COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1957

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, Adminstrative Tuberculosis Officer, Principal School Medical Officer, etc.

Including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD. PRINTERS, 11 DACRE STREET, BIRKENHEAD
1958.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1957

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, Adminstrative Tuberculosis Officer, Principal School Medical Officer, etc.

Including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD. PRINTERS, 11 DACRE STREET, BIRKENHEAD
1958.

CONTENTS

Public Health Department.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey.

I have the pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the borough for the year 1957.

At the beginning of the year the Health Committee sustained a sad loss in the death of their Chairman, Alderman D. P. Charlesworth, J.P., in January. Alderman Charlesworth had been Chairman of the Health Committee for many years, taking a great interest in all aspects of the health of the borough. Some of his views, particularly those on atmospheric pollution, were almost before their time and are now only beginning to take shape as the provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1956 *are implemented. He will be greatly missed, not only by the committee, but also by many members of the Health Department in whom he always took a fatherly interest.*

I have also to report the untimely death of Nurse Cunningham, Municipal Midwife, a popular member of the Staff, who will be remembered by many mothers in the borough for her quiet, unassuming, but skilful work with them in their homes.

At the end of the year Mr. Bate resigned his post of Chief Public Health Inspector to take up a similar post with the City of Cardiff. During his tenure of office Mr. Bate served the borough very well and I cannot overestimate the value of his advice to me on all matters relating to environmental health. The good wishes of the committee and the department go with him to his new post in Cardiff.

The birth rate for the borough has increased from 17.22 *per* 1,000 *population in* 1956 *to* 17.88 *in* 1957. *The infant mortality rate for the year was* 26.10 *per* 1,000 *births being slightly less satisfactory than the rate of* 24.07 *for* 1956, *which was the lowest rate ever recorded for Wallasey.* 33 *deaths out of the total of* 48 *occurred before the* 28*th day. The principal causes of death were Prematurity* 14, *Congenital abnormalities* 12 *and Pneumonia* 10, *as compared with* 12, 15 *and* 3 *from the same causes in* 1956.

There were 73 *stillbirths,* 5 *more than in* 1956. *I am concerned with this wastage and I have included in the report an analysis of* 69 *of the stillbirths. I am indebted to my Deputy, Dr. W. F. Christian, for making this analysis. The department is to take part in a perinatal mortality survey in* 1958, *organised by the National Birthday Trust Fund.*

Deaths in the borough in 1957 *from all causes numbered* 1,260 *as against* 1,181 *in* 1956 *giving a death rate of* 12.25 *per thousand, as against* 11.66 *in* 1956. *There were increases in the number of deaths from Cancer of the lung* 37 *to* 48 *and from Coronary artery disease from* 214 *to* 228. *It is interesting to note that deaths from the latter condition are tending to occur in an earlier age group.*

There was a further drop in the notifications of Tuberculosis from 83 *to* 66 (53 *pulmonary and* 13 *non-pulmonary). The deaths from this disease were* 11 *pulmonary and* 1 *non-pulmonary as against* 17 *pulmonary and* 0 *non-pulmonary for* 1956. *B.C.G. (anti-tuberculosis) vaccination was again offered to school children in the* 13+ *age group, who were negative tuberculin reactors and also to contacts who were negative reactors at the Chest Clinic. It is interesting to note that the percentage of positive reactors in Wallasey* 13*-year-old school children is falling since the inception of the scheme in* 1954.

There were two cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. Both cases were fortunately mild—one case, a child of 1 *year and* 3 *months, was a visitor to the town with her family from the Manchester area. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis proceeded throughout the year, but was limited by the amount of vaccine available. At the end of the year* 2,470 *persons were awaiting vaccination.*

In common with the rest of the country, Wallasey had its share of Asian Influenza in September and October. The disease was generally mild—there were 17 *deaths but these were spread over the whole year, as against* 147 *deaths in* 1951 *when the town was last seriously affected with Influenza. In* 1957 *many school children and young persons were affected, whilst in* 1951 *the disease had its most serious affect on the elderly residents in the borough.*

Smoking and Lung Cancer

In accordance with Ministry of Health circular 7/57 *I have included a brief account on page* 44 *of the ways in which the attention of the public in Wallasey has been drawn to the dangers of heavy cigarette smoking. We are fortunate in having in Wallasey a General Practitioner who is doing much good work in this field.*

Home Nursing Service

The residential part of the Mary Elkin Home was closed at the end of August and thereafter the service continued on a non-residential basis, using the well equipped annexe of the Home as a Headquarters. Shortage of nurses prevented the service from being expanded as planned by the Health Committee. The number of nurses on the staff varied from 12-15 throughout the year, when it had been hoped to employ up to 18. The work in Wallasey is mainly of the heavy type with the elderly sick and infirm. 57 per cent of the cases being 65 years of age and over.

We have had our full quota of slipped discs in the service and in order to try to cut this down, a film strip demonstrating the proper way of lifting a heavy patient was purchased and shown to the staff.

The total number of visits paid in the year was 40,743 as against 36,447 in 1956.

