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OF SOUTHPORT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

for the Year 1960

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Health Department,  
2 Church Street,  
Southport.

Telephone No.: Southport 5523.





COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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Health Department,  
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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

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The Worshipful the Mayor  
(Councillor L. F. SPENCE, J.P.)

*Chairman:* Alderman W. PAULDEN

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor G. S. WILKINS

Alderman SIR H. W. BARBER, J.P.

Alderman W. BERWICK

Alderman DR. H. COATES, J.P.

Alderman MRS. E. SMITH

Councillor J. CAMPION

Councillor R. B. HUGHES

Councillor G. W. KENDALL, J.P.

Councillor Dr. W. LIMONT, J.P.

Councillor E. McCABE

Councillor MRS. B. POGSON

Councillor MRS. I. D. SELL

Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER

DR. P. Y. LYLE, M.C.

## SUB-COMMITTEES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

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### **Mental Health Services**

Chairman	Councillor J. CAMPION
Vice-Chairman	Councillor G. W. KENDALL, J.P.
Alderman W. BERWICK	Councillor MRS. I. D. SELL
Alderman DR. H. COATES, J.P.	Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER
Alderman MRS. E. SMITH	Dr. P. Y. LYLE, M.C.

### **Joint Health and Education**

The Worshipful the Mayor  
(Councillor L. F. SPENCE, J.P.)

Chairman	Councillor G. W. KENDALL, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER

### **Home Nursing Joint Sub-Committee**

Chairman	Councillor MRS. I. D. SELL
Vice-Chairman	Councillor G. W. KENDALL, J.P.
	Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER

### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

(Section 47 Cases)

Chairman	Alderman MRS. E. SMITH
Vice-Chairman	Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER

### **Accounts**

All Members of the Health Committee

### **Certificates of Disrepair**

Chairman	Vice Chairman
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# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON THE

31st DECEMBER, 1960

## Medical Staff (Full-Time)—

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	G. N. M. WISHART, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	D. J. ROBERTS, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	ANNA I. DAVISON, M.B., CH.B.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	H. GORDON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

## Medical Staff (Part-Time)—by arrangement with the Liverpool Regional Hosp. Brd.

Medical Officer for Tuberculosis Service	R. S. COOK, M.B., CH.B.
---	-------------------------

## Visiting Medical Staff—

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic	N. E. LAURENCE, F.R.C.S.
Eye Clinic	D. RANKINE, M.B., CH.B.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	R. V. TRACY-FORSTER, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B., D.L.O.
Skin Clinic	A. ROBY JONES, M.D.

## Dental Staff—

Principal Dental Officer	W. MARTLAND, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
Dental Officer	W. L. ROTHWELL, L.D.S. (Liv.)
Dental Officer	P. L. HEATHCOTE, L.D.S. (Liv.)
Orthodontist (part-time)	H. POGREL, L.D.S. (LIV.), L.D.S.R.C.S. (ENG.), D.ORTHO.R.C.S. (ENG.)
Attendants	Mrs. M. E. BALL Mrs. A. D. MEADOWS and Miss J. MELLOR

**Sanitary Staff**—Chief Public Health Inspector, S. D. BURGE (a)(b)(h); Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, G. E. HADLEY (a)(b); Meat and Food Inspector, W. FOSTER (a)(b); Food Hygiene Inspector, T. W. ROBERTSHAW (a)(b); Meat and Foods Sampling Officer, W. VICKERS (a)(b)(h); District Public Health Inspectors, J. BELL (a), G. CAYTON (a)(b), A. H. GELDER (a)(b); Pupil Public Health Inspector D. TABERON; Infectious Diseases Enquiry Officer, W. R. LLOYD; Rodent Officer, J. S. AMERY; Mortuary Technician, J. GOULDER.

**Health Visiting and School Nursing Staff**—Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse, Miss E. DOWD (c)(d)(e); Health Visitors/School Nurses, Misses J. HOLLIDAY (c)(f)(e), M. A. TURVEY (d)(e), A. COWPER (c)(d)(e), E. POTTS (c)(d)(e), A. MULLAN (c)(d)(e), Mrs. F. M. HOWARD (c)(f)(e), Mrs. A. GREGORY (c)(f)(e), Miss A. BIGGS (c)(f)(e)(n), Mrs. V. M. BARTON (e), Misses G. SCHOLES (c)(d)(e), F. CURTIS (c)(d)(e), Mrs. A. A. GREGORY (e), Miss M. D. GRIFFITHS (c)(d)(e), Mrs. E. K. BRIGGS (c)(d)(e), Mrs. O. YATES (c)(d)(e), Mrs. P. RIMMER (c)(d)(e), and Miss A. PHILLIPS (c)(d)(e). Student Health Visitor, Mrs. B. E. WEATHERALL (d)(e).



**Physiotherapist**—Mrs. K. BYARS (m).

**Speech Therapist**—(Vacant)

**Midwifery Staff**—Supervisor of Midwives, Inspector of Nursing Homes and Home Help Organiser, Miss M. McALEAVY (d)(e);

DISTRICT MIDWIVES, Miss S. A. CRYER (d)(e), Mrs. E. SHAWCROFT (d) and Mrs. A. A. WATKINSON (d).

**Mental Health Staff**—Senior Mental Welfare Officer, K. BAIN (p)(j); Mental Welfare Officers, Miss A. L. BENNETT (p)(j); and K. W. HARWOOD (p)(e)(o); Teacher for Mentally Handicapped, Mrs. I. H. Bayley; Assistant Teachers for Mentally Handicapped, Mrs. M. A. TOWNLEY (q), Mrs. S. MIREK (q) and Mrs. F. O'DONNELL.

**Clerical Staff**—Administrative Assistant, F. H. DIX, A.C.I.S., GRAD. A.C.C.A.; Chief Clerk, W. R. HOLGATE; Senior Clerks, Miss M. E. WELLS, Miss N. SOMECH and D. C. EVANS. Clerks, Misses B. MALTBY, B. PARKER, H. SMITH, R. SHEPHERD, A. STOTT, S. COULTON, P. A. LOMAX, Mrs. B. S. HOLT, Mrs. K. HODKINSON. Misses J. B. A. NICHOLAS, J. E. PEET and Mrs. S. TAYLOR.

**Day Nurseries—**

Southport Day Nursery Matron: Miss A. K. BAXTER (e)(d)(l)

Bedford Park Day Nursery Matron: MISS M. RAYNOR (r)

*Notes re Qualifications:—*

- (a) Public Health Inspectors Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Food Certificate.
- (c) Health Visitors Certificate.
- (d) State Certified Midwife.
- (e) State Registered Nurse.
- (f) Part I Certificate—Central Midwives Board.
- (g) State Registered Fever Nurse.
- (h) Smoke Inspectors Certificate.
- (j) Royal Medico-Psychological Association's Certificate.
- (l) State Registered Children's Nurse.
- (m) Member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.
- (n) Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- (o) Queen's Nurse.
- (p) State Registered Mental Nurse.
- (q) State Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
- (r) Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board.

**Ambulance Service—**

Chief Fire Officer and Ambulance Officer, J. PERKINS, Grad. I. FIRE E.

**Public Analyst**

G. H. WALKER, PH.D., F.R.I.C.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1960.

In general, I am able to repeat what I said last year, that the health of the people of the town as measured by the statistics required by law has been good. It was, however, disturbing to find that the infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of babies per 1,000 live births who died in the first year of life, was 33·61 as compared with a figure of 20·37 in the previous year. The national average figure was 21·7. On occasions like this it is my duty to examine the facilities available in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in order to determine so far as is possible why these deaths occurred and whether any of them could have been prevented. Broadly speaking the two main group causes were (1) premature birth and (2) congenital abnormality. There was a particularly large number of babies born alive but having such severe malformation that life was only possible for a short time in spite of the facilities for care and treatment which are available. It may be that in this latter group the mother suffered from a virus infection such as german measles or influenza early in pregnancy but if this were so, little in the way of prevention was possible. In my view it will always be the case that some babies are born with physical and mental abnormalities of this kind, at least until medical knowledge is more advanced than it is today: fortunately modern equipment and treatment can save the lives of a larger number of premature and congenitally malformed children than was the case in the past and many are enabled to grow up as normal: some however, live, but are permanently physically or mentally affected and this group, an increasing one, will require much help in the future from the medical and educational services.

There was a substantial increase in the number of babies born in the town: 1071 as compared with 1031 in 1959 and the total deaths also increased from 1376 to 1431. Other factors than these affect the population of the town but they do indicate the general trend and this tendency of the population to fall should be born in mind by those who have to govern the town's affairs. It is now well known that the proportion of people in Southport over pensionable age is high in relation to other parts of the country and is now in the region of 20% of the population. Fortunately many of these persons are vigorous, healthy and no burden to their fellows: this, however, is not always so and is reflected in the steadily increasing demand on the Home Nursing and Home Help Services. It seems to me that if a means could be found to attract and keep young families in the town, benefit would accrue to the whole community.



1960 will be remembered as the 'Mental Health Year', a period during which a start was made to implement the measures enacted in the Mental Health Act 1959. It will take a long time before the changes envisaged in the Act can be brought about and will require the expenditure of a lot of money. The underlying principle, that the mentally sick person should remain in the community so far as is possible, requires not only the sympathetic support of the public but also the development of services and the provision of buildings and this cannot be done quickly. A start has, however, been made, and the new Southport Training and Industrial Centre for Mentally Handicapped Persons should be ready for occupation in 1961. | One result of the Act, which some doctors view with misgiving, is the ease by which patients requiring treatment can now avoid this by leaving hospital before treatment can be effective. I believe that the new Act will work well and will eventually result in a much better Mental Health Service than has so far been the case. It is, however, important to realise that mental disorder is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, health problem facing us at present and about which medical science can only, so far, help to a limited extent. I am glad to be able to report that the combined Regional Hospital Board and Local Authority Child Guidance Clinic began work on the 1st September, and though it has had to function with an incomplete staff, it should in time provide a useful and effective service, not previously available in Southport.

1960 was a very heavy year in connection with vaccination and immunisation procedures which are becoming increasingly important. For example 1037 children were protected against tuberculosis as against 698 in 1959 and a total of 8136 injections against poliomyelitis were given compared with 14,471 in 1959. This work makes heavy demands on the available staff and accommodation and must be done well. It has increasingly become evident that the general public are no longer satisfied with an inferior standard and are quick to criticise poor accommodation, 'old fashioned' but quite serviceable furnishings and poor organisation leading to undue waiting. Some progress towards meeting the need was made by evening vaccination sessions but the available accommodation is quite inadequate. Unfortunately the scheme for the improvement of the accommodation at 44/46 Hoghton Street is still in abeyance and is awaiting a decision in respect of the proposed New Town Hall which may eventually accommodate the administrative and part of the clinical sections of the health department. There is now no room for expansion in the present health department buildings and ancillary services such as the Mass Radiography Service will not be able to be accommodated here when the Mass Radiography Unit visits the town in future. Southport with its motto of "Salus Populi" should have the best possible facilities for its health services and this can only be done by providing a modern building either on the present site at 2 Church Street, 44-46 Hoghton Street which has been traditionally used for health purposes and has many advantages or in a separate wing of the proposed New Town Hall. Until a decision is reached it will be necessary to make the best of the present accommodation which is very far from ideal.

The Sanitary Section of the department has carried out the usual considerable volume of work satisfactorily. Much of the educational work in connection with the courses in Food Hygiene and the Bacteriology of Food is the responsibility of this section and continues to arouse interest from other parts of the country and from abroad.

The School Health Service continues to provide a very useful advisory and preventive medical service. In the main this service is not intended to provide treatment except priority treatment in connection with eyesight and hearing and for minor ailments. It is, however, the duty of the school doctors to detect physical and mental abnormalities and to see that any necessary treatment is provided. This can be achieved by good liaison with the family doctors and the system works well in this town.

There have been a number of changes in the medical staff: Dr. J. A. G. Watson went to Oxfordshire as deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Dr. Brenda Jones left to take up an appointment with Lancashire County Council. Dr. D. J. Roberts joined the staff as my deputy and Dr. H. Gordon as an Assistant Medical Officer.



I wish to express my thanks to the members of Council as well as to my medical colleagues in the town for their support and consideration throughout the year. The staff of the department have had to make great efforts to cope with the increased volume of work and deserve the praise of the members of the Council and of myself.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

G. N. M. WISHART,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer.*

The Minister of Health has asked for special comments to be made about the following:—

#### **Mental Health Services—**

The main progress which has been made is in the preparatory work in connection with the building of the new training and industrial centre for mentally handicapped persons which should be ready for occupation in 1961. This centre will provide initially for up to 75 persons and will meet the need for some years to come.

Preliminary work has been done in the planning of a 24 place hostel but this prospect will take longer to achieve.

Improved arrangements for liaison with hospitals, and the transport of patients requiring day hospital facilities, which at present can only be provided outside the county borough, have been agreed.

Case conferences have been held and attended by hospital and local authority medical staff, mental welfare officers, the senior welfare officer, the officer in charge of the local office of the National Assistance Board, the disablement resettlement officer of the Ministry of Labour local office and others including the probation officers.

The fact that the town has no hospital for mental illness patients within the boundary is a disadvantage and for this reason some consideration has been given to the establishment of a day hospital here: this is, however, not a prospect which it is likely will be implemented in the near future.

Plans have been made to institute an occupational therapy service for patients with mental illness, and it is hoped that this also will be in operation in 1961.

#### **Health Education—**

With special reference to Smoking and Lung Cancer:

The general policy has been to provide the public with copies of the Medical Research Council's report on this subject and to draw the attention of school children, particularly school leavers, to the effects which excessive smoking can have on physical achievement and on health.

#### **Chiropody Services—**

Arrangements have been made for the service provided by the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee to be continued and to be subsidised to a greater extent than in the past. It is intended that people of pensionable age unable to afford to pay privately for chiropody, should have any necessary treatment at a cost of 2/6d., per clinic visit. Treatment at home will also be provided if the patient is incapable of going to the clinic. A joint Local Authority/voluntary Old People's Welfare Sub-Committee is to be formed and the Local Authority will make good any financial loss incurred by the Voluntary Committee in the day to day conduct of the chiropody work.

#### **Liaison Arrangements designed to avoid Unnecessary Hospital Admissions—**

The Consultant Paediatrician has excellent liaison arrangements with general medical practitioners, local authority medical officers and ancillary nursing staff. There is no special nurse designated for children's work on the district but the Home Nurses do a good deal of children's nursing. It is the general practice to discharge children to their homes at the earliest possible opportunity and to continue any necessary supervision at out-patients' clinics or in other ways.



**Part I**

**STATISTICAL MEMORANDA**

**AND**

**VITAL STATISTICS**

**General Statistics**  
**Vital Statistics**  
**Births and Stillbirths**  
**Deaths—**  
**General**  
**Infantile**  
**Maternal**  
**Mortality Trends**

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of County Borough (including Foreshore) ... ..	18,333 acres
Area of County Borough (excluding Foreshore) ... ..	9,426 acres
Population (1951 Census) ... ..	84,039
Population (estimated by the Registrar General), middle of 1960 ... ..	81,350
Density of Population per acre (excluding Foreshore) ... ..	8.6
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1st April, 1960 ... ..	26,644
Number of Permanent Houses and Flats erected and completed during 1960 ... ..	115
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1960 ... ..	£1,564,604
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£6,246

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births ... ..	1071
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	13.16
	(Adjusted rate 14.87)
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..	4.9%
Still-births ... ..	23
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	21.02
Total live and still-births ... ..	1094
Infant deaths ... ..	36
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total ... ..	33.61
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate ... ..	32.48
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate ... ..	54.54
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	28.01
(first four weeks)	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate ... ..	16.80
Perinatal Mortality Rate ... ..	37.57
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	0.91
Total Deaths (Males, 648; Females, 783) ... ..	1,431
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ... ..	17.59
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ... ..	12.84
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Measles, (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age ... ..	2
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males, 3; Females, 1) ... ..	4
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) ... ..	0.05
Deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	Nil
Death Rate from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) ... ..	—
Deaths from Cancer (Males, 104; Females, 120) ... ..	224
Death Rate from Cancer (per 1,000 population) ... ..	2.75

**Births**—The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1071, an increase of 40 on the total for 1959.

Births in 1960 ... ..	1071
Crude birth rate, 1960 ... ..	13.16 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, England and Wales, 1960 ... ..	17.10 per 1,000 population



**Stillbirths—**

Stillbirths in 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Stillbirth rate 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·02 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·70 per 1,000 total births

**Illegitimate Births**—Illegitimate births accounted for 4·9% of the total births, and numbered 53.

**Prematurity**—(i.e., babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation).

During 1960, 89 premature births (8·3 per cent. of the total births) were notified in Southport, as follows:—

	Live	Stillborn	Total
Born at home	6	1	7
Born in hospital	69	12	81
Born in nursing homes	1	—	1
	76	13	89

A summary of the place of treatment of these small babies and the results obtained is shown on page 14.

