28.52
1947 ... ..	131	31	23.66
1946 ... ..	431	16	3.71
1945 ... ..	657	13	1.97
1944 and earlier ... ..	1,466	18	1.22
Totals ... ..	6,237	1,641	26.31



**Table 107.**  
**Defects found at periodic or at special inspections.**

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Number of defects		Number of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin ... ..	101	111	45	20
Eyes (a) Vision ... ..	765	159	128	18
(b) Squint ... ..	114	54	26	4
(c) Other ... ..	22	21	7	9
Ears (a) Hearing... ..	18	43	19	2
(b) Otitis Media ... ..	21	61	11	6
(c) Other ... ..	55	60	9	9
Nose or Throat ... ..	145	419	61	30
Speech ... ..	30	98	29	23
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	5	130	1	10
Heart ... ..	4	90	—	5
Lungs ... ..	58	232	17	16
Developmental (a) Hernia ... ..	4	10	—	—
(b) Other... ..	13	87	3	5
Orthopaedic (a) Posture ... ..	86	138	12	7
(b) Feet ... ..	192	237	34	12
(c) Other... ..	89	164	29	22
Nervous system (a) Epilepsy ... ..	6	38	3	4
(b) Other ... ..	5	57	5	3
Psychological (a) Development ... ..	3	65	2	3
(b) Stability ... ..	5	50	5	11
Abdomen ... ..	4	29	3	4
Other... ..	54	222	67	40
Total ... ..	1,799	2,575	516	263

**Table 108.**  
**Disposition of Handicapped Pupils at the end of the Year.**

Classification	Total No.	Special School		Home Teaching	Ord. School	No School	Having speech therapy
		Day	Resid.				
Blind ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Partially sighted ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf ... ..	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Partially deaf ... ..	40	—	11	—	27	2	1
Educationally subnormal	95	81	2	—	12	—	1
Epileptic ... ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	—
Maladjusted ... ..	7	—	1	—	6	—	—
Physically handicapped ...	54	39	5	6	—	4	6
Delicate ... ..	93	83	2	8	—	—	7
Speech defect ... ..	130	—	—	—	130	—	107
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>

**Table 109.**  
**Minor Ailments Treated (excluding uncleanliness).**

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during	
	1958	1959
<b>SKIN—</b>		
Ringworm—Scalp—		
(i) X-ray treatment ... ..	—	—
(ii) Other treatment ... ..	—	—
Ringworm—Body ... ..	6	5
Scabies ... ..	49	16
Impetigo ... ..	252	234
Other skin diseases ... ..	1,251	709
<b>EYE DISEASE—</b>		
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital) ...	558	458
<b>EAR DEFECTS—</b>		
(Excluding serious diseases of the ear, e.g., operative treatment in hospital, etc.) ... ..	406	309
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>		
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	15,494	14,186
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>18,016</b>	<b>15,917</b>
<b>Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics ... ..</b>	<b>35,621</b>	<b>32,395</b>