WEIGHT AT BIRTH (1)	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at Home and Nursed entirely at Home			Born at Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born in Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Hos-pital	Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home
	Total (2)	Died within 24 hours (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hours (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hours (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hours (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	Total (14)	Died within 24 hours (15)	Survived 28 days (16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less ... ..	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... ..	14	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ... ..	11	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... ..	37	—	37	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	69	9	59	5	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	—



**Infant Mortality**—During the year 36 infants died in the first year of life, giving an infant mortality rate of 33·61 per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality rate, 1960 ... 33·61 per 1,000 live births

Infant mortality rate, England and Wales (1960) ... 21·70 per 1,000 live births

Of the 36 infants, 20 died in their first month of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 28·01 per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of 15·60 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

The following table gives the details of the total deaths registered under one year:—

Infants under 4 weeks								Infants 4 weeks to 12 months												
Cause of Death	Under 24 hrs.		24 hrs. to 7 days		7 days to 4 wks.		Total under 4 wks.		Cause of Death	1-3 mths.		3-6 mths.		6-9 mths.		9-12 mths.		Total 4 wks. to 12mths.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>1. Prematurity</b>								<b>1. Diseases of Respiratory System</b>												
(a) Unqualified ...	4	3			1		5	3	(a) Bronchopneumonia ...	2	1		1		1				2	3
(b) Hydrops foetalis		1						1	(b) Bronchitis and broncholitis ...			2							2	
(c) Associated with Ante partum haemorrhage ...		1						1	(c) Respiratory Failure		1									1
TOTALS (1) ...	4	5			1		5	5	TOTALS (1) ...	2	2	2	1		1				4	4
<b>2. Congenital Malformations</b>								<b>2. Congenital Malformations</b>												
(a) Heart ...				3	1	1		4	1	(a) Heart ...	1		1						1	1
(b) Multiple ...	1							1		(b) Multiple ...							1			1
TOTALS (2) ...	1		3	1	1		5	1	TOTALS (2) ...	1		1					1	1	2	
<b>3. Intracranial Haemorrhage</b>								<b>3. Other Causes</b>												
(a) Unqualified ...		1	1	1			1	2	(a) Enteritis ...	1		1							1	1
(b) Associated with difficult forceps delivery ...	1						1		(b) Myocarditis ...				1						1	
									(c) Misadventure ...					1					1	1
									(d) Infanticide ...				1						1	
TOTALS (3) ...	1	1	1	1			2	2	TOTALS (3) ...	1		1	2	1				3	2	
GRAND TOTALS ...	6	6	4	2	2		12	8	GRAND TOTALS ...	4	2	2	3	2	2		1	8	8	
GRAND TOTALS MALE AND FEMALE	12		6		2		20		GRAND TOTALS MALE AND FEMALE...	6		5		4		1		16		

#### SUMMARY

Deaths of Infants	M.	F.	TOTAL
(a) Under 1 week... ..	10	8	18
(b) Under 4 weeks (Includes (a))	12	8	20
(c) Under 1 year (Includes (a & b))	20	16	36

**Maternal Mortality**—The following table gives details of live births, live and still births and maternal deaths which have occurred within the Borough during the last 20 years, together with the rates per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Live and Stillbirths	MATERNAL DEATHS RATES PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS					
			Sepsis		Other Causes		Total	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1941	949	989	1	0.88	2	1.77	3	2.65
1942	1075	1112	1	0.90	2	1.80	3	2.70
1943	1048	1083	—	—	1	0.92	1	0.92
1944	1168	1198	—	—	2	1.67	2	1.67
1945	1018	1058	1	0.95	3	2.83	4	3.78
1946	1237	1268	1	0.79	—	—	1	0.79
1947	1325	1351	—	—	2	1.48	2	1.48
1948	1167	1195	—	—	2	1.67	2	1.67
1949	986	1008	—	—	2	1.98	2	1.98
1950	890	907	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	884	906	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	957	991	—	—	2	2.02	2	2.02
1953	951	982	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	890	908	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	912	933	—	—	1	1.07	1	1.07
1956	945	984	—	—	1	1.02	1	1.02
1957	972	994	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	989	1019	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	1031	1059	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	1071	1094	—	—	1	0.91	1	0.91



# PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1960

Total Deaths — 1,431

CAUSE OF DEATH	1959		1960	
	Number	% of total deaths	Number	% of total deaths
Heart Disease including diseases of the circulatory system ... ..	533	38·74	592	41·37
Vascular Lesions of nervous system... ..	224	16·28	219	15·30
Cancer ... ..	240	17·44	224	15·65
Respiratory Diseases... ..	133	9·67	135	9·44
Violence, including suicide ... ..	61	4·43	51	3·57
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	7	0·51	23	1·61
Tuberculosis, all forms ... ..	7	0·51	4	0·28
All Other Causes ... ..	171	12·42	183	12·78
	1,376	100·00	1,431	100·00

**DEATHS (Table 1)**  
**Causes of, and Ages at, Death for year 1960**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Totals at all ages	AGE DISTRIBUTION																
		MALES									FEMALES							
		under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 & over	Totals	under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 & over
1 Tuberculosis—Respiratory...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2 Tuberculosis—Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic Disease ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4 Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other Infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
11 Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
12 Malignant Neoplasm, breast	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—
13 Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	115	—	—	—	—	3	14	22	16	55	—	—	—	—	—	17	22	2
15 Leukaemia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
16 Diabetes ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
17 Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	219	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	45	78	—	—	—	—	1	15	40	8
18 Coronary Disease—Angina...	268	—	—	—	—	2	49	57	53	161	—	—	—	—	—	19	34	5
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
20 Other Heart Disease ...	228	1	—	—	—	1	7	24	49	82	—	—	—	—	—	10	22	11
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	69	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	18	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3
22 Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Pneumonia ...	51	3	1	—	—	1	1	6	13	25	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
24 Bronchitis ...	73	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	1
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	11	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31 Congenital Malformations ...	11	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined Diseases ...	119	8	—	—	2	3	9	4	13	39	8	1	—	—	—	11	14	4
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
34 All Other Accidents ...	23	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	7	3	—
35 Suicide ...	17	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—
36 Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS—(All Causes) ...</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>42</b>



## DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE

Totals	Male	...	...	...	18
	Female	...	...	...	33
					<hr/> 51 <hr/>

### Classification

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...		6	4	10
All other accidents	...	...	...		3	20	23
Suicide	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
Homicide and Operations of War	...	...			1	—	1
					<hr/> 18 <hr/>	<hr/> 33 <hr/>	<hr/> 51 <hr/>

### By Age Groups

	0—15 yrs.		15—65 yrs.		65 and over	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	3	4	3	—
All other accidents	—	2	2	8	1	10
Suicide	—	—	5	6	3	3
Homicide & Operations of War	1	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 18 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 13 <hr/>

# DEATHS (Table 3)

## Numbers and Rates per 1,000 population and per 1,000 births—years 1941—1960

Year	Popu- lation	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Cor- rected for Age and Sex	INFANTS						Rate per 1,000 Pulm'ry Tuber- culosis	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Other Forms T.B.	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation
							Under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Legiti- mate Births	Rate per 1,000 Legiti- mate Births	Illegiti- mate Births	Rate per 1,000 Illegiti- mate Births				
1941	95410	641	774	1415	14.80	11.69	65	57	58	54	7	115	38	0.40	7	0.07
1942	90480	584	739	1323	14.60	12.11	41	38	36	36	5	75	37	0.41	9	0.10
1943	85140	619	791	1410	16.60	13.77	49	47	43	45	6	67	43	0.50	9	0.10
1944	82860	565	739	1304	15.74	13.06	52	44	45	42	7	67	27	0.32	6	0.07
1945	81360	561	739	1300	15.98	12.63	29	28	25	27	4	35	36	0.44	5	0.06
1946	84010	470	686	1256	14.95	11.81	40	32	33	27	7	69	31	0.37	3	0.04
1947	84240	651	721	1372	16.29	12.87	55	42	50	40	5	64	39	0.46	5	0.06
1948	85800	566	706	1272	14.82	11.71	41	35	35	32	6	76	27	0.31	3	0.04
1949	85540	623	721	1344	15.71	12.10	38	39	33	35	*5	102	26	0.30	5	0.06
1950	85500	622	778	1400	16.37	12.44	24	27	22	26	2	34	15	0.17	5	0.09
1951	83400	737	876	1613	19.34	14.70	36	41	33	40	1	60	22	0.26	5	0.06
1952	82980	626	728	1354	16.32	12.32	29	20	28	30	1	20	12	0.15	6	0.07
1953	82400	606	704	1310	15.89	12.07	20	21	19	21	1	21	13	0.16	5	0.06
1954	82440	606	751	1357	16.46	11.34	31	35	29	34	2	39	16	0.20	—	—
1955	82240	682	870	1552	18.87	13.20	32	35	28	33	4	67	13	0.16	—	—
1956	82100	637	750	1387	16.89	12.16	26	27	25	28	1	21	6	0.07	—	—
1957	81900	636	708	1344	16.41	11.98	24	25	22	24	2	31	9	0.11	1	0.01
1958	81760	646	777	1423	17.45	12.74	21	21	20	21	1	18	6	0.07	1	0.01
1959	81370	603	773	1376	16.91	12.51	21	20	18	18	3	63	7	0.08	2	0.02
1960	81350	648	783	1431	17.59	12.84	36	34	33	32	3	55	4	0.05	—	—

\*One of these infants was an unknown child found in a garden; this child may or may not have belonged to Southport. Excluding this death, the rate per 1,000 births would be 82. In addition, another of these infants was allocated to Southport in error and excluding this death also the rate per 1,000 births for the remaining 3 deaths would be 61.



# ENGLAND AND WALES—SOUTHPORT—CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS

PERIOD	BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 population)		DEATH RATE (per 1,000 population)		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)		EXPECTATION OF LIFE
	England & Wales	Southport	England & Wales	Southport	England & Wales	Southport	
1871—1880	35.4	30.69	21.4	23.43	149	161	M.—48; F.—52
1881—1890	32.4	24.37	19.1	17.78	142	132	
1891—1900	29.9	22.31	18.2	17.23	153	143	
1901—1910	27.2	17.49	15.4	14.43	128	121	
1911—1920	21.8	13.95	14.4	13.86	100	84	M.—59; F.—63
1921—1930	18.3	12.71	12.1	12.66	72	65	
1931—1940	14.9	10.30	12.3	15.07	59	56	M.—66; F.—71
1941—1950	16.9	12.68	12.4	15.59	43	39	
1951	15.4	*11.96	12.5	*14.70	30	41	M.—67; F.—73
1952	15.3	*12.22	11.3	*12.32	28	30	
1953	15.4	*12.23	11.4	*12.07	27	21	
1954	15.1	*12.31	11.3	*11.34	25	35	
1955	15.0	*12.64	11.7	*13.20	24.9	35	
1956	15.7	*13.12	11.7	*12.16	23.8	27	
1957	16.1	*13.41	11.5	*11.98	23.0	24	
1958	16.4	*13.67	11.7	*12.74	22.5	21	
1959	16.5	*14.32	11.6	*12.51	22.0	20	
1960	17.1	14.87	11.5	*12.84	21.7	34	

\*Corrected Rates

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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## Part II

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis

Venereal Diseases

Infectious Diseases—Statistical Tables

## TUBERCULOSIS

**New Cases and Mortality**—The number of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during the year was 33. All 33 were found to be suffering from pulmonary disease. The following table shows the age and sex of these patients together with similar information regarding the number of persons who died of tuberculosis during the year.

AGE PERIODS (in years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 45 ...	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 65 ...	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 to 75 ...	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
75 and over	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	20	13	—	—	3	1	—	—

**Treatment Clinic**—The 33 new cases came to the notice of the Department in the following ways:—

(a) By primary notifications ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) By transfers from other areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(c) From Death Returns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Lost sight of cases returned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...								33

All the cases for which primary notifications were received and all patients transferred from other areas were seen at the Treatment Clinic which is held at the Southport Infirmary. The total number of cases on the Clinic Register at the end of 1960 was 287, and 33 of these patients were found to have sputum containing tubercle bacilli. During the year, 52 Treatment Clinics were held and 627 visits were made by patients; the total number of X-ray examinations of patients was 586.

It should be mentioned that the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the organisation and administration of the Tuberculosis Treatment Clinics.

The following summary of notifications and deaths from tuberculosis during the last ten years shows little variation in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, a gradual decline in the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and a marked fall in the number of deaths from both forms of the disease.

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1950 ...	68	16	15	5
1951 ...	79	13	22	5
1952 ...	71	13	12	6
1953 ...	67	9	13	5
1954 ...	68	9	16	—
1955 ...	65	10	13	—
1956 ...	61	—	—	—
1957 ...	46	3	9	1
1958 ...	62	6	6	1
1959 ...	40	4	7	2
1960 ...	33	—	4	—



**Contact Clinic**—The Health Committee is responsible for the Contact Clinic and this is also held at the Southport Infirmary by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee.

During the year 44 clinics were held and 787 attendances were made by contacts of patients; the total number of X-ray examinations of contacts was 763. One contact was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1960.

**Domiciliary Visiting**—A Health Visitor is employed by the Health Committee for the purpose of visiting cases in their own homes to give help and advice to patients and their families.

The following table shows the number of visits made by this Health Visitor during the year:—

To Patients—	First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
	Other Chest Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
To Contacts—	First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602
									<hr/> 1,648
“No Access” Visits									<hr/> 184

In addition, the Health Visitor also attends at the Tuberculosis Treatment and Contact Clinics and this arrangement is very satisfactory as it provides a useful link between the Hospital Service and the Health Committee's Service.

During 1960, the Health Visitor made 84 attendances at the Tuberculosis Treatment and Contact Clinics, and 5 attendances at B.C.G. Clinics.

**Housing**—The Points Scheme which is used for the purpose of selecting tenants for Corporation houses, makes special provision for tuberculous patients. Additional points are awarded when either the applicant or his wife, or any of their children, are known to be suffering from infectious tuberculosis. This concession is of benefit to those cases where improved housing accommodation is essential for the patient and his or her family.

**Mass Miniature Radiography Unit**—The following statement shows the numbers of persons who attended for miniature X-ray examination and the results obtained when the No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board was in Southport during 1960.

						Males	Females	Total
(i)	Total persons x-rayed	...	...	...	...	1,584	1,938	3,522
(ii)	<b>Classified Cases</b>							
	Pulm. T.B. requiring close supervision	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	Pulm. T. B. requiring occasional supervision...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
	Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
	Pneumonitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Inactive Pulm. T.B.	...	...	...	...	21	14	35
	Inactive primary T.B.	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
	Osteochondroma	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Failed to attend for Large Film	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
	Cardiac abnormalities	...	...	...	...	9	17	26

**Number of Patients on Register**—The following table gives details of the patients on the register during the last five years and bears out the remarks made earlier in this Report regarding the incidence of notifications and deaths.



	1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1. No. of patients on register at beginning of year ... ..	396	61	457	420	67	487	391	35	426	390	34	424	312	23	335
2. No. of patients added during the year:															
(a) primary notifications of new cases ... ..	42	10	52	30	1	31	34	5	39	22	4	26	16	—	16
(b) transfers from other areas ... ..	18	2	20	12	2	14	26	—	26	15	—	15	15	—	15
(c) lost sight of cases returned ... ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS (1) ... ..	457	74	531	463	70	533	453	40	493	427	38	465	344	23	367
3. No. of patients deleted during the year:															
(a) died (from Tuberculosis) ... ..	8	—	8	10	1	11	14	—	14	4	—	4	3	—	3
(b) transferred to other areas ... ..	21	2	23	18	1	19	21	—	21	10	2	12	10	1	11
(c) recovered ... ..	6	5	11	29	24	53	26	6	32	84	12	96	42	5	47
(d) lost sight of or refused further assistance ... ..	2	—	2	15	9	24	2	—	2	6	1	7	6	2	8
(e) tuberculosis <b>not</b> primary cause of death ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	11	—	11
TOTALS (2) ... ..	37	7	44	72	35	107	63	6	69	115	15	130	72	8	80
4. No. of patients on register at the end of year (i.e., totals (1), less totals (2) ... ..	420	67	487	391	35	426	390	34	424	312	23	335	272	15	287
5. Summary of new patients found during the year:															
(a) Primary notifications of new cases ... ..	42	10	52	30	1	31	34	5	39	22	4	26	16	—	16
(b) Transfers from other areas ... ..	18	2	20	12	2	14	26	—	26	15	—	15	15	—	15
(c) Patients found from death returns (figures <b>not</b> included in items (1) to (4) above) ... ..	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	1
(d) Lost sight of cases returned ... ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS ... ..	62	13	75	46	3	49	62	6	68	40	4	44	33	—	33

**Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee**—The Southport Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee continued as in previous years to provide patients and their families with financial and other assistance. The Committee forms an essential part of the general scheme for tuberculous patients and all the medical and nursing staff who are engaged in this service are members of the organisation. The administrative assistant in the Health Department acts as Hon. Case Secretary and the Chief Clerk undertakes the duties of Hon. Treasurer. Assistance is also received from other members of the staff of the Health Department in organising the Christmas Seal Sale.

During 1960 the Care Committee provided financial and other assistance to patients and their families to the value of £298 2s. 7d.

**B.C.G. Vaccination**—The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1960 is shown below:—

(1) (a) At B.C.G. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
(b) Babies seen by the Consultant Paediatrician	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(c) School children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1037
TOTAL									1107
(2) Number of B.C.G. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of attendances made by contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Mantoux and Patch tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Number of sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor at B.C.G. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

#### VACCINATION SINCE SCHEME COMMENCED IN APRIL, 1951

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(a) At B.C.G. Clinics	96	44	47	30	48	45	27	42	56	43
(b) Babies seen by the Consultant Paediatrician ...	6	6	6	13	10	9	9	24	35	27
(c) School Children...	—	—	—	79	427	391	500	497	698	1037
TOTALS ...	102	50	53	122	485	445	536	563	789	1107



## VENEREAL DISEASES

At the end of the year, 93 new cases were under treatment at the clinic, as compared with 71 cases at the end of 1959.

These new cases were classified as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Syphilis ... ..	1	6	7
(2) Gonorrhoea ... ..	12	2	14
(3) Non-Venereal Infections ... ..	50	21	71
(4) Transferred from other areas—Syphilis ... ..	—	1	1
Totals ... ..	63	30	93

The following statement shows the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea during the last fifteen years:—

YEAR	SYPHILIS					GONORRHOEA		
	Number of new cases during the year			Number of cases on register at end of year	Total number of attendances during year	Number of new cases during the year	Number of cases on register at end of year	Total No. of attendances during year
	Congenital	Others	Total					
1946	8	30	38	169	2740	130	111	4343
1947	3	32	35	147	2751	76	116	3362
1948	6	29	35	151	2321	77	102	2395
1949	3	26	29	163	1892	37	106	1420
1950	—	16	16	155	1795	15	72	639
1951	5	11	16	92	1496	15	21	206
1952	6	9	15	84	1535	9	7	107
1953	2	10	12	62	1184	8	2	84
1954	1	6	7	57	1412	3	2	18
1955	1	7	8	56	1625	4	5	46
1956	3	7	10	49	1336	6	4	85
1957	—	7	7	55	1152	10	3	78
1958	—	5	5	48	1151	8	5	43
1959	—	1	1	45	657	10	4	73
1960	2	6	8	47	769	14	5	92

During 1960 71 non-venereal cases made 435 attendances and there were 19 such cases on the register at the end of the year.

An important feature of the prevention and treatment of venereal disease is the work which is done to ensure that patients attend for treatment at regular periods. So far as the female patients are concerned, this follow-up work is done by one of the Health Visitors; this Health Visitor is also present at the V.D. Clinic when patients are being seen by the Consultant Physician, and the arrangement is of great value in maintaining a close liaison between the district and clinic work.

As there is no suitable person on the staff of the Health Department to deal with the follow-up of male patients, an arrangement has been made with the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee for the male nurse at the V.D. Clinic to undertake these duties during his off-duty time on a repayment basis, and due to his efforts the number of male defaulters has been reduced to a minimum.

During the year the Health Visitor made 34 follow-up visits and also attended 44 V.D. Clinics. At the commencement of the year there were 4 male defaulters on the register and 47 other names were added during the course of the year. The male nurse dealt successfully with 45 of these, leaving 6 patients as defaulters at the end of the year. 56 home visits were made by the male nurse during the period under review.



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Table 1)**  
**Classification of Cases notified during the year 1960**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED Ages in Years								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD													Total No. of cases removed to Hospital		
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards	Central	Craven	Heslith	Marine	Park	Scarabrick	South	Sussex	Talbot	West	Birkdale East	Birkdale North	Birkdale South		Birkdale West	Ainsdale
Chicken Pox	656	12	174	427	17	22	4	—	14	24	19	26	27	9	31	21	24	26	70	72	152	57	84	19
Dysentery	37	—	11	16	—	8	1	1	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	4	—	12	18
Erysipelas	12	—	—	—	1	1	7	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	3
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
German Measles	91	9	37	39	5	1	—	—	2	1	6	1	7	2	1	5	3	3	16	14	21	3	6	1
Measles	348	14	192	138	3	1	—	—	3	4	11	14	8	2	13	7	3	16	80	76	70	10	31	14
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	1	1	—	2	2	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	6	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	46	1	24	20	1	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	7	3	3	6	3	1	1	2	6	1	3	9
Whooping Cough	60	2	25	33	—	—	—	—	6	9	3	3	8	3	5	5	3	1	6	3	1	—	4	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1271	39	465	675	27	36	17	12	30	43	51	48	59	19	54	45	42	51	185	167	256	75	146	72



**Number of Notified Cases and number of Deaths for the years 1951 to 1960 inclusive**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED										DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE										Total Deaths during 10 years 1951 to 1960	Case Mortality for 10 years 1951—1960	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total Cases for 10 years 1951 to 1960	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959			1960
Chicken Pox ... ..	295	992	225	1395	286	498	746	173	383	656	5649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	155	9	18	154	35	134	—	13	5	37	560	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.36%
Encephalitis ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	15	17	22	10	9	12	6	6	5	12	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	4	—	26	2	16	5	—	26	3	4	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles ... ..	76	330	1505	60	57	110	169	86	70	91	2554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	1272	345	1202	457	238	813	476	124	1554	348	6829	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.03%
Meningococcal Infect'n	4	4	—	1	3	3	1	—	2	1	19	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	15.79%
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	13	13	9	9	10	13	3	6	4	—	80	5	6	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	20	25.0%
Para-Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	69	51	32	15	31	37	41	12	21	14	323	51	38	22	27	58	50	52	45	28	51	422	130.65%
Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	1	7	2	9	6	4	3	2	—	36	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	8.33%
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	1	5	1	—	4	1	1	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	77	71	67	68	65	62	46	62	40	33	591	22	12	13	16	13	6	9	6	7	4	108	18.27%
Scarlet Fever ... ..	94	213	176	55	32	26	40	53	144	46	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	192	179	206	452	43	198	63	50	113	60	1556	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.06%





# **Part III**

## **LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES**

### **Care of Mothers and Young Children**

**Welfare Foods**

**Midwifery**

**Health Visiting**

**Home Nursing**

### **Vaccination and Immunisation**

**Ambulance**

### **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care**

**Home Help**

**Mental Health**

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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**Ante-Natal Care**—A weekly Ante-Natal Clinic was held at 44 Hoghton Street during 1960 for those mothers who had booked to have their confinements at home and also for mothers who were to be admitted to the St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital. This clinic is conducted by Mr. N. E. Laurence, who is the Obstetric Consultant for the two maternity hospitals in the town. The Matron or Deputy Matron of the St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital and the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives also do duty at this clinic. In addition, the domiciliary midwives attend in rotation to meet their own patients.

Subject to the consent of the general practitioner concerned, mothers who have booked with their family doctor may attend this clinic to obtain additional ante-natal care. Mothers who attend have a blood test for Kahn reaction, haemoglobin estimation, blood grouping and are examined for Rhesus factor as a routine measure.

Maternity outfits are supplied free of cost to all mothers who are having their first confinements at home.

During the year, 52 clinic sessions were held and 27 mothers who had booked to have their confinements at home made a total of 69 attendances.

The town is unique in that all mothers wishing to have their babies in hospital are able to do so.

**Post-Natal Care**—All mothers who have not made arrangements to be examined by their own doctors are invited to attend the Post-Natal Clinic which is held each week at 44 Hoghton Street. The Clinic is conducted by Mr. N. E. Laurence, the Obstetric Specialist, and 391 mothers attended during 1960. In addition, 171 re-visits were made, making a total of 562 visits during the year; 45 attendances were made by health visitors at post-natal clinics.

**Child Welfare Centres**—There are six Centres in the town and in addition to the normal work, each Clinic distributes the dried milk and vitamin foods issued by the Ministry of Health. As in the past the Ladies of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Committee provided clerical and other assistance at the Centres during 1960 and their efforts and enthusiasm contributed in no small measure to the steady progress which was maintained throughout the year.

Although there are six Welfare Centres so placed that they cover the area adequately, it has been necessary to hold two sessions each week at the Centres in the High Park and Hampton Road districts.

The sessions at the High Park and Ainsdale Centres are conducted by three medical practitioners, two of whom give general medical services in the town; the remaining five sessions are conducted by the Health Department's medical staff; the lady Assistant Medical Officer is responsible for the Centres at Crossens, Hampton Road and Derby Road, while the Assistant Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the Liverpool Road centre. Two Health Visitors are in attendance at each Welfare centre session and the medical and nursing staff maintain a general supervision over the progress of the babies and young children so that appropriate advice can be given when it is necessary.



The following statement shows the attendances made at the Welfare Centres during 1960:—

	Hamp- ton Road	High Park	Liver- pool Road	Cros- sens	Derby Road	Ains- dale	TOTALS
INFANTS — under 1 year— No. of New Cases ...	182	162	147	148	189	86	914
No. of Re-attendances	1987	1707	1460	1425	1967	1104	9650
CHILDREN — over 1 and under 5 years— No. of Attendances ...	818	1007	851	888	844	692	5100
Total No. of Attendances	2987	2876	2458	2461	3000	1882	15664
No. of Sessions ...	75	93	46	47	47	47	355
Average Attendance per Session ...	40	31	53	52	64	39	44
Total No. of Children who attended during the year	456	480	426	391	466	310	2529
Average attendance per child ...	6.55	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2
No. of attendances made by Health Visitors ...	212	199	138	118	141	94	902

**Maternity Dental Clinic**—This Clinic is held at 2 Church Street and there are sessions each week for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age who are not attending primary schools maintained by the local Education Authority.

When dentures are required by expectant and nursing mothers, arrangements are made with private dental mechanics in the town.

The following tables show the work done during the year:—

(a) Number of Cases Treated

	Examined	Found to be in need of treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	35	33	33	10
Children under 5 ...	212	152	153	109
TOTALS ...	247	185	186	119

(b) Classification of Treatment provided

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com- plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	39	17	10	54	15	—	25	—	2	2
Children under 5	152	31	59	215	1	53	25	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	191	48	69	269	16	53	50	—	2	2



**Day Nurseries**—There are two Day Nurseries in the town, one being in Talbot Street with accommodation for 60 children, and one in Bedford Park with accommodation for 40 children.

The following fees are charged:—

		FROM 1/1/60		FROM 8/8/60	
		Full Day	Half Day	Full Day	Half Day
(a) Minimum Fee	... ..	1/6	1/0	2/-	1/3
(b) Maximum Fee	... ..	6/3	3/3	7/6	4/-

These fees, however, may be reduced in cases of financial hardship and in this regard it is interesting to note that at the end of the year, the average daily payment made by the mothers was 3/7d. for each child attending the Day Nurseries up to 7th August and 4/5d. from 8th August, when the increased charges came into operation.

The Nursery Nurses' Training Scheme was continued in 1960 in conjunction with the Education Committee with 4 students who were appointed for the two year course commencing in September 1960.

The following table shows the attendances at the Day Nurseries during 1960:—

	Southport	Bedford Park	Totals
(1) Number of places provided ... ..	60	40	100
(2) Mondays to Fridays—			
(a) Total attendances ... ..	12923	8413	21336
(b) Number of days open ... ..	254	254	254
(c) Average daily attendance ... ..	51	33	84
(3) Mondays to Saturdays—			
(a) Total attendances ... ..	13736	8678	22414
(b) Number of days open ... ..	304	304	304
(c) Average daily attendance ... ..	45	29	74

**Care of Premature Infants**—The decision as to whether a premature infant can be nursed satisfactorily in its own home lies with the doctor in attendance and if he considers that removal of the infant to one of the maternity hospitals is advisable, this step is carried out, the infant being removed in a warmed cot which is available for the purpose. Special cots are also supplied on loan to mothers who are nursing their infants at home.

A close liaison is maintained between the Matrons of the lying-in hospitals and the Superintendent Health Visitor in respect of premature births and before such an infant is discharged from the maternity hospital, the necessary information is passed on to the Superintendent Health Visitor who, with her staff, accepts responsibility for the care of the child after discharge under the general direction of the family doctor.

Frequent visits are made by one of the district health visitors until the infant reaches normal weight and after this stage the usual routine visits are made as in other cases.

The table on page 14 shows the number of premature infants born during the year.

**Unmarried Mothers**—Unmarried mothers who seek the help of the Department are referred to the Obstetric Specialist at the ante-natal clinic at 44 Hoghton Street, and arrangements are then made for the confinement to take place either in the girl's own home or in a maternity hospital. She is also advised to continue to attend either the ante-natal clinic at 44 Hoghton Street or the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.



At the same time, the mother is seen by the Moral Welfare Worker so that if necessary appropriate arrangements can be made for residential ante and post-natal care. In such cases the Health Authority will accept responsibility for the maintenance of the mother in a voluntary home usually for 6 weeks during the ante-natal period and up to 13 weeks during the post-natal period. The amount paid by the Health Committee to the voluntary home is the total cost of the maintenance less any payment which the mother is able to make towards her keep.

The Moral Welfare Worker co-operates with the Superintendent Health Visitor, so that the Health Visiting Staff can keep in touch with the girl both before and after the baby is born. During the year, the Moral Welfare Worker dealt with 72 new cases and the Health Committee paid the maintenance costs in voluntary homes for 7 mothers during the ante and post-natal period.

**Prevention of the Break-Up of Families**—A Sub-Committee with representatives from the Health, Estates, Welfare, Children's and Finance Committees, is available to consider serious individual family problems, when it seems probable that the best solution can only be found by concerted action by a number of Committees.

### Welfare Foods.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Welfare foods were distributed from the Centre at the Health Department and the six Welfare Centres in the town.

The following figures show the amounts of welfare foods issued during 1960:—

ISSUED FROM	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin 'A' & 'D' Tablets
	Tins	Bottles	Bottles	Packets
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—</b>				
(a) Counter Issues ... ..	4,121	13,792	1,331	2,115
(b) Issues to National Health Service Institutions ... ..	35	108	—	—
(c) Issues to Day Nurseries ... ..	3	60	72	—
<b>Total Issues from Health Department ...</b>	<b>4,159</b>	<b>13,960</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>2,115</b>
<b>WELFARE CENTRES—</b>				
(a) Ainsdale ... ..	317	2,452	335	328
(b) Liverpool Road ... ..	396	3,394	453	376
(c) Crossens ... ..	436	2,468	274	202
(d) Poulton Road ... ..	506	3,644	452	359
(e) Hampton Road ... ..	301	3,205	429	356
(f) Derby Road ... ..	164	1,511	229	170
<b>Total Issues from Welfare Centres... ..</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>16,674</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>1,791</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>30,634</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>3,906</b>



## Domiciliary Midwifery

The Staff consists of a non-medical Supervisor of Midwives: and three full-time midwives. All the staff are fully qualified to administer analgesia, i.e. gas and air and trilene, and are in possession of the individual apparatus. Patients wishing to book for home confinement may do so at the Ante-Natal Clinic, 44 Hoghton Street, or directly with the midwife for the area in which they live. Arrangements can be made for patients who have not engaged the services of their own doctor to have ante-natal care from the obstetrician in attendance at the Clinic which is held on Thursday afternoons. Regular visits are made by the midwives irrespective of having engaged a doctor to attend under the Maternity Medical Service. Arrangements can also be made for all patients to have routine blood tests carried out. The domiciliary midwives also visit certain patients who have been delivered in hospital but have been discharged home before the 10th day. Notification of these discharges is sent to the Health Dept. by the Matrons of the individual Maternity hospitals. The number of these patients has increased in 1960; 33 were discharged and 141 visits made. The gas and air analgesia apparatus has also been provided on two occasions for general practitioners for their private patients.

The number of Domiciliary cases attended by midwives during 1960 shows an increase. 95% of the mothers had engaged the services of their general practitioners under the National Health Service.

A number of the doctors conducting their own Ante-Natal Clinics have the assistance of the domiciliary midwives at these Clinics, and a firm liaison is formed between doctor, midwife and patient, and is invaluable to the patient's welfare, and the domiciliary service.

The case load is not considered to be large and no night rota system is in operation because it is felt that in these cases each midwife prefers to deal with her own patient.

The following statement shows the work done by the department's midwives during the year:—

					Doctor required to be present	Doctor not required to be present	Total
1. Number of deliveries attended:—							
(a) Doctor not booked	...	...	...	—	...	5	5
(b) Doctor booked	...	...	...	24	...	84	108
TOTALS	...	...	...	24	...	89	113*
2. Number of patients in (1) above who received:							
(a) gas and air analgesia	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
(b) pethidine	...	...	...	25	...	73	98
(c) trilene	...	...	...	17	...	86	103
3. Number of patients in (1) above for whom medical aid was summoned:—							
(a) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the mother with medical services under the National Health Service Act	...	...	...			20	
(b) Others	...	...	...			1	
TOTAL	...	...	...			21	
4. Number of visits made by the midwives during the year:—							
(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1385
(b) Nursing visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,663
5. Number of attendances made by the Supervisor at ante-natal clinics held at 44 Hoghton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	49



6. Domiciliary Midwives also attend at Ante-Natal clinics conducted by private G.P's.:-

Attendance at these Clinics—total	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Attendance at circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Attendance at miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

### 7. Premature Infants

6 Babies were born at home prematurely. One was transferred with its mother to hospital. The other premature babies were successfully nursed at home and made good progress.

\*135 cases were actually booked for home confinement, but for various reasons 20 were admitted to hospital, and 2 moved to another town.

### Summary of Cases admitted to Hospital

For Caesarean section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Antepartum haemorrhage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doctor's recommendation (unspecified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Complications of Labour (unspecified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rhesus factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								20

**Midwives in Private Practice**—During the year five private midwives notified their intention to practise on the district. Only one of these, however, was actually engaged in midwifery work and the following statement shows the work done in 1960. This midwife is qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

					Doctor required to be present	Doctor not required to be present	Total
1. Number of deliveries attended:—							
(a) Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					1	—	1
2. Number of patients in (1) above who received:							
(a) gas and air analgesia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) pethidine	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
(c) trilene	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3. Number of patients in (1) above for whom medical aid was summoned:—							
(a) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the mother with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
TOTAL					...	—	—
4. Number of visits of inspection made by non-medical supervisor to midwives in their own homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

**Maternity Nursing Homes**—The following table shows the number of maternity cases dealt with by private Nursing Homes during the year:—



	Doctor required to be present	Doctor not required to be present	Total
1. Number of deliveries ... ..	14	1	15
2. Number of patients in (1) above who received gas and air analgesia ... ..	—	—	—
3. Number of patients in (1) above for whom medical aid was summoned ... ..	—	—	—
(a) Number of practising midwives employed at 31st December, 1960 ... ..		1	
(b) Number of midwives in (a) above who are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia...	—	—	—

**Maternity Hospitals**—The two maternity hospitals in the town are administered by the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee and the following table shows the number of patients during 1960. These figures are for residents and non-residents.

	Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital	St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital	TOTAL
(1) Number of Patients ... ..	738	487	1225*
(2) Number of Patients in (1) above who received gas and air analgesia ... ..	630	441	1071
(3) Number of Patients in (1) above for whom medical aid was summoned ... ..	124	8	132
(4) Number of practising midwives on the staff at the end of the year ... ..	10	10†	20
(5) Number of Midwives in (4) above who are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia ... ..	10	10	20

\*Includes 923 Southport residents and 302 non-residents.

†7 full-time and 3 part-time.

**Distribution of Maternity Cases**—The following table shows the percentage of maternity cases dealt with during 1960 by the various services, and similar figures are also shown for the previous year. These figures are for mothers who were resident within the area of the Southport County Borough.

	1959		1960	
	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%
<b>District</b>				
Municipal Midwives ... ..	83	8.3	113	10.74
Private Midwives ... ..	3	0.3	1	0.09
TOTALS (a) ... ..	86	8.6	114	10.83
<b>Institutions</b>				
Christiana Hartley Mat. Hospital	532	53.2	532	50.58
St. Katharines Maternity Hospital	376	37.6	391	37.17
Nursing Homes ... ..	6	0.6	15	1.42
TOTALS (b) ... ..	914	91.4	938	89.17
GRAND TOTALS (a) and (b) ...	1000	100.0	1052	100.00



## HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting Service provides general care for nursing and expectant mothers and young children and in addition, is available for the purpose of giving advice to persons of all ages in the town who are suffering from illness. The Health Visitors also assist families by providing them with information concerning the other health services which are available.

The present establishment consists of a Superintendent Health Visitor, who also supervises the school nursing work, 2 Clinic Nurses, 1 Tuberculosis Health Visitor, 2 Health Visitors for Elderly People, and 12 Health Visitors/School Nurses, making a total of 18.

Each of the 12 Health Visitors/School Nurses is responsible for a district and based on the estimated figures for the year 1960, the average case load of the 0-14 years age group is 1,192.

Other work which falls to the lot of the Health Visitor is that of dealing with the non-medical after-care of patients discharged from Hospital, the arranging of home help and similar duties.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors during 1960:—

	First Visits	Revisits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers ... ..	560	690	1,250
Children under 1 year—			
Routine ... ..	1,084	6,502	7,586
Prematurity ... ..	13	3	16
Stillbirth ... ..	14	—	14
Illness ... ..	—	8	8
Miscellaneous ... ..	15	212	227
	1,126	6,725	7,851
Children 1 to 2 years—			
Routine ... ..	8	3,700	3,708
Illness ... ..	—	7	7
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	87	87
	8	3,794	3,802
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Routine ... ..	12	5,192	5,204
Illness ... ..	—	12	12
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	84	84
	12	5,288	5,300
Other Cases—			
Infectious Disease ... ..	—	23	23
Other Illness ... ..	1	3	4
Old People ... ..	366	1,791	2,157
Miscellaneous ... ..	315	71	386
	682	1,888	2,570
SUMMARY			
EXPECTANT MOTHERS ... ..	560	690	1,250
CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR ... ..	1,126	6,725	7,851
CHILDREN AGED 1 TO 2 YEARS ... ..	8	3,794	3,802
CHILDREN AGED 2 TO 5 YEARS ... ..	12	5,288	5,300
OTHER CASES ... ..	682	1,888	2,570
TOTALS ... ..	2,388	18,385	20,773



In addition, the Health Visitors made the following attendances at Clinics and Centres:—

Attendances at Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
Attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic, 44 Hoghton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Attendances at B.C.G. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Attendances at the Geriatric Out-Patients' Clinic, Promenade Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Attendances at the Paediatric Clinic and	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Attendances at the V.D. Clinic, both of which are held at the Southport Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
							<hr/>
Total number of clinic attendances made by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1202
							<hr/>

## HOME NURSING

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The Southport and Birkdale District Nursing Society continued to provide the Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Health Authority under the arrangements which were agreed when the National Health Service came into operation in July, 1948. This service is noteworthy for the friendly spirit of co-operation which exists between the Voluntary Society and the Health Authority, and there is no doubt that the district nurses are making a very valuable contribution to the town's health services.

The local Health Authority is responsible for the reimbursement of all expenditure incurred by the Society in providing the service. The general direction is controlled by a Joint Sub-Committee, five members being appointed by the Society, and five members by the local Health Authority. The Joint Sub-Committee meets at intervals to receive reports of the work done and to approve the refund of expenditure to the Society. The advice of the Medical Officer of Health is always available to the Superintendent and there is close co-operation, particularly in regard to the appointment of nursing staff; monthly reports of the work done and staff available are sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the Superintendent.

The Nursing Staff at the end of the year consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, and 16 District Nurses. 3 Nurses, including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were resident in the District Nurses' Home, while the remaining 15 were non-resident. Five motor cars are available, one being allocated to the Superintendent, the other four being used by the District Nurses. The remaining Nurses use bicycles.

Requests for nursing assistance are made direct to the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service at the Nurses' Home or to the Superintendent Health Visitor at the Health Department. No arrangements exist to provide a night service but urgent calls out of ordinary working hours are attended to.

The home nursing of sick children is undertaken by the nurse for the particular district and no one nurse is required to specialise in children's work.

There is an increasing trend on the part of general medical practitioners to require district nurses to make visits for the purpose of giving injections, chiefly of antibiotics.



The following statement shows the work done during 1960:—

	Classification of Cases						TOTALS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
No. of Cases on Register at commencement of period ... ..	461	147	—	5	—	—	613
Add No. of New Cases during period ... ..	1,447	286	2	10	8	—	1,753
TOTALS ... ..	1,908	433	2	15	8	—	2,366
Deduct No. of cases discontinued during period	1,512	271	2	12	8	—	1,805
No. of Cases on Register at end of period ... ..	396	162	—	3	—	—	561
Total No. of Visits made	52,905	6,403	16	677	89	—	60,090

Classification of Cases:—

1. Medical. 2. Surgical. 3. Infectious Diseases. 4. Tuberculosis. 5. Maternal Complications.  
6. Others.

	No. of Cases	No. of Visits
(a) Number of new patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ... ..	1,016	6,920
(b) Number of children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ... ..	28	259
(c) Number of patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ... ..	302	38,580

The following table records the visits made during the last six years:—

Year	Total number of patients visited				Total number of visits			
1955 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1957 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1958 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1959 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1960 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

When a baby has attained the age of 4 months, a letter is sent to the mother strongly advising her to arrange for the immunisation of her child. In addition, the Health Visitors are required to visit all mothers whose babies have not been immunised and to make every effort to ensure that the infant is protected against this disease. Posters and leaflets are displayed at Welfare Centres and all children admitted to the Day Nurseries must be immunised.



Follow-up letters are sent at the appropriate times, stressing the need for "re-inforcing" injections to maintain immunity throughout school life. Particulars are obtained from the schools each year showing the names of children not immunised and the School Nurses visit the mothers of such children with a view to persuading them to accept immunisation.

In addition to the work done by the General Medical Practitioners, regular immunisation sessions are held at the Health Department and children are also protected in this way at the Welfare Centres.

The following table shows the number of children who received a full course of primary immunisation or a re-inforcing injection during the year:—

	Primary Immunisations	Re-Inforcing Injections
CHILDREN AGED—		
(a) Under 1 year ... ..	652	—
(b) 1 to 4 years ... ..	194	35
(c) 5 to 14 years ... ..	56	629
TOTALS ... ..	902	664
DONE BY:—		
(a) General Practitioners ... ..	402	294
(b) Health Department's Staff ... ..	500	370
TOTALS ... ..	902	664

The percentage of children immunised at the end of 1960 is shewn below, together with similar figures for the previous year:—

	1959			1960		
	Age Groups			Age Groups		
	0—4	5—14	Total 0—14	0—4	5—14	Total 0—14
Total number of children who had completed full course of primary immunisation at any time up to the 31st December ... ..	2,825	7,969	10,794	3,011	7,937	10,948
Estimated child population (Mid-Year) ... ..	4,500	9,800	14,300	4,700	9,600	14,300
Percentage of children immunised...	62·77	81·32	75·48	64·06	82·68	76·60

### Immunity Index

(i.e., Percentage of children fully protected at the end of the year)

Age Group	1959	1960
Under 1 year ... ..	20·42	20·58
1—4 years ... ..	74·13	76·42
5—14 years ... ..	47·68	50·24
0—14 years ... ..	52·44	54·80



## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Smallpox vaccination was continued by the General Medical Practitioners as in the previous year on the same lines as for the diphtheria immunisation scheme.

Vaccination was also carried out at Welfare Centres and at the Health Department.

During the course of their normal visits, the Health Visitors are required to stress the importance of smallpox vaccination when the baby has attained the age of 3 months. Similar advice is also given at the appropriate times to mothers attending the Welfare Centres; information leaflets are distributed at the Centres and also during the course of home visits.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated in 1960 and the previous year:—

	1959						1960					
	Age Groups						Age Groups					
	Un- der 1 yr.	1—2	2—4	5—14	15 and over	Total	Un- der 1 yr.	1—2	2—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Number of persons (a) Vaccinated	514	56	31	47	50	698	523	48	26	30	57	684
(b) Revaccinated	—	—	1	13	222	236	—	—	5	30	290	325

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

In the autumn the Health Department instituted a poliomyelitis Campaign for persons under the age of 40. This commenced on the 22nd October and the first week consisted of a publicity drive to obtain the registration of persons willing subsequently to have the injections. Registration cards were available at the Southport Football Club's home game against Aldershot, in dance halls and other centres in the town. Leaflets were given out on Lord Street, and local sportsmen consented to pose for photographs while being vaccinated against the disease; they were later entertained by the Worshipful the Mayor. Leading firms in the town contributed towards prizes for 'lucky card' winners, and after they had received two injections the Mayor presented them with their prizes. During this week about 600 people registered.

In the five days commencing Tuesday, 8th November, a Mobile Vaccination Unit loaned by a pharmaceutical company, accompanied by a doctor, nurse and clerk, was in attendance between 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. in Ainsdale, Birkdale, High Park and Churchtown and on the Saturday in front of the Cambridge Hall when the hours were extended from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; a loudspeaker van toured each district on the day the mobile unit was present. Another 667 persons were registered and vaccinated by the mobile unit. Many general practitioners in the town assisted in the campaign by responding to requests for vaccination at their own surgeries.

The efforts of the Health Department staff and voluntary organisations in the town were certainly worthwhile, but, though the campaign materially added to the pool of immune persons, the general response of the public was rather disappointing.



The table below shews the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1956—1960 inclusive, classified in the various age groups.

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5—16</i>	<i>16—25</i>	<i>Over 25</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
No. who have received two injections ...	2,790	8,122	4,233	3,644	18,789
No. who have received three injections ...	2,005	7,022	3,293	1,563	13,883

**Schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation recommended for use in Welfare Centres in Southport.**

2—3 months	Smallpox Vaccination.
4 months	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.
5 „	
6 „	
7 „	Poliomyelitis.
8 „	
15 „	3rd Poliomyelitis.
(2—3 years)	(Optional not often carried out—Booster Diphtheria).
5 years	Booster Diphtheria.
11 „	Booster Diphtheria.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service continues to be operated by the Fire Brigade under the direct control of the Fire and Ambulance Service Committee, although matters of policy are referred to the Health Committee and monthly information reports in respect of the Ambulance Service are submitted to that Committee.

The Chief Fire Officer is also the Chief Ambulance Officer. The Fire Brigade establishment is augmented by 21 men in consequence of the Ambulance Service commitments, but all personnel of the Brigade take part in both fire and ambulance duties.



The Service operates a fleet of 5 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars, and a summary of the work done, with comparative figures from 1955, is set out below.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total No. of Cases ...	29,303	28,845	28,399	34,220	42,216	46,574
Other Work ...	710	584	576	698	909	940
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,013	29,429	28,975	34,918	43,125	47,514
Mileage ...	120,171	111,548	107,596	121,329	135,429	137,736

The number of cases dealt with has continued to increase due to the change in the method of hospital treatment which results in a more rapid changeover of bed patients and a high increase in the number of patients attending for daily or periodical treatment. The problem was alleviated to some extent by the increase in establishment of three men but the lengthy procedure for this increase together with the delay in using these men due to training meant that they were not available for use until eight months after the need arose, by which time a further increase in the number of patients detracted from the relief which should have been felt.

The number of vehicles was increased during the year by one sitting-case ambulance.

Every endeavour continues to be made to keep pace with demand. Any case which may not appear to necessitate an ambulance is checked and the fullest use is made of trains, joint journeys carrying several patients and other Authorities' ambulances. Unfortunately a large amount of "out of town" work is done where the patient can travel by no means other than ambulance and this restricts one vehicle to one case for several hours, sometimes a whole day, leaving the ambulances left in the Borough working at increased pace to cope with the remainder of the cases.

The Chief Officer, the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee and his staff, meet periodically to solve mutual problems affecting the Service. These meetings, together with liaison with Doctors through the Medical Officer of Health, have reduced wastage and abuse to an absolute minimum.

During the year the planned replacement of the Ambulance Wireless scheme was commenced. This replacement is necessary due to a change in waveband allocated by the General Post Office but, fortunately, coincides with the necessary replacement due to the age of the sets.

The Ambulance Service deals with an average of 95 accidents each month, of which 22 occur in the home or everyday pursuits. The good work of the Home Safety Committee in their endeavours to reduce these "home accidents" is recognised by the Ambulance Service and every support offered.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

**General**—The general work done in regard to prevention of illness, care and after-care, is shown in the sections of this report dealing with the Health Visiting, Mental Health and Tuberculosis Services.



**Sickroom Equipment**—When a patient is being nursed at home sickroom equipment may be required for a temporary period. The smaller items such as bedpans, urinals, back rests, etc., are issued from the District Nurses' Home and the larger items such as hospital beds, wheel chairs, etc., are issued from the Health Department.

A small charge is made for the hire of the equipment but in cases of hardship the fee may be reduced or cancelled.

During 1960 sickroom equipment was supplied to 272 patients as compared with 253 in the previous year.

### **Sick Room Helpers Scheme**

Alongside the Home Help Service is the Sick Room Helpers Scheme. This is a little known service which we are not often called upon to provide, and there are only 3 Sick Room Helpers on the staff. The purpose of these helpers is to give a night's relief to relatives of patients who are being nursed at home and awaiting admission to hospital. The helpers are directly responsible for the care of the patient during their time on duty and must be prepared to obtain medical help should the occasion arise and help in any other way to relieve the anxiety and distress of the patient and the burden on relatives.

The hours during which the Service is provided are 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., and the cost of 3/- per hour, was increased to 3/3 per hour from 8th August but this may be reduced or even cancelled having regard to the financial circumstances of the person concerned.

During 1960, sickroom help was provided for 29 patients, as compared with 24 in the previous year.

**Publicity**—Posters, leaflets and other publicity material relating to general health and hygiene measures were supplied to all the Welfare Centres during the year.

**Co-operation with Hospitals**—Throughout the year, the Almoners of the local Hospitals continued to refer the names of patients to the Health Department where the services of a district nurse or home help seemed to be required. A total of 169 patients was dealt with in this manner and the necessary help was arranged as compared with 189 patients in the previous year.

The members of the Health Visiting staff attended certain hospital clinics and these arrangements have formed an invaluable link between the hospital service and the home visiting which is done by the Health Visitors. The hospital clinics concerned are as follows:—

1. Post-natal clinic held at 44 Hoghton Street.
2. Geriatric clinic held at the Promenade Hospital.
3. Paediatric clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.
4. V.D. clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.
5. Tuberculosis (Patients) clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.

The Medical Officer of Health continued to be in consultant charge of the infectious disease beds at the New Hall Hospital; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the two Assistant Medical Officers helped with the fever hospital work. The other Assistant Medical Officer attended the Paediatrician's Clinic at the Southport Infirmary at weekly intervals and the exchange of information has been very helpful.



By arrangement with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, the Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the New Hall Sanatorium continued to give three-elevenths of his time to preventive medical work in connection with tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are members of the Medical Advisory Board to the local Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Officer of Health also acts as Honorary Secretary to the Medical Advisory Board.

**Convalescent Home Care**—This service is only provided on the recommendation of the patient's General practitioner and it is not intended for those patients who can be provided with convalescent care under the local Hospital Management Committee's scheme.

During the year, 11 patients were sent to convalescent homes, the details being as follows:—

1.	Male	3 weeks	Chronic Bronchitis
2.	Female	3 „	General Debility
3.	Female	3 „	Debility following bronchitis
4.	Female	2 „	Debility and malnutrition
5.	Male	2 „	Bronchitis and anaemia
6.	Female	2 „	General debility
7.	Female	2 „	Broncho-pneumonia
8.	Female	2 „	Herpes of scalp
9.	Female	2 „	Gall bladder operation
10.	Female	2 „	Hypertension
11.	Female	2 „	Bronchitis and emphysema

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is designed to help those in urgent need of assistance in the home, such as expectant and nursing mothers who are unable to call on relatives to help; elderly persons who can no longer carry out all the work required; and homes where illness has so upset the normal routine that help is required.

The duties consist of keeping the house clean; sometimes doing the necessary cooking and shopping; and if there are young children, attending to their needs. It must be understood however, that the work done is that which is absolutely necessary to keep the home going during a difficult period, and therefore the help is only temporary.

The Home Helps take a great interest in their old people and do many personal things for them such as visiting them if in hospital; taking them out in bath chairs if the weather is good; doing their washing and mending, and even taking a cooked meal in to them during the weekends. All these duties are entirely voluntary and are done out of working hours. This Service has been growing steadily throughout the year and in consequence the number of Home helps on the staff has increased. The hours worked are as follows:—

Monday to } 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.	Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.
Friday } 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	

The cost of the Service was 3/6 per hour from 1st. Jan., and was increased to 3/9 per hour from 8th August. The full charge may be reduced or cancelled, where there is financial hardship.

The following statement shows the work done by the service during 1960:—

	Classification of Cases						Total
	Maternity	Sickness	Old Age	Infectious Disease	Mental Illness	Mental Deficiency	
No. of Cases on register at beginning of year ... ..	1	110	221	1	1	1	335
No. of New Cases during year ... ..	43	114	152	3	4	—	316
No. of Cases discontinued during year	44	224	373	4	5	1	651
	40	96	116	—	2	—	254
No. of Cases on register at end of year ...	4	128	257	4	3	1	397
No. of Applications received... ..	44	121	159	3	4	—	331
No. of Cases assisted	43	114	152	3	4	—	316
No. of Cases not assisted ... ..	1	7	7	—	—	—	15*

\*In 4 Cases the request for help was withdrawn by the applicants.

Number of Helps employed at beginning of year (63 part-time and 2 full-time) ...	65
Number appointed during year (33 part-time and 2 full-time) ... ..	35
	<hr/>
	100
Number leaving during year (35 part-time and 2 full-time) ... ..	37
	<hr/>
Number of Helps employed at end of year (61 part-time and 2 full-time) ...	63
Number of visits to homes by Organiser ... ..	1,900
Number of persons interviewed at Office ... ..	1,027



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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**Sub-Committee**—Ten members of the Council serve as a Mental Health Sub-Committee and one of these members is a doctor; in addition, a medical practitioner has also been co-opted on to this Sub-Committee to provide a link between the general medical service of the town and the Health Authority's service.

Duties of the local Health Authority: The duties of the local Health Authority in regard to mental health were:—

- (a) The initial care and removal to hospital of persons who were suffering from mental illness and who were dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts until the coming into force of the Mental Health Act, 1959 on the 1st November 1960 and afterwards under the provisions of the latter Act.
- (b) The ascertainment and, where necessary, removal to institutions of mentally handicapped persons and the supervision, guardianship and training of those mentally handicapped persons who remained in the community, and
- (c) The care and after-care of all types of patient, including arrangements for the prevention of mental illness.

**Mental Illness**—Although difficulties were experienced from time to time during the year in obtaining hospital accommodation for patients suffering from mental illness, the general arrangements were adequate. The Duly Authorised Officers who were redesignated Mental Welfare Officers have to maintain a twenty-four hour service as a request for help may be received at any time of the day or night. It will also be realised that when the initial enquiries are made by the Mental Welfare Officers much tact and patience is required and for this reason, one case may occupy their time for many hours before it is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

When patients have been discharged from hospital, notification is sent to the Health Department so that the necessary arrangements can be made for "follow-up" visits. This is an important feature of the work of the Mental Welfare Officers as they can make sure that the patient is aware of the help which can be given. Through his or her contact with the Health Department's staff, the patient also realises that friendly advice and assistance are easily available, should they be required. These officers maintain close touch with the patients' Family Doctor.

The work in regard to mental illness includes the preparation of case notes for the hospital on the admission of a patient and home reports before discharge are also required.

**Mental Subnormality**—The shortage of institutional accommodation is still a grave problem throughout the country. Only the most urgent and difficult cases can therefore be admitted to Hospital and delays occur causing hardship to parents and relatives. The Health Authority's responsibility for the ascertainment, supervision, guardianship and training of mentally subnormal persons is thus increased. Most Authorities now take the view that wherever possible mentally retarded persons should be kept at home rather than cared for in hospitals. There is no doubt that in sheltered employment many such persons are able to do good work.

Close co-operation is also maintained between the Health Authority staff and the Disablement Re-Settlement Officer in order to rehabilitate those who can be trained to be self-supporting in the future.

Regular medical and dental inspections of those attending for training at the Special Centre were carried out.

The Mental Welfare Officers' supervisory work in connection with mentally subnormal persons on the district was continued as in the previous year and periodical progress reports were also prepared for those who were on licence from institutions.



# PART I. (Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938)

The following statistics show the cases dealt with during the period 1st January 1960 to 31st October 1960 and in the new form required by the Ministry of Health for the period 1st November 1960 to 31st December 1960.

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>1. PARTICULARS OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.60 to 31.10.60:—</b>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defective "Subject to be dealt with": Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children:				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school ... ..	3	—	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools ... ..	2	—	—	—
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools... ..	2	1	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts ... ..	—	—	1	—
(3) Other sources ... ..	—	3	—	2
TOTAL of 1(a) ... ..	7	4	1	2
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ...	—	—	—	1
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b) ... ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st October, 1960, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b) ...	1	—	—	—
TOTAL of 1(a)—(d) inc. ... ..	8	4	1	3
<b>2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.60 to 31.10.60:—</b>				
(The total of 2(a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1(a) and (b) above).				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a), number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ... ..	5	3	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospital ... ..	2	1	1	2
TOTAL of 2(a) ... ..	7	4	1	2
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)), number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary ... ..	—	—	—	1
TOTAL of 2(b) ... ..	—	—	—	1
(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ... ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2(a)—(c) inc. ... ..	7	4	1	3



[illegible]

Items 3, 4 and 5 over

[illegible]



## Training of Mentally Handicapped Persons

### Woodvale Training Centre

Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	56
Number of cases added to Register during year	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/> 64
Number of cases taken off Register during year	...	...	...	...	19
					<hr/> 45
Number of cases on Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	45
Number of sessions held during year	...	...	...	...	216
Number of attendances at Centre during year	...	...	...	...	8,167
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	38

Kinds of training provided:—

Physical and rhythmic training, handwork, sense training, woodwork, singing, games, drama and dancing.





**Part IV**

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES**

**OF THE AREA**

**Water Supply**  
**Public Baths**  
**Public Mortuary**  
**Sanitary Inspection**  
**Factories**  
**Rodent Control**  
**Summary of Visits**  
**Inspection of Rag Flock and other Filling Materials**  
**Clean Air**  
**Housing**

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Geology**—The area consists of a bed of blown sand resting on peat, below which lies a bed of laminated blue clay. While the lower strata appear to be undergoing an exceedingly slow subsidence, any loss which might result from that circumstance is much more than made good by the continual accretion of sand derived from the Mersey, and land is rapidly reclaimed on the foreshore at the expense of the navigable channel. The overlying sand on the east and south borders gradually thins out, exposing a margin of peat within the boundary of the area.

The elevation of the built-upon area varies from about 12 feet to 38 feet above Ordnance Datum.

**Water**—The water supply is maintained by the Southport and District Water Board, which is a combination of the local authorities of the County Borough of Southport, the Urban District of Formby, and the West Lancashire Rural District. The Board supplies water within the area of these three authorities and also in part of the Ormskirk Urban District.

There are five pumping stations owned by the Water Board, and these are situated six to ten miles south-east of the town. The water from Scarth Hill does not come into Southport.

The wells and boreholes are all over 200 feet deep. Owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the strata the possibilities of contamination are remote. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, and although somewhat hard is exceptionally pure, both chemically and bacteriologically. The water from the Blundell House pumping station (opened in July, 1934) shows a marked difference from the others, being a much softer supply.

Substantial progress is being made in connection with the Water Board's scheme for additional supplies from deep boreholes at Mill Brow (Scarisbrick) and Primrose Hill (Halsall). The continually increasing demand for water for domestic and other essential purposes can only be met by maintaining the ban on the use of hosepipes for gardens and car washing. The highest day's consumption ever recorded, 6,805,000 gallons, was on May 25th, 1959.

Examination of samples of water from the new borings indicate that the bacterial purity will be fully equal to the high standard of the existing sources.

Samples of the water are taken regularly.

### Chemical Analysis, 30th June, 1960

								Parts per Million
Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Oxygen absorbed	}	in 15 minutes	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
from Permanganate		in 3 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Carbonate Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Total Hardness (as Calcium Carbonate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305

(p.H. value: 7.1)



## Bacteriological Examination, 26th October, 1960

Number of Bacteria per ml. on agar at 37° C. ... ..	Nil
B. Coli per 100 ml. in water examined ... ..	Nil
Total coliform organisms per 100 ml. in water examined ... ..	Nil
Class 1: Highly satisfactory.	

Thanks are due to Mr. N. B. Bennett, A.M.INST.C.E., M.INST.W.E., the Water Board Engineer and Manager, for providing the following statement of analyses made of the water obtained from the various pumping stations.

### Analyses of Samples of Water taken from the Pumping Stations, 30th June, 1960.

	Halsall Lane P.S.	Springfield P.S. (Filtered)	Bickerstaffe P.S. (Filtered)	Blundell House P.S. (Filtered)
Chemical Results in parts per million				
Appearance ... ..	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright, very slight deposit of iron hydro- xide on keeping
Turbidity ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
Odour ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH. ... ..	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide ... ..	45	21	38	34
Electric Conductivity... ..	475	640	760	390
Total Solids, dried at 180°C. ... ..	310	425	550	250
Chlorine as Chlorides... ..	25	35	23	30
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ... ..	190	270	315	145
Hardness: Total ... ..	250	345	430	190
Carbonate... ..	190	270	315	145
Non-Carbonate ... ..	60	75	115	45
Nitrate Nitrogen ... ..	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.8
Nitrite Nitrogen ... ..	less than 0.01	Absent	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.017	0.000	0.020	0.000
Oxygen absorbed ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.20
Albuminoid Nitrogen... ..	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Residual Chlorine ... ..	Absent	Absent	0.06	Absent
Metals: Iron ... ..	0.04	Absent	Absent	0.38
Zinc ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Manganese ... ..	0.05	Absent	Absent	0.12
Bacteriological Results				
Number of Colonies developing:—				
On Agar per ml. in 3 days at 20°C.	2	0	0	16
1 day at 37°C.	1	0	0	0
2 days at 37°C.	1	0	0	0
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction				
Present in ... ..	—	—	—	—
Absent from ... ..	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable Number for 100 ml. ... ..	0	0	0	0
Bact-coli (Type 1)				
Present in ... ..	—	—	—	—
Absent from ... ..	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable Number per 100 ml. ... ..	0	0	0	0
Clostridium Welchii Reaction				
Present in ... ..	—	—	—	—
Absent from ... ..	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable Number per 100 ml. ... ..	—	—	—	—



## Reports

### Halsall Lane

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from negligible traces of iron and manganese.

The water is just on the acid side of neutrality and, from the aspect of corrosive activity, a higher pH is desirable.

The water is hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and organic and bacterial purity are of the highest standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

### Springfield

This sample is clear and bright in appearance neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals.

The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

### Bickerstaffe

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

### Blundell House

This sample was clear and bright in appearance but it developed a very slight deposit on keeping due to the presence of a trace of iron.

It is free from other metals apart from a minute trace of manganese.

The water is almost neutral in reaction, is moderately hard in character, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

### WATER SUPPLY TO HOUSES

Particulars	Number of houses	Population
(a) Mains supply (provided by The Southport and District Water Board) ... ..	25823	81337
(b) Water supply from sources—other than specified above (obtaining a supply of water from shallow wells) ... ..	4	13
TOTALS ... ..	25827	81350*

\* Registrar-General's estimate middle of 1960.

**Public Baths**—The Victoria Baths near the Pier have ample bathing accommodation which, in addition to three sea-water swimming baths, comprises 45 Slipper Baths, two "Zotofoam" and "Pine Bubble" Baths, and a suite of Turkish and Russian Baths. The number of attendances during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1960, was 258,596. Six estimations of chlorine content of samples of bathing water were taken and these all complied with the Ministry of Health recommendations.



The large Open-Air Bathing Lake in Princes Park is available for mixed bathing, and has a water surface of over 55,000 square feet. The Bathing Lake was visited by 255,127 persons during the year, of whom approximately two-thirds were bathers. The sea water with which the lake is filled is first stored in settlement tanks so that any suspended matter is deposited. It is then filtered through fine gravel and sand and finally is carefully chlorinated. Before reaching the lake the water is aerated. This process goes on continuously so that all the water in the lake passes through the filters and chlorinating apparatus once in every 10½ hours. A proportion of fresh sea water, however, is added daily after filtration and chlorination. During the season, six chlorine estimations were made on samples of the water, four of which failed to comply with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health.

All the bacteriological findings in regard to samples from these baths were satisfactory. However, it must be noted, that, when the chlorine content drops below the recommended levels and heavy load bathing occurs, poor bacteriological readings may be anticipated. The results of two, taken in May, 1960, were as follows:

Particulars	Summary of Findings	
	Bathing Lake	Victoria Baths
Water ... ..	Clear. Very slight deposit	Clear
Organisms capable of growth at 37°C. per ml. ...	1	No deposit
Organisms capable of growth at room temperature per ml. ...	0	0
Coliform Bacilli from 50 ml. ...	Absent	Absent
Streptococci from 50 ml. ...	Absent	Absent
Clostridium Welchii ...	Not found	Not found

The smaller Baths at Canning Road, opened in 1903, and Compton Road opened in 1926, continued to be freely used; the former had an attendance of 5,674 during the year ending 31st December, 1960, and the latter 5,363.

#### PUBLIC BATHS—ATTENDANCES 1952-1960

Year	NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING			
	INDOOR			OPEN AIR
	Victoria Baths	Canning Road Baths	Compton Road Baths	Bathing Lake
1952	205333	6416	6060	135077
1953	202993	6131	5937	160500
1954	220698	5971	5646	125374
1955	219152	5929	5508	344441
1956	221219	6343	5718	133452
1957	231063	5955	5374	216310
1958	261521	5912	5261	228031
1959	268284	5739	5650	416160
1960	258596	5674	5363	255127

NOTES: The estimated number of actual bathers at the Open Air Bathing Lake varied from 75% to 60% of the persons attending. An interesting feature was the influence of the weather on the number of attendances at the Lake; the year 1959 is an outstanding example.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

**Land Charges Enquiries**—During the year 2,219 enquiries regarding various properties and sites were dealt with.

**Drainage**—Complaints received regarding choked and defective drainage systems of houses numbered 2,097 including 1,909 alleged drain stoppages and the necessary cleansing, repairs and alterations were supervised.

### DRAIN STOPPAGES

MONTH	YEAR 1959				YEAR 1960			
	Number Reported	Number Not Confirmed	Number Not Freed	Number Freed	Number Reported	Number Not Confirmed	Number Not Freed	Number Freed
January ...	139	4	26	109	135	3	21	111
February ...	103	1	17	85	122	3	20	99
March ...	132	2	18	112	168	3	27	138
April ...	119	1	11	107	133	4	21	108
May ...	112	3	17	92	172	10	29	133
June ...	143	3	23	117	156	10	29	117
July ...	194	7	30	157	181	9	30	142
August ...	141	1	18	122	192	4	37	151
September ...	143	3	26	114	132	3	19	110
October ...	157	4	30	123	137	4	27	106
November ...	182	6	33	143	216	13	46	157
December ...	191	4	39	148	165	8	28	129
TOTALS ...	1756	39	288	1429	1909	74	334	1501

NOTE: Where the drain stoppages were not freed by the usual methods, the further work necessary was duly carried out.

A feature of the year's work in the field of environmental sanitation has been the acceleration of the scheme for the conversion of the Bristol ejector type of water closets into modern washdown pedestal water closets. Service of Notices under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were authorised in 274 cases.

**Household Refuse**—The work of collection and disposal of refuse is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer's Department.

**Pest Control**—Vermin (other than rodents). The department has continued throughout the year to assist and advise on the control of insect pests. The measures employed included spraying with insecticides, and the use of powder insecticides.

**Pet Animals**—Fifteen visits were made to ensure that the requirements concerning the welfare of animals for sale were observed.

Eight persons were granted licences to keep pet shops.

**Shops**—The administration of the Shops Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department. Defects under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, have been referred to the Public Health Department and have been dealt with. The number of inspections made during the year totalled 24.



**Schools**—The regular inspections of the sanitary arrangements at the schools have continued, and the standard of cleanliness has been well maintained.

**Hostel**—One common lodging house exists in the Borough, and has been visited on twenty-seven occasions. The conditions under which this house is conducted have on the whole been satisfactory.

**Caravans**—The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on 29th August, 1960.

The caravans and the sites were well maintained during the year.

Number of licenced sites for caravans.....	3
Number of caravans.....	63

## PUBLIC MORTUARY

The improvement of the Mortuary facilities in the town, completed in July, 1956, comprised adaptations to two buildings, one of which is used as a mortuary and the other for the purpose of carrying out post-mortem examinations. The modern equipment installed at the time has proved satisfactory but the site is not ideal.

The facilities were used on two hundred and four occasions and one hundred and fifty-two post-mortem examinations were carried out during the year.

## FACTORIES

Statistical information, prepared in the manner required by the Ministry of Labour is shown as follows:—

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 (Part I).

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of (3) Inspections (4) Written Notices (5) Owners Prosecuted		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	276	35	11	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority...	644	366	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	7	7	4	—
TOTAL ... ..	927	408	30	—

\*i.e., Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).



## 2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	24	24	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	—	—	—

### Factories Act, 1937 (Part VIII).

O U T W O R K						
Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2) Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c).	(3) Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	(4) Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	(5) Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	(6) Notices served.	(7) Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel:— Making, etc. ... ..	44	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>44</b>	—	—	—	—	—

### RODENT CONTROL

Apart from the vast amount of destruction caused by mice and rats, rodents may be carriers of disease germs, which can be transmitted to man by the contamination of food. It is consequently of the utmost importance that all practical steps be taken to eliminate these rodents.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act of 1949, the Local Authority is charged with the responsibility of carrying out such inspections and surveys as may be necessary to ascertain that land (which includes land covered with water and any building or part of a building) within their district is kept free of rodents. It is the duty of occupiers to notify the Local Authority in writing if rats or mice are found in substantial numbers on their premises or land. The occupier is responsible for the work of disinfestation of his property; the services of an operator are available on application.



## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) AGRI- CULTURAL
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	236	25,827	4,640	30,703	44
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ...	53	216	131	400	4
(b) Survey under the Act...	183	359	665	1207	40
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections ...	572	791	1128	2491	118
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)...	27	69	33	129	—
(b) Mice (Major) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor)...	27	63	70	160	3
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	53	61	74	188	3
VI. Total treatments carried out — including retreatments ...	55	61	74	190	3
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act... ..	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	10	—	—	10	—

NOTE: The above Table has been compiled in the form requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Summary of Visits**—During the year the total number of visits made by the Inspectors was classified as follows:—

### Nuisances

#### COMPLAINTS—NUMBER INVESTIGATED:—

(1) Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	526
(2) Choked and Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	2097
(3) Emission of Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	8
(4) Accumulation of Offensive Matter	...	...	...	...	...	76
(5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	588
TOTAL						3,295

#### VISITS:—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1089
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	27
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	8
Common Yards, Back Roads and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	179
Horse-Manure Middensteads	...	...	...	...	...	46
Pigstyes	...	...	...	...	...	46
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	88
Rag Flock and Upholstery Premises	...	...	...	...	...	39
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	43
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	321
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	47
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	737
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ashes Receptacles (Ashpits and Dustbins)	...	...	...	...	...	37
Conversions (Earth Closets and Bristol Ejects to W.C.'s)	...	...	...	...	...	633
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	24

#### Testing Drains:—

By Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	897
By Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	15
By Breaking Down	...	...	...	...	...	82
By Coloured Water	...	...	...	...	...	73

#### Factories Acts, 1937/48:—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	366
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	35
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	4
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	15
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	24
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	30
Fishmongers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	281
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	302
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	626
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	134
Public Houses, Beer Houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	106
Food Preparing and Storing Places	...	...	...	...	2019
Dairies	...	...	...	...	579
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	332
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	15
Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	774
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	2609
Samples of Rag Flock, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Clean Air Act—Samples of Gauge Deposits	...	...	...	...	22
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders	...	...	...	...	10



Samples procured for Bacteriological Examination:—											
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Other Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Samples of Milk procured for Biological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples obtained under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955:—											
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Other Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Samples of Water (chemical analysis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Samples of Swimming Bath Water (chemical analysis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Samples of Water (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples of Sea Water (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Samples of Sewage Effluent (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspections of Dwelling Houses and other premises for vermin infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297
Visits re Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
Miscellaneous Visits (Interviews, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,010
TOTAL										...	18,397

**Nuisances**—The number of schedules of cases recorded for abatement was 2,584

In all cases the usual verbal request for the abatement of nuisances found was made, but in 1,001 instances it was necessary to serve written notices as follows:—

Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
TOTAL										...	1,001

The number of preliminary and statutory notices complied with during the year was 886.

Legal proceedings were instituted under the Public Health Act, 1936, against the owners of three properties. Abatement Orders were made in all instances.

**Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951**—The purpose of the Act is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles which are stuffed or lined.

Fourteen premises were registered under the Act and five licences were granted for the storage of rag flock.

Eight samples of rag flock and other filling materials were submitted for analysis during the year, and all were reported to be satisfactory.

## CLEAN AIR

Work under the Clean Air Act, 1956, in support of the national campaign to rid this country of the evils of smoke, has continued.

Twenty-four observations of factory chimneys were made. No legal proceedings were instituted.

It is felt that steady progress has been made towards the time when it can be stated that Southport is completely free from industrial smoke. It may be thought by many people that this is a sufficient target at which to aim, but the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has told the country that "about half the smoke in the atmosphere comes from domestic chimneys".



In a town of the nature of Southport, where industrial smoke has been almost entirely eliminated, it follows that domestic chimneys must be supplying nearly all the smoke in the atmosphere. Some indication of what this amounts to, is given by the two Atmospheric Deposit Gauges which are maintained by the Department in the Borough. Twenty-two samples of the deposits were submitted for examination.

During the year under review, these gauges indicated that, on an average, 10.35 tons of solid pollution fell on each square mile of the Town Centre during each month of the year, with 8.4 tons per square mile, per month, at Woodvale. These gauges record solid pollution only, and take no account of gaseous pollution.

It will be seen from this, that Southport is still a long way from being a smokeless town.

The answer to the domestic smoke problem is to ban the use of raw, bituminous coal in open fireplaces, where it cannot be used without producing a particularly offensive type of smoke. Many local authorities in the country have already commenced to do this, by creating Smoke Control Areas and by planning to cover their entire districts with such Areas in the course of a stated number of years. It is felt that, sooner or later, Southport will have to embark on a similar programme.

In the meantime, a start has been made in this direction by the establishment of the "Southport No. 1 Smoke Control Area" in Dock Lane, at the north end of the Borough. It is hoped to add to this area in the coming year.

## HOUSING

**General**—The number of inhabited houses totalled 25,827.

The following table shows the number of houses built during the period 1951 to 1960, plus additional accommodation made available as a result of adaptations and additions to existing properties:—

Year ... ..	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Houses built ... ..	67	113	235	155	186	253	305	122	214	115

**Fitness for habitation**—In reports for previous years it has been stated that the fitness of houses in the Borough was generally fairly satisfactory.

This view appears to be confirmed by the result of the operations of the Rent Act which came into force on 6th July, 1957, as the following details show:—

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair: Year—1957: 119. 1958: 145. 1959: 33. 1960: 22. Total: 319.

The 22 applications for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act received during the year were dealt with as follows:—

Work done within the period allowed ... ..	0
Undertakings given by owners ... ..	14
Certificates not granted ... ..	1
Certificates granted ... ..	7
TOTAL ... ..	22



**Overcrowding**—The number of complaints regarding alleged overcrowding received during the year was 8, of which 7 were subsequently confirmed. In all instances where overcrowding was found to occur the matter was referred to the Housing Department requesting that assistance be granted in these cases.

**Demolition and Closing Orders**—The task of dealing with the houses in the Borough which appear to be unfit for human habitation, and which were the subject of a return to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, continued.

This work has been dealt with through the Housing Maintenance Committee which was specially formed for this purpose, and 25 further houses were represented to the Committee during the year under review.

During the year the formal procedure prescribed by the Housing Acts had been commenced in respect of 34 houses.

In 9 cases, owners of such houses came forward with proposals to make the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and, after carefully considering the works proposed, the Committee accepted undertakings from the owners that they would satisfactorily carry out these works within a specified period.

In this way, 9 houses which would otherwise have been demolished or closed have been given a further useful life of at least 15 years, and the Department has been very pleased with the condition of the houses when the works had been completed.

The Local Authority are in favour of as many as possible of these houses being saved in this way, and it is hoped that the Improvement Grants and the new Standard Grants will encourage owners of old houses to bring them up to a reasonable standard and save them from Demolition or Closing Orders.





# Part V

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

### OF FOOD

Food Standards  
Distribution of Milk  
Food Inspection  
Public Abattoir  
Food Hygiene  
Shellfish Industry  
Ice Cream  
Diseases of Animals

## FOOD STANDARDS

Two hundred and ninety-nine samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The results showed that 273 were genuine and 26 were adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity; the latter being informal samples.

All the samples certified as not genuine were followed up, and appropriate action was taken.

### List of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity:

Reference Number and if formal or informal sample	Nature of sample and report of analysis	Particulars
3692 Informal ...	MILK: Freezing point indicated 3.1 per cent extraneous water.	Vendor notified. Further sample to be taken.
3700 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 5 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified. Other sample taken at same time genuine.
3712 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 5 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified. Other sample taken at same time genuine.
3723 Informal ...	BREAD: With foreign body. On surface of "buttered" part slices there were 21 milligrams of dark material of the nature of fragments of overcooked sausage meat.	Complainant informed.
3725 Informal ...	BREAD: Milk loaf. Contained 2.9 per cent. milk solids not fat. Recommended limit not less than 4.2 per cent. milk solids.	Bakers interviewed.
3737 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 3.3 per cent. fats.	Vendor notified. Other samples taken at same time genuine.
3746 Informal ...	MEAT PIE: Contained foreign body. The 20 milligrams of foreign matter stated to have come from the pie were found to consist of carbonised dough with iron oxide and traces of an abrasive probably from an oven plate.	No action.
3760 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 3.3 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified. Other samples taken at the same time genuine.
3774 Informal ...	MILK: Contained 24 milligrams of fungus mycelium attached to a fragment of calcium carbonate (moist weight).	Dairyman interviewed.



Reference Number and if formal or informal sample	Nature of sample and report of analysis	Particulars
3775 Informal ...	BREAD: Contained 0.04 gramme of cur- rant or sultana.	Complainant informed.
3796 Informal ...	VINEGAR: Contained 0.9 per cent. salt without declaration.	Packers communicated with.
3820 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 8.3 per cent. fat.	Farmer notified. Other samples taken at the same time genuine.
3865 Informal ...	FRUIT (CANNED): Labelled "White Lotus Nuts". Contained 40 per cent. lotus seeds and 21.6 per cent. added sugar. Vegetables and fruit can- ned outside the United King- dom should be labelled with a list of ingredients.	Importers communicated with.
3868 Informal ...	COTTAGE CHEESE: Consisted of skimmed curd cheese.	No action.
3869 Informal ...	BISCUITS Contained 0.36 gram. of carbo- nised biscuit material.	Manufacturers notified.
3875 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 1.6 per cent. fat. Freezing point indicated 1.5 per cent. extraneous water.	Further sample genuine.
3878 Informal ...	MILK: Freezing point indicated 0.3 per cent. extraneous water.	Further sample genuine.
3886 Informal ...	BREAD AND BUTTER: Consisted of bread and marga- ine.	Vendor interviewed.
3887 Informal ...	CHEESE SPREAD (CANNED): Can 'blown'. Sample free from metallic contamination but actively generating carbon dio- xide.	Remainder of stock surrendered for destruction.
3892 Informal ...	MILK: Deficient 1.6 per cent. fat.	Further sample genuine.
3923 Informal ...	BREAKFAST CEREAL: Contained one live moth grub on wrappings. Appeared to be recent contamination.	No further stock available.
3936 Informal ...	MINERAL WATER: Found to have a film of brown fungus hyphae and spores atta- ched to the inside of the bottle. Fungus appeared to be dead.	Manufacturers interviewed.
3937 Informal ...	BREAD: Part of sliced loaf. One slice contained 20 milligrams of dis- coloured dough containing 0.1 milligram iron oxide.	Bakery notified of this irregularity.

Reference Number and if formal or informal sample	Nature of sample and report of analysis	Particulars
3939 Informal ...	SWEETS (BUTTER CREAMS): Butter fat content only 2.9 per cent.	Further samples genuine. Packer interviewed.
3941 Informal ...	PORK SAUSAGE: Contained 175 parts per million of sulphite preservative (ex- pressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Correct notice now displayed in shop.
3982 Informal ...	BREAD: Sliced loaf. Contained a lump of brown faecal matter weigh- ing 1.74 grammes.	Manufacturers interviewed and plant inspected.



# Food and Drugs Acts—Records, 1941—1960

Year	Number of samples taken			ANALYTICAL RESULTS OF SAMPLES						Ratio (%) of samples adulterated	Number of Prosecutions
				Number genuine			Number adulterated*				
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1941 ... ..	161	212	373	146	197	343	15	15	30	8.04	11
1942 ... ..	168	199	367	161	184	345	7	15	22	5.99	2
1943 ... ..	172	191	363	157	156	313	15	35	50	13.77	9
1944 ... ..	178	203	381	163	178	341	15	25	40	10.49	6
1945 ... ..	75	305	380	68	275	343	7	30	37	9.73	1
1946 ... ..	50	291	341	48	269	317	2	22	24	7.03	1
1947 ... ..	50	280	330	48	262	310	2	18	20	6.06	—
1948 ... ..	44	291	335	42	275	317	2	16	18	5.37	1
1949 ... ..	48	334	382	35	312	347	13	22	35	9.16	10
1950 ... ..	92	227	319	86	216	302	6	11	17	5.32	3
1951 ... ..	131	237	368	123	221	344	8	16	24	6.52	—
1952 ... ..	103	386	489	88	362	450	15	24	39	7.97	8
1953 ... ..	26	377	403	21	358	379	5	19	24	5.95	—
1954 ... ..	27	474	501	14	427	441	13	47	60	11.97	4
1955 ... ..	12	323	335	2	286	288	10	37	47	14.02	—
1956 ... ..	1	341	342	1	318	319	0	23	23	6.72	—
1957 ... ..	2	349	351	0	320	320	2	29	31	8.57	1
1958 ... ..	1	300	301	1	273	274	0	27	27	8.97	2
1959 ... ..	11	298	309	10	270	280	1	28	29	9.38	—
1960 ... ..	0	299	299	0	273	273	0	26	26	8.69	—

\*Certified by the Public Analyst as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. In addition to the above, eleven private samples from supplies under contract were also submitted for analysis, including one of cooking fat, two of flour, one of margarine, one of dried skimmed milk, one of mincemeat, one of ground nutmeg, one of shredded suet and three of milk. One sample of flour contained creta praeprata above the limit and in another case the interior of one milk bottle had a slight stain of iron oxide. The vendors concerned were notified of the matter.

The other nine private samples were found to be genuine.

**Table showing particulars of the number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination—Year 1960**

Nature of Samples and Specimens	Number of Samples and Specimens procured for submission to bacteriologist for bacteriological examination				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total for the year
FOOD AND DRINK—					
Ice Cream ... ..	0	39	18	6	63
Milk ... ..	62	84	31	44	221
Other Foods ... ..	61	20	25	14	120
*Water ... ..	1	1	1	1	4
TOTALS ... ..	124	144	75	65	408
MISCELLANEOUS—					
†Water ... ..	1	8	2	0	11
GRAND TOTALS ...	125	152	77	65	419

\*Intended for human consumption. All these samples were taken from the town's main supply. † Includes two samples of mud (sewage effluent).



## DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

There were 161 distributors of milk on the register of the Local Authority of whom 159 have their premises inside the Borough. The premises were inspected regularly. Samples were frequently submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

CLASS OF MILK	Number of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ** ... ..	105	Phosphatase ... .. Methylene Blue ... ..	102 102	3 3
Sterilised ... ..	16	Turbidity ... ..	16	—
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	100	Phosphatase ... .. Methylene Blue ... ..	100 94	— 6
Turberculin Tested ... (Sterilised)	—	Turbidity ... ..	—	—

In all instances where Pasteurised Milk failed the Phosphatase Test, the milk was examined by means of guinea pig inoculation for Tubercle Bacilli. In addition, 17 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination, in no instance was Tubercle Bacilli found.

In all instances where unsatisfactory samples were obtained, the premises were thoroughly examined and the equipment tested with a view to finding the source of the failure. In every case where unsatisfactory milk samples were obtained from producers outside the Borough, the information was submitted to the appropriate authority.

The number of samples taken for chemical analysis was 182, of which 10 were reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. Details of the 10 are given on pages 72 to 74. There is no doubt that many samples of milk giving rise to irregularity are due to the poor quality of milk supplied by the animals. In all instances where this is encountered, the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is informed with a view to the quality of the milk being improved.

### SALE OF MILK UNDER DESIGNATION

Classification of Licences issued	Number of Licences issued during the year
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... ..	29
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised". ... ..	97
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" ... ..	58
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised" ... ..	117
Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" ... ..	5
TOTAL ... ..	306



## FOOD INSPECTION

Details of the food inspected and rejected as unfit for human consumption during 1960 are set out below:—

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

PARTICULARS	PUBLIC ABATTOIR					
	Cattle (exclg. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number of animals killed ... ..	3,587	114	61	12,105	5,315	—
Number of carcasses inspected... ..	3,587	114	61	12,105	5,315	—
<b>RESULTS</b>						
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:—						
Number of whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	1	2	3	4	—
Number of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,644	42	—	88	302	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	45·81	37·72	3·27	0·75	5·75	—
Tuberculosis only:—						
Number of whole carcasses condemned ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Number of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	64	1	—	—	50	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	1·81	0·87	—	—	0·94	—
Cysticercosis:—						
Number of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Summary of meat and other articles of food which were found  
to be diseased or unwholesome**

									Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	3	8
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	10
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	25
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	9

**Tinned Goods**

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	22
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	24
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	23
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	22
									354	0	10

TOTAL ... 17 tons 14 cwts. 10 lbs.

Whenever possible, meat was sent for salvage and conversion into useful substances. The remaining diseased or unsound food was destroyed.

The whole of the food listed was voluntarily surrendered, and no legal action was necessary to safeguard public health.

**PUBLIC ABATTOIR**

The Abattoir is catering for the County Borough of Southport and for parts of the adjoining rural area. The total throughput during the year was 3,587 cattle (excluding cows), 114 cows, 61 calves, 12,105 sheep and lambs, and 5,315 pigs.

The Abattoir consists of one large slaughtering hall containing a two-way stunning pen which communicates with the dressing room. It is possible by means of the stunning pen to slaughter up to a maximum of 50 cattle per day, but this total has not been required since decontrol of livestock. By means of overhead runways, the carcasses can be cooled to a temperature of 45°F. in the cooling hall and this facility has been widely used. In addition two other stunning pens are available for use as required. There are abundant facilities for the slaughtering of sheep and lambs and the pig slaughtering hall is quite adequate for the needs of the area served. A dehairing machine has been installed in the pig slaughtering hall. Each slaughtering room is provided with hot water and steam sterilisation points.

All the existing lairs are being provided with constant water supply and hay racks in compliance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, and additional lairage facilities are being provided.

In 1957 the local Authority passed a resolution under Section 75 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, determining that no fresh slaughterhouse licence shall be granted by them, on the grounds that they have provided a public slaughterhouse giving adequate facilities within their district.

After the Public Abattoir had been inspected by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, this resolution was approved by the Minister.

The area is well served by accommodation for the slaughtering of livestock and the facilities provided are of as high a standard as it is possible to provide in connection with old buildings.



## FOOD HYGIENE

Wear and tear on commercial equipment is extremely heavy and constant vigilance is exercised to ensure that badly worn or defective items are renewed or repaired before they become a danger to health. The improvements effected during the year under review are the result of the attention given to the utensils and equipment in use. The majority of caterers in the town are progressive and make constant efforts to provide modern utensils for use by their staff.

The increased volume of business during the summer months makes necessary the employment of seasonal staff on a considerable scale and some of these workers have neither the ability nor the inclination to become proficient and it is only by close supervision that the required standard is achieved.

Rodents and other vermin infestation tends to be a recurring problem, the solution of which is not easy. A system of daily collection of refuse and of swill from hotels and catering establishments would discourage vermin and facilitate their eradication.

In the catering trade, there is a heavy wastage of labour, with employees entering and leaving the industry in considerable numbers. It is gratifying to be able to report that the various courses of lectures in food hygiene continue to be well supported and that many candidates progress to more advanced courses each year. It must not be overlooked that many of these students who attend because of their work as food handlers, eventually marry and what they have learnt is of great value to them in the role of parent and home-maker.

During the year 70 students attended courses in elementary food hygiene, 55 being successful in the examination. During the same period a record number of 21 students completed the course in Advanced Food Hygiene, whilst a further 7 students took the course in the Bacteriology of Food.

Twenty-one candidates passed the examination of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in Hygienic Food Handling, and of these, one candidate obtained the highest total of marks ever achieved in the examination since its inception.

### (A) Summary of Food Hygiene Inspections

INSPECTIONS	Number
Hotels, Restaurants and Kitchens ... ..	2,019
Bakehouses ... ..	134
Butchers' Shops ... ..	302
Confectioners' and Grocers' Shops ... ..	626
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	30
Fishmongers', Greengrocers' and Poulterers' ... ..	281
Public Houses, etc. ... ..	106
Miscellaneous ... ..	700
TOTAL ... ..	4,198

### (B) Summary of Improvements Effected

Major reconstructions of cafe kitchens and bakehouses ... ..	1
Minor structural improvements, cleansing and repairs ... ..	76
Improved food storage facilities ... ..	14
Equipment renewed, repaired and cleansed ... ..	46
Improved washing-up facilities and procedure ... ..	31
Improved sanitary accommodation for staff including personal washing facilities ... ..	45
Improved sanitary accommodation for patrons ... ..	14
Improved refuse storage facilities ... ..	16
Vermin eliminated ... ..	10
Miscellaneous... ..	29
TOTAL ... ..	282



## THE SHELLFISH INDUSTRY

Twenty-four wholesale shellfish premises have been registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Measures to secure improvements in the bacteriological standard continued by the frequent sampling of the shellfish, but a certain amount of work has yet to be completed before all the shellfish premises in the Borough can be regarded as satisfactory.

During the Summer of 1957, members of the Food Hygiene Advisory Council visited Southport in connection with the proposed amendment to Regulation 7 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 which, in its original form, would have prohibited the giving out of shrimps to persons for "picking" in their own homes.

This regulation, the operation of which had been postponed, has been viewed with apprehension by everyone concerned with the Shellfish Industry; many people believing that if it eventually comes into force in its original form it will result in the death of Southport's oldest industry.

By December of that year, the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, had been made. These have the effect of permitting the giving out of shrimps for "picking" on domestic premises if the premises are registered with the Local Authority, and certain other requirements are complied with. The arrangements have since been reviewed and "home-picking" allowed for the time being.

## ICE CREAM

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream is set out below:—

PARTICULARS	Number
For the purpose of manufacture and sale ... ..	19
For the purpose of sale ... ..	178
For the purpose of storage ... ..	1
TOTAL ... ..	198

The bacteriological quality of ice cream on sale in the Borough showed an improvement on the previous year.

Year	Percentage of Samples found to be unsatisfactory
1949 ... ..	52·20
1950 ... ..	26·95
1951 ... ..	19·78
1952 ... ..	22·90
1953 ... ..	29·50
1954 ... ..	9·17
1955 ... ..	8·82
1956 ... ..	19·04
1957 ... ..	29·09
1958 ... ..	10·00
1959 ... ..	31·57
1960 ... ..	26·98

In all instances where unsatisfactory samples are obtained from local manufacturers energetic steps are taken, including sampling of the product at various stages of production and investigation into the methods of cleansing and sterilisation. Where unsatisfactory samples are obtained from manufacturers outside the Borough, the appropriate authority is informed.



Sixty-three samples of ice cream were procured and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Ministry of Health Provisional Grading of Ice Cream is divided into four grades as follows:—

GRADE I the ice cream, after incubation, does not decolourise Methylene Blue in 4 hours.

GRADE II the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue in 2 hours to 4 hours.

GRADE III the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to 2 hours.

GRADE IV the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue immediately.

Grades I and II are regarded as satisfactory; Grades III and IV as unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the gradings of the samples examined:—

YEAR	RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN						GRAND TOTAL
	NUMBER SATISFACTORY			NUMBER UNSATISFACTORY			
	Grade I	Grade II	Total	Grade III	Grade IV	Total	
1949 ...	10	11	21	9	14	23	44
1950 ...	42	42	84	12	19	31	115
1951 ...	70	39	109	17	26	43	152
1952 ...	67	71	138	26	15	41	179
1953 ...	65	21	86	22	14	36	122
1954 ...	83	16	99	9	1	10	109
1955 ...	49	13	62	5	1	6	68
1956 ...	22	12	34	8	0	8	42
1957 ...	30	9	39	10	6	16	55
1958 ...	22	5	27	3	0	3	30
1959 ...	29	10	39	6	12	18	57
1960 ...	32	14	46	9	8	17	63
TOTALS	521	263	784	136	116	252	1036

Overall Results: Satisfactory, 75·68%; Unsatisfactory, 24·32%.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS

An Order made in 1957 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, imposed additional responsibilities on Local Authorities.

Known as "The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957", this legislation prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry.

Collectors of waste foods must boil them for one hour in a plant licensed by the Local Authority.

Seven licences have been granted, and ten inspections of the plants were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.





## **Part VI**

# **OTHER INFORMATION**

**Health Education**

**Blindness**

**Cerebral Palsy**

**Epilepsy**

**List of Centres and Clinics**

**Medical Examinations**

**Private Day Nursery**

**Nursing Homes**

**Nurses Agencies**

**Persons requiring Care and Attention**

**Riding Establishments**

**Crematorium**

**Special Surveys**

**Civil Defence Ambulance Service**

**Workdone on behalf of the Children's Committee**

## HEALTH EDUCATION

### 1. General

Demonstrations have taken place in the Child Welfare Centres and leaflets have been made available for the general public both from the Health Department and the Central Library.

Lectures have been arranged from time to time to various organisations such as Young Wives Groups, Parent-Teacher Associations, Schools, the Civil Defence Ambulance Section, etc.

The subjects included the work of the Health Department, Vaccination and Immunisation, Mentally Handicapped Children, and were illustrated by means of appropriate films.

### OTHER INFORMATION

**Blindness, Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy**—I am indebted to Mr. J. Sinnott, the Senior Welfare Officer, for the following details:—

**Blindness**—There are 218 persons on the Blind Register and 63 others are classified as partially sighted. Many of these persons attend the Handicraft Classes and take part in other social activities at the Blind Social Centre, Gallie House, Hoghton Street, Southport.

**Cerebral Palsy**—There is one registered case, that of a boy 16 years of age, who is also included in the figures given for the partially sighted register.

**Epilepsy**—The following are the numbers of persons accommodated on account of epilepsy under arrangements made by the Welfare Committee:—

						Female	Male
Windsor House, Southport	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
David Lewis Colony, Alderly Edge	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Maghull Homes, Maghull	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Langho Colony, Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

**Centres and Clinics**—The following list shows the Centres and Clinics which were in operation during 1960:—

ADDRESS	DAY	TIME
<b>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:—</b>		
1. Methodist Church, Ainsdale ... ..	Mondays	2 to 4 p.m.
2. North Road, Crossens ... ..	Wednesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
3. Methodist School, Liverpool Road ...	Tuesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
4. Poulton Road, High Park ... ..	Tuesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
do. do. ... ..	Wednesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
5. Hampton Road ... ..	Tuesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
do. ... ..	Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m.
6. Methodist School, Derby Road ... ..	Fridays	2 to 4 p.m.
<b>ANTE-NATAL CLINICS:—</b>		
44 Hoghton Street ... ..	Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m.
<b>POST-NATAL CLINICS:—</b>		
44 Hoghton Street ... ..	Mondays	2.30 to 3.15 p.m.
<b>TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT CLINIC:—</b>		
Southport Infirmary ... ..	Mondays	2 to 5 p.m.



**Medical Examinations**—the following table shows the work done by the medical staff of the department during 1960 in regard to the medical examination of employees for the purpose of the Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes.

Department	NUMBER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS			
	Super- annuation Scheme	Sickness Pay Scheme	Re- Examina- tions	Total
(a) CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS:—				
Borough Architect ... ..	4	—	—	4
Borough Engineer ... ..	4	34	6	44
Borough Treasurer ... ..	13	—	—	13
Children's... ..	1	—	—	1
Education ... ..	63	17	1	81
Estates and Baths ... ..	—	—	—	—
Fire Service ... ..	7	—	—	7
Flower Show ... ..	—	—	—	—
Health ... ..	16	18	1	35
Libraries ... ..	2	—	2	4
Lighting ... ..	—	—	3	3
Police ... ..	—	3	—	3
Publicity ... ..	2	13	1	16
Parks and Cemeteries ... ..	2	12	6	20
Town Clerk's ... ..	2	—	—	2
Transport ... ..	3	15	6	24
Water Board ... ..	—	8	—	8
Weights and Measures ... ..	—	—	—	—
Welfare Services ... ..	2	22	1	25
(b) OTHER DEPARTMENTS:—				
Electricity ... ..	6	—	—	6
District Nursing Association ... ..	4	—	—	4
TOTALS ... ..	131	142	27	300

**Private Day Nursery**—One private day nursery consisting of 3 ground floor rooms of a private house continued with a maximum number of six children, the age range being 2 years to 5 years.

**Nursing Homes**—At the end of the year there were 14 Nursing Homes registered with the Local Authority, with 10 maternity beds and 223 others.

Only Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, are permitted to admit patients requiring nursing and medical attention.

The number of inspections made to nursing homes during the year was 36.

**Nurses' Agencies**—Any person who wishes to carry on an Agency for the supply of nurses must be licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Nurses Act of 1943, and the Nurses Agencies Regulations of 1945. No additional agencies were licensed during 1960, and reports showed that one existing establishment was being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

**Persons in need of Care and Attention**—No cases were dealt with during 1960, under the powers contained in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.



**Riding Establishment Act, 1939**—The purpose of this Act is to prevent the ill treatment of horses used in riding establishments and Mr. H. R. Hewetson is the registered Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Health Authority to carry out the necessary inspections.

During the twelve months period to the 30th September, 1960, Mr. Hewetson made thirty-one visits to nine riding establishments and carried out two hundred and five inspections.

Mr. Hewetson's report stated that the general standard of care, stabling and use of the animals continued to be satisfactory.

**Crematorium**—The Southport Crematorium was opened in September 1959 and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Referee whilst the Deputy Medical Officer of Health was given the position of Deputy Medical Referee.

During 1960 Dr. A. I. Davison, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, was appointed as an additional Deputy Medical Referee.

The number of certificates required in 1960 was 618.

**Special Surveys**—During the year, the Department provided information for the Medical Research Council's investigation on poliomyelitis.

## CIVIL DEFENCE AMBULANCE and CASUALTY COLLECTING SECTION

During the year 39 training sessions of 1½ to 2 hours' duration were held in connection with Ambulance and First Aid work at the Civil Defence Headquarters in Birch Street. Many of the sessions were devoted to practical training in First Aid using "faked" casualties with typical war injuries. Out-door map reading exercises were also held.

In June, the Central Government reorganised this feature of the Civil Defence Service and the name of the Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section was accordingly altered to the Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section. This reorganisation called for extensive changes in the composition of the Unit and since the strength at the time was under 40% of the full establishment, it was not possible to man the section adequately for full training purposes. Lectures about the work of the unit were given to the available personnel and a large scale Rescue and First Aid exercise together with the adjoining Preston Sections took place in October. Other training exercises were arranged including one in which the local Territorial Army Unit assisted to give experience of co-operation in the field.

The members of the Section still retain a measure of enthusiasm and the attendances at meetings and lectures were good. There was, however, a need for many more members and recruitment will have to be actively encouraged in the coming year if anything approaching the full establishment of the unit is to be attained.

**Work done on behalf of Children's Committee**—During the year, 102 examinations were carried out on behalf of the Children's Committee, the details being as follow:

Examination of children who are boarded-out in foster homes	...	...	...	72
Examination of children admitted to Institutions	...	...	...	9
Admissions to Links Avenue	...	...	...	11
Discharges from Links Avenue	...	...	...	8
Routine Medical Inspection of Children in Care	...	...	...	2

Dr. Davison, one of the lady Assistant Medical Officers, continued to be responsible for the medical care of the children in the Home administered by the Children's Committee.



## Part VII

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(The Fifty-second Annual Report of the  
Principal School Medical Officer)

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE ON THE**  
**31st December, 1960.**

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The Mayor, Councillor J. F. SPENCE, J.P.

Alderman R. JOHNSON (*Chairman*)

Alderman R. WOOD (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman T. BALL, J.P.

Alderman W. BERWICK

Alderman W. PAULDEN

Councillor G. L. BEAMAN

Councillor J. CAMPION

Councillor H. H. GLAISHER

Councillor MRS. M. GOLDBERG

Councillor J. A. HARDEN

Councillor G. W. KENDALL, J.P.

Councillor W. PRESCOTT

Councillor MRS. F. M. TURNER

Councillor MRS. G. P. WILLIAMSON

Mr. G. F. DIXON

Mr. E. FORMBY

The REV. O. TUDOR HUGHES

Mr. A. LOVERIDGE

The REV. F. H. PICKERING

MR. D. G. PRITCHARD

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**Representatives on Joint Health and Education Sub-Committee**

Alderman W. BERWICK

Alderman R. JOHNSON

Alderman R. WOOD

Councillor J. CAMPION



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service has proceeded satisfactorily during the year.

It is not generally realised how much is done to ensure that each child is able to obtain the utmost benefit from the education provided. Steps are taken not only to prevent ill health but also to ensure that any child requiring treatment obtains it quickly. Because eyesight and hearing are of great importance educationally, special attention is given to the School Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Departments and the service provided in Southport is of a high order.

Increasing medical knowledge now enables more infants to survive during the first year of life than was formerly the case, but a proportion of these children grow up handicapped physically and mentally. Many such children require special educational arrangements, and this work is often very satisfying to the school doctor.

The School Service is largely advisory in function, and general medical treatment, except for minor ailments, is more properly in the sphere of the family doctor with whom it is essential that the school doctor should have good liaison. The school doctor and nurse have a particular part to play in the "follow up" of children absent from school because of illness, usually minor illness, for which the family doctor may not have been consulted. In this way much unnecessary absence from school may be prevented. There have been many advances in medical treatment since the war, and it is now much less common for the school doctor to discover a child suffering from an untreated chronic septic condition such as a 'running ear' with its resultant danger of deafness, than was formerly the case. Nevertheless, medical inspection does bring to notice physical and mental abnormalities about which the parent may be unaware. Congenital heart disease is particularly important in this respect, and can be quite unknown to the parents until the child's first school medical inspection takes place.

The average number of children on the register of the Education Authority is listed below. The figures for the previous year are given for comparison.

	1959		1960
Primary Schools ... ..	5,684	—	5,506
Secondary Modern, Technical and Grammar Schools ...	4,046	—	4,208
	9,730	—	9,714

### ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

As usual, parents have been notified of the time and place of medical inspections and invited to attend.

Child Welfare Clinic premises and Church Halls have been used when conditions in school have been unsuitable, and the arrangements, on the whole, have worked well.

The method used in previous years was continued, ensuring that children are examined by a School Medical Officer at least three times during their school lives, viz:—

1. Every pupil admitted for the first time to a maintained school is inspected as soon as possible after admission.
2. Every pupil attending a maintained primary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at that school.
3. Every pupil attending a maintained secondary school is inspected during the last full year of his attendance at that school.



All schools were visited during the year and 3,424 children in the three groups mentioned above were listed for inspection, out of which number 192 were absent.

The Nursery School at Crossens is visited each term, and toddlers admitted to nursery classes in ordinary schools are examined on admission and again at five years when they enter the infant school.

The number of children in each age group is given below.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										1960
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778
SECONDARY MODERN, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—										
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946
ADDITIONAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (All Schools)										969

**The percentage of parents** attending with their children at examinations is given below with the figures of last year for comparison:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										1959	1960
										%	%
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·22	84·60
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·66	48·33
SECONDARY MODERN, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—											
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·19	10·46
ADDITIONAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (All Schools)										54·46	59·03

### Defects found at Routine Medical Inspections.

Below are the numbers of defects in each age group found to require treatment.

	Entrants	Primary Leavers	Secondary Modern Technical and Grammar School Leavers	Additional Inspections (all schools)	TOTALS
Number of children examined ...	539	778	946	969	3232
Number of children requiring treatment ... ..	110	146	225	188	669
Percentage requiring treatment ...	20·41	18·77	23·78	19·40	20·69

A detailed list of all defects is to be found in the tables at the end of this report.

In addition to these periodic examinations by the school medical officers, each child is inspected annually by the school nurse. The survey of the school children takes place just before the medical inspection. Each child is weighed and measured, eye sight tested and any other defect noted. Any child found to be suffering from a defect is later seen by a school medical officer. This year the number of children examined by the school nurses was 9,468 and of these 248 were brought forward for further examination, together with 336 referred from last year's medical inspections.



## CLINICS

The following clinics are held at 2, Church Street:—

DAY	TIME	CLINIC
Monday	9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
	9.30 a.m.... ..	*Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ... ..	Doctors' Minor Ailment Clinic
	1.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
Tuesday	9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.... ..	Dressings Clinic
	9 a.m. ... ..	*Eye Clinic
	1.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
	2 p.m. ... ..	*Eye Clinic
Wednesday	9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.... ..	Dressings Clinic
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ... ..	*Chiropody Clinic
	1.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
Thursday	9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.... ..	Dressings Clinic
	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... ..	Skin Clinic (fortnightly)
	1.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
Friday	9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.... ..	Dressings Clinic
	1.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... ..	Dressings Clinic
	2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... ..	Immunisation
Saturday	9 a.m. to 12 noon ... ..	Dressings Clinic

\*By Appointment only.

**Remedial exercise clinic**—Sessions at Hampton Road Child Welfare Centre are arranged by the physiotherapist, in addition to those held at 44 Hoghton Street.

The Ainsdale health visitor/school nurse continues to use part of the buildings at Woodvale as a centre and arranges with the local schools to see children there, instead of sending them on the long journey into town.

**Nurses' Treatment Clinic**—This clinic is open every day and arrangements for treatment ensures that every effort is made to try to reduce waiting time and time lost from school.

During the year, 6,630 attendances were made by children.

**Minor Ailments Clinic**—This is a weekly clinic at which children and parents are seen by the school medical officers. Parents are advised about their children and if further investigation or treatment is required, they are referred to hospital with the knowledge and consent of the child's general medical practitioner. The number of children seen at this clinic during the year was 725 and these children made 2,147 attendances. 123 cases were referred to the Southport Infirmary for further investigation, 1 to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, 3 to Alder Hey Children's Hospital, and 1 to Stanley Hospital.

**Eye Clinic**—Mr. D. Rankine, the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, continued to attend on Tuesday morning and afternoon, and during the year he held 71 clinics. 282 new cases were examined and 681 were seen for supervision and revision of spectacles. 21 cases were referred for further treatment at the Southport Infirmary.

**Skin Clinic**—During the year 384 attendances were made. A wide variety of skin diseases, usually in the early stages, are treated at the clinic.



**Chiropody Clinic**—This clinic was started in November, 1959, and has already proved its value by providing an efficient service for the treatment of children suffering from verrucae, corns and similar afflictions. 694 attendances were made during the year.

**Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic**—Mr. Tracy Forster, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, held a clinic each week for school children. Cases were referred to him from the minor ailment clinic, routine medical inspections and also from general practitioners.

Children with ear defects are seen in the very early stages and the effectiveness of modern therapy and the follow-up system is reflected in the small number of cases of chronic "running ears" in the school population: if an operation is necessary children are admitted to the Ear, Nose and Throat Ward at the Promenade Hospital.

In 1960, 379 new cases were examined and 321 attended for observation of progress from previous years. 199 cases were admitted to the Promenade Hospital for the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids.

Children who may have any loss of hearing are referred to the Liverpool School for the Partially Deaf, Birkdale, or to the University Department for the Deaf in Manchester, for audiometric examination. Some audiometry is also carried out in the schools.

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic**—Children are referred from the chest clinic and the paediatric clinic of the Southport Infirmary, the school minor ailments clinic and from routine medical inspections. General medical practitioners also occasionally refer children to the department for artificial sunlight.

102 school children were treated; these children made a total of 2,802 attendances.

**Remedial Exercises Clinic**—Children are referred to this clinic by the orthopaedic surgeon at the Promenade Hospital and by the school medical officers. 2,438 attendances were made during the year.

**Orthopaedic Clinic**—The physiotherapist continues to deal with the treatment of minor orthopaedic defects. Cases are also referred to the Promenade Hospital for opinion and advice and the physiotherapist attends this clinic and sees the cases with the orthopaedic surgeon. There is in this way good co-operation between the two departments and a satisfactory exchange of information.

**Speech Therapy**—Treatment for defective speech is given at the North West School of Speech and Drama, 129 sessions were held during the year.

No. of children listed for treatment in 1960	...	...	...	...	25
No. of children admitted to regular classes in 1960	...	...	...	...	24
No. of children discharged as cured	...	...	...	...	23

Sixty-five children attended these classes; the reasons for the defects in speech were:

(a) Slow and abnormal speech development	...	...	...	...	42
(b) Stammering	...	...	...	...	18
(c) Lisp	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	1

During the year 1,042 attendances were made by children requiring treatment. This service is greatly appreciated by the parents as a speech defect is an obvious one and a great handicap in later life.

**Child Guidance**—Up to the 31st August the same arrangements for cases requiring child guidance continued as in previous years. 9 children were seen at Alder Hey Children's Hospital and at the Notre Dame Child Guidance Clinic in Liverpool for psychological trouble.



During the year, however, it was possible to establish a Child Guidance Service in School Health Department premises at 46 Hoghton Street. This is a combined Local Education and Regional Hospital Board Clinic and was opened on the 1st September, 1960. By arrangement with the Hospital Board, Dr. K. M. Fraser, Consultant Physician in Child Psychiatry, has attended each Thursday morning and afternoon since then. The Authority was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Edwards as Educational Psychologist, but was unable to recruit a Psychiatric Social Worker. Partly owing to the staffing difficulties, a waiting list of cases soon became evident. It is interesting to note that the majority of the cases were referred by Family Doctors. During this four months' period to the 31st December, 1960, 35 children were referred to the Psychiatrist. Further information about this service is shown in the statistical section of the report.

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

**Physically Handicapped Children**—Very good liaison continues between this department and Hawkshead Street Hospital Special School. Seven children were attending as day pupils at the end of the year. Some of these children are crippled by congenital defects, e.g., spasticity, and if facilities were not available at the Hospital Special School, they would require residential care in special schools away from their homes. Most of the children are taken to and from the school by taxi. The school is a very happy one, and the staff do all in their power to make it so.

There are a few physically handicapped children for whom this type of education is not suitable. All these children have been placed in appropriate residential schools.

Four children have had lessons while they have been patients at a local hospital, where treatment has been necessary for a long time. This provision is much appreciated by parents.

**Blind and Partially Sighted Children**—One blind and one partially sighted child were accommodated in residential special schools.

**Deaf and Partially Deaf Children**—Four deaf children and two partially deaf children remained in residential schools. Three children attend a special school for the partially deaf as day pupils.

**Educationally Sub-Normal Children**—This group still presents difficulties as the Education Authority has no day special school, and there are some children for whom adequate arrangements cannot be made.

The "Opportunity" classes continued to do very good work, but these are not intended for severely sub-normal children, but for children who, after a period of special teaching, are able to return to their own age-groups and classes.

Six children are in residential schools for educationally sub-normal children. Places in such schools are difficult to find and this combined with the high cost makes some local provision desirable.

**Maladjusted Children**—There are five children in residential special schools for maladjusted pupils.

As Southport now has its own Child Guidance Service it is hoped, by early treatment to prevent severe maladjustment in children who would then require admission to special residential schools.

**Children Unsuitable for Education in School**—No. of children notified during the period 1st January, 1961, to the 31st October, 1961, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under Section 57, Sub-Sections (3) and (5) of the Education Act, 1944:—

Section 57, Sub-Section (3).....	2
„ 57, „ (5).....	5



No. of children notified under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1960:—Nil.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There is good liaison between the School Health Service and the Hospital Service, so that there is an adequate exchange of information regarding contacts of this disease.

Notifications—During 1960, one schoolchild was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

**B.C.G. Vaccination**—This was the sixth year that B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis has been offered to thirteen year old school children in all schools, maintained and independent, in the area.

In addition, children over this age, who had previously not taken advantage of this scheme, were given a further opportunity to do so. This is the reason for the large increase in the number of children tested and vaccinated.

The acceptance rate in 1960 was 59.1%.

Year	% Acceptance Rate	No. of children tested	Positive Skin Test %	Negative Skin Test %	No. Vaccinated
1955	73.7	695	35.5	61.9	427
1956	58.8	602	31.2	65.5	391
1957	71.5	756	30.0	66.3	500
1958	65.5	631	18.2	78.8	497
1959	71.4	848	11.9	82.9	698
1960	59.1	1301	16.7	79.9	1,037

A more detailed list is given in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

**Skin Testing of School Entrants**—This is the fifth year that new entrants to school have been offered skin tests to find if they have at any time been exposed to tuberculous infection.

The percentages of positive skin tests, in 5 year old children whose parents wished the test to be carried out, (excluding those due to previous B.C.G. vaccination) are shown below.

Year	No. tested	No. positive	%
1956	626	15	2.4
1957	719	17	2.3
1958	514	7	1.4
1959	570	5	0.9
1960	561	11	1.9

The children with positive tests, their parents and the remainder of the family, were offered a chest X-ray. This year, no new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were revealed by the X-rays taken.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were again no cases of diphtheria. Notifications were as follows, with figures for 1959 for comparison:—

	1959	1960
Measles ... ..	780	121
Rubella ... ..	41	20
Scarlet Fever ... ..	105	24
Chicken Pox ... ..	203	291
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	54	22
Tuberculosis ... ..	2	1

### Miscellaneous School Medical Work

	1960
Examination for fitness to take part in public entertainment ... ..	7
Examinations by nurses prior to admission to school ... ..	868

### Home Visits by School Nurses

Follow-up of routine medical inspections ... ..	68
On account of illness ... ..	87
To infectious cases ... ..	13
To infectious contacts ... ..	12
About immunisation of children ... ..	86

### Health Education in School

Regular mothercraft classes were held at all the secondary modern schools at which girls attend, viz., Meols Cop, Our Lady of Lourdes, Stanley and Birkdale.

The syllabus is comprehensive and includes hygiene, diet and nutrition of children, clothing and footwear, simple first-aid and home nursing, as well as practical classes in cot-making, baby bathing, dressing and feeding. The classes are very popular with the girls, and it is hoped that some of the knowledge gained will be useful to them in later life.

## SCHOOL MEALS

During the year, 1,073,026 meals were given to Southport school children. About 6% of these meals were supplied free or on partial payment. On an average 61% of the school children have dinner in school. This is understood to be one of the highest percentages in the country.

## PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1960

The authorised professional establishment of one principal school dental officer and two school dental officers has been maintained throughout the year, although unfortunately, through sickness, one of the dental officers was absent from duty for some 12 weeks. The department has thus suffered the loss, when compared with past years, of approximately 120 half-day sessions which would normally have been devoted to individual treatment and to the dental inspections in the schools. Nevertheless, it has been possible during the year to inspect the pupils in all but two of the schools, and these will be visited in January, 1961.

The period therefore, between inspection and re-inspection and treatment and re-treatment of all the schools has extended from approximately 48 weeks to 54 weeks.

It has been possible for the dental officers of the department to familiarize themselves, over a prolonged period, with the technique applicable to the 'air turbine high speed drill'. For a specific purpose this apparatus is now generally accepted by the dental profession, indeed it is another step forward to better and less painful dentistry; it is an addition to existing equipment but displaces none. A plan designed for the piping of compressed air to each of the three surgeries will allow for the use of a portable drill, and it is hoped that the installation will be completed and in full use sometime during 1961.

During the year, Mr. Pogrel, the consultant orthodontist, together with the department's dental officers, have completed the treatment of 62 cases of irregularity of the teeth by appliances and 55 new cases have been accepted.

Of the 794 teeth extracted from the permanent dentition, 470 were extracted for orthodontic purposes.

The department is greatly indebted to Miss Elce for her kindly services. Miss Elce is a W.V.S. officer and since 1956 has escorted many very small children of parents unable to attend. She has made possible full conservative dental treatment, which would have otherwise been denied to these children.



ANNUAL FIGURES AS SUPPLIED TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A  
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth) (1)	No. of pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	167	167	100	—	—
1955	366	365	99·73	1	0·27
1954	461	459	99·57	2	0·43
1953	104	104	100	—	—
1952	43	42	97·67	1	2·33
1951	43	43	100	—	—
1950	108	108	100	—	—
1949	559	555	99·28	4	0·72
1948	281	279	99·29	2	0·71
1947	97	94	96·91	3	3·09
1946	749	740	98·80	9	1·20
1945 and earlier	254	254	100	—	—
TOTAL	3232	3210	99·32	22	0·68

TABLE B

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later	1	25	26
1955	—	91	91
1954	3	84	85
1953	3	12	15
1952	4	7	9
1951	1	6	6
1950	7	24	27
1949	26	75	96
1948	14	50	61
1947	6	12	15
1946	38	142	175
1945 and earlier	30	39	63
TOTAL	133	567	669

TABLE C  
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ... ..	1283
Number of re-inspections ... ..	1569
TOTAL	2852

TABLE D  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons.....9846
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested..... 43
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)..... —
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)..... —

PART II  
DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR  
TABLE A

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)† (3)	(O)* (4)	(T)† (5)	(O)* (6)	(T)† (7)	(O)* (8)	(T)† (9)	(O)* (10)
4	Skin ... ..	9	2	50	2	38	1	97	5
5	Eyes—a. Vision ...	1	—	63	3	69	4	133	7
	b. Squint ...	6	—	7	1	14	1	27	2
	c. Other... ..	4	—	8	—	12	1	24	1
6	Ears—a. Hearing ...	7	1	2	2	7	—	16	3
	b. Otitis Media...	5	2	8	2	8	5	21	9
	c. Other... ..	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	2
7	Nose and Throat ...	44	25	5	7	52	48	101	80
8	Speech ... ..	9	—	2	—	14	10	25	10
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	7	8	—	—	7	13	14	21
10	Heart ... ..	7	4	20	4	4	12	31	20
11	Lungs ... ..	10	1	6	1	15	3	31	5
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ...	2	1	—	1	7	8	9	10
	b. Other... ..	1	14	23	6	35	32	59	52
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ...	2	3	14	4	6	23	22	30
	b. Feet ... ..	3	7	32	2	27	42	62	51
	c. Other... ..	4	11	21	2	27	34	52	47
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	b. Other... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	5	4	1	—	21	5	27	9
	b. Stability ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
16	Abdomen ... ..	3	—	3	—	9	2	15	2
17	Other ... ..	5	—	2	—	7	1	14	1
	TOTAL ... ..	134	85	268	37	383	249	785	371

† Treatment

\* Observation



TABLE B  
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin ... ..	229	5
5	Eyes—a. Vision ... ..	7	3
	b. Squint ... ..	5	—
	c. Other ... ..	47	2
6	Ears—a. Hearing ... ..	11	2
	b. Otitis Media ... ..	27	3
	c. Other ... ..	38	4
7	Nose and Throat ... ..	97	42
8	Speech ... ..	21	17
9	Lymphatic Glands ... ..	4	14
10	Heart ... ..	2	5
11	Lungs ... ..	21	10
12	Developmental—	—	2
	a. Hernia ... ..	—	9
	b. Other ... ..	28	—
13	Orthopaedic—	—	—
	a. Posture ... ..	15	10
	b. Feet ... ..	46	26
	c. Other ... ..	146	35
14	Nervous System—	—	—
	a. Epilepsy ... ..	1	—
	b. Other ... ..	2	—
15	Psychological—	—	—
	a. Development ... ..	10	8
	b. Stability ... ..	32	1
16	Abdomen ... ..	46	8
17	Other... ..	152	36
	TOTAL ... ..	987	242

# PART III

## TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

### TABLE A

#### EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	167
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	853
Total	1020
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	263

### TABLE B

#### DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	199
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	66
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	353
Total	621
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959 ... ..	2
(b) in previous years ... ..	10

### TABLE C

#### ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments—	
Specialist clinics ... ..	25
By Local Authority Medical Staff ... ..	231
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... ..	—
Total	256



TABLE D  
DISEASES OF THE SKIN  
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part I)

										Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a)	Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total										547

TABLE E  
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

										Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

TABLE F  
SPEECH THERAPY

										Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

TABLE G  
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

										Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1037
(d)	Artificial Sunlight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
(e)	Remedial Exercises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
(f)	No. of 5 year old entrants who have had Skin Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
Total										2646

PART IV  
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

								1959	1960
1. Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—									
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9265	8596
(b) With Special Appointments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1444	1606
								10709	10202
2. Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6233	5850
3. Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6233	5850
4. Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2909	2682
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those re- corded at 11(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8590	7758
6. *Half days devoted to:—									
(a) Periodic (Schools) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	78
(b) Treatment (including 47 Orthodontic Sessions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1240	1140
								1331	1218
7. Fillings:—									
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4211	4098
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1945	1842
								6156	5940
8. Number of Teeth filled:—									
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3769	3625
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1769	1651
								5538	5276
9. Extractions:—									
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	794
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2116	2396
								2885	3190
10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction by Dental Officers of the staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	573
11. Orthodontics:—									
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	55
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	68
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	62
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	137
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	78
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	565
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19
13. Other operations:—									
(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	791
(b) Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	135
								1238	926

\* Re item (6) Reduced number of sessions devoted to (a) Periodic (Schools) Inspections and (b) Treatment due to absence from duty, through sickness, of one of the Dental Officers.



# ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FIGURES

## TABLE I

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY MODERN, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS  
AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS (Age last birthday)

**Heights and Weights**—Tables are also given which show the heights and weights of children in 1960 compared with those in 1938.

Age last Birthday	1938		1960	
	Height ft. ins.	Weight st. lbs.	Height ft. ins.	Weight st. lbs.
Age 5 years				
Boys ... ..	3 6	3 0	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girls ... ..	3 6	2 13	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1
Age 10 years				
Boys ... ..	4 5	4 10	4 7	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Girls ... ..	4 7	5 0	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Age 14 years				
Boys ... ..	5 2	7 6	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 0
Girls ... ..	5 4	7 12	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Age 15 years				
Boys ... ..	5 6	8 7	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 13
Girls ... ..	5 3	8 2	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE II  
CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Return for the period 1st September to 31st December, 1960

	School-Children		Pre-School Children	Others	TOTAL
	L.E.A.S. *	P.S. *			
1. No. of new cases referred ... ..	32	2	—	1	35
2. No. of new cases seen by:—					
(a) Psychiatrist and Psychologist ... ..	10	1	—	—	11
(b) Psychiatrist only ... ..	7	—	—	—	7
(c) Psychologist only ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
(d) TOTAL of (a) (b) and (c) ... ..	19	1	—	—	20
3. No. of cases on waiting list ... ..	13	1	—	1	15
4. No. of old cases seen by:—					
(a) Psychiatrist and Psychologist ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Psychiatrist only ... ..	3	—	—	—	3
(c) Psychologist only ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
(d) TOTAL of (a) (b) and (c) ... ..	4	—	—	—	4
5. TOTAL No. of individual cases seen ... ..	19	1	—	—	20
6. TOTAL attendances ... ..	33	2	—	—	35
7. New cases referred by:—					
(a) S.M.O's ... ..	19	—	—	—	19
(b) G.P's ... ..	6	2	—	—	8
(c) Education Office ... ..	6	—	—	—	6
(d) Children's Department ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Probation Officer ... ..	1	—	—	1	2
(f) Other L.A's ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Other agencies ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(h) TOTAL of (a) to (g) (to agree with 1.)	32	2	—	1	35
8. Number of cases recommended for residential treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases awaiting placement for residential treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lancashire County Council Cases:—					
(a) Number of initial diagnostic interviews ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Number of subsequent interviews...	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of Clinic Sessions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ day) ... ..	—	—	—	—	10
12. Number of interviews with parents ... ..	24	1	—	—	25

\* L.E.A.S.—Local Education Authority Schools.

\* P.S.—Private Schools.



Table III.

## Handicapped Pupils

CATEGORY	No. ASCERTAINED		Total on register at end of 1960	TYPE OF EDUCATION PROVIDED			Requiring Special School accommodation but unplaced at end of year Sp. School or Class	Refusal by Parent	TOTAL
	Up to 31st Dec. 1959	During Year 1960		Ordinary School (requiring observation)	Day School or Class	Residential School or Class			
BLIND ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
PARTIALLY SIGHTED ... ..	4	1	5	4	—	1	—	—	5
DEAF ... ..	7	—	7	—	2	4	—	1	7
PARTIALLY DEAF ... ..	7	4	11	6	1	2	1	—	11
DELICATE ... ..	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	14
DIABETIC ... ..	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL ... ..	43	6	49	—	11	6	†31	—	49
EPILEPTIC ... ..	5	2	7	5	—	2	—	—	7
MAL-ADJUSTED ... ..	12	1	13	7	1	5	—	—	13
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED ... ..	78	21	99	80	8	9	2	—	99
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>172</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>208</b>

† This figure includes children in Opportunity Classes awaiting day Special School accommodation and also children recommended for Opportunity Classes who have been able to manage the work in 'C' stream of a senior school.

TABLE IV

## B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

	L.E.A. Schools	Private Schools	TOTALS
1. No. of consent forms issued to parents...	1923	482	2405
2. (a) No. of parental consents received...	1124	298	1422 (59.1%)
(b) No. of definite refusals ...	197	40	237 (9.9%)
(c) No. of parents who did not reply ...	602	144	746 (31.0%)
TOTALS (to agree with No. 1) ...	1923	482	2405 (100%)
3. (a) No. of children tested ...	1018	283	1301
(b) No. of children with consent forms but not tested ...	106	15	121
TOTALS (to agree with 2(a)) ...	1124	298	1422
4. No. of children tested and found to be:—			
(a) Positive reactors ...	169	48	217 (16.7%)
(b) Negative reactors ...	811	228	1039 (79.9%)
(c) No. not read... ...	38	7	45 (3.4%)
TOTALS (to agree with 3(a) ) ...	1018	283	1301 (100.0%)
5. No. of negative reactors vaccinated ...	809	228	1037
6. No. of sessions in schools by:—			
(a) Medical staff ...	19	12	31
(b) Nursing staff ...	20	13	33
TOTALS ...	39	25	64



TABLE V

## TUBERCULIN SKIN TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

1.	Number of eligible children	...	...	...	...	...	912
2.	(a) No. of children already tested	...	...	...	...	25	
	(b) No. of "no replies"	...	...	...	...	126	
	(c) No. of definite refusals	...	...	...	...	101	
	(d) No. of consents received	...	...	...	...	660	
	TOTAL (To agree with (1))						912
3.	(a) No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	561	
	(b) No. of children absent	...	...	...	...	99	
	TOTAL (To agree with 2(d))						660
4.	No. of children tested 3(a) above who were found to be:—						
	(a) (i) positive	...	...	...	...	11 (1.9%)	
	(ii) positive from previous B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	5 (.9%)	
	(b) negative	...	...	...	...	474 (84.5%)	
	(c) absent for reading	...	...	...	...	71 (12.7%)	
	TOTAL (To agree with 3(a))						561
5.	No. of children referred to the Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...		None
6.	No. of contacts found to have active disease	...	...	...	...		None

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