Mental Health Service

In August a gap in the local hospital services was filled by the opening of a psychiatric out-patient clinic in the new out-patient department of the Victoria Central Hospital. This is a great help, not only to the patients but also to the General Practitioners and to the Mental Health Welfare Officers, who previously had to arrange for appointments in Birkenhead or Liverpool. When required by the Psychiatrist the Mental Health Welfare Officers (D.A.O.s) attend the clinic with the patients.

The principal event of the year, however, was the publishing of the report of the Royal Commission. It is hoped that the public will accept treatment for mental illness in a mental hospital, in the same way as treatment for any physical condition in a general hospital.

The report, in addition to changes in nomenclature and a different approach to the admission of cases to mental hospitals, also recommends an expansion of the community services for all categories of the mentally handicapped. If these recommendations are implemented in new legislation, I envisage considerable expansion in the mental health services of the corporation, for example the provision of hostels to accommodate people discharged from mental hospitals and institutions, who are no longer in need of medical treatment or nursing care and who have no home to which to return. A further possible provision might be a sheltered workshop or training centre for the young adult defective in the community, who cannot obtain ordinary employment.

The new legislation is awaited eagerly by all, and undoubtedly the Local Authority will have an important part to play in the new services.

Welfare Services

No new hostels were provided during the year. The corporation have 76 places in the three existing hostels. There is urgent need for further hostel accommodation, as I mentioned in the 1956 report.

Housing provision for the aged

Not every old person is in need of care and attention, nor do all old people wish to be herded together and live in hostels, in fact provision of suitable special units of accommodation for the aged will in many cases put off the day when welfare hostel accommodation under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act of 1948 or a hospital bed will finally be required. I cannot too strongly urge the Housing Committee to make special provision for the aged when considering their future housing programme.

During the year the Women's Voluntary Services ran an expanded "Meals-on-Wheels" Service for the aged and infirm in the borough. This was a great blessing to the old people and was much appreciated as were also the helpful visits of the Wallasey Voluntary Welfare Committee.

Environmental Health

A full account with details of the work of the Public Health Inspectors can be found in Part V of this report. In addition to their routine duties under the Public Health Act much of their time was devoted to slum clearance and food hygiene. A highly successful small exhibition on Clean Air and Clean Food was put on by the Inspectors as part of the June Dairy Festival, in the Central Park.

At the December meeting of the General Health Committee a first proposal for a Smoke Control Area in Moreton was considered and agreed to in principle.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for their support and encouragement given to me and to the Staff throughout the year and also express my appreciation of the work carried out by the Staff.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Sgd. HOWARD W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:
HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Child Welfare Medical Officer and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:
WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer:
JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:
EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Supervisor of Midwives:
ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeons:
C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.
W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
A. RIDGWAY

District Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. FARR
D. C. CAHILL
R. HUGHES
R. JONES (from 5/12/57)
A. ROBINSON (to 2/6/57)
I. THOMPSON
J. Q. CALLISTER
L. J. JONES

Milk, Dairies and Meat Inspector and Inspector under Diseases of Animals Act: and Orders:
G. A. OWEN

Shops Inspector:
R. L. BASCOMBE

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse and Inspector of Midwives.
Mrs. A. PARKINSON

Health Visitors:

Miss E. A. TEGGINS
Miss A. J. EDGE
Miss C. E. MURRELL
Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN
Mrs. A. J. SMITH
Miss I. D. BELLIS
Mrs. W. DOVEY
Miss M. E. ASPINALL
Miss K. E. HIGGINS
Miss E. M. MORGAN
Miss E. WHITBURN
Miss M. B. JONES
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD
Mrs. E. SIMPSON
Mrs. L. M. JONES

Municipal Midwives:

NURSE E. E. HINTON
NURSE F. E. BOYD
NURSE E. HOMER
NURSE M. E. CUNNINGHAM (Died 6/8/57)
NURSE E. WOODS
NURSE P. SHACKLADY
NURSE C. M. DEMPSEY

Public Analyst (Part-time Officer):
TENNYSON HARRIS

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors:
J. A. W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade
J. A. ISHERWOOD, Cert. Board of Trade

Chief Administrative Assistant:
N. SQUIRE

Clerical Staff:

G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)
J. M. GIBSON
H. S. FLYNN (to 31/3/57)
T. P. FEARON
A. E. LEWIS
O. M. EDWARDS (from 1/9/57)
Miss G. BOOTH
Miss M. BLENCOWE
Miss E. MASTERS
Miss P. WITTER
Miss B. FISHWICK
Miss U. HARDMAN
Miss G. NASH
Miss S. HARDMAN
Mrs. J. NICHOLSON
Miss A. E. BASCOMBE
Miss A. ELCOCK

Part-time Specialists discharging duties in connection with Special Clinics:
Dr. W. DUNLOP HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic)
Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic)

Matrons of Day Nurseries:
Miss E. GREENLY, Central Park Day Nursery
Miss G. E. MORGAN, Oakdale Day Nursery
Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery

Superintendent Home Nurses' Home:
Miss K. EUSTACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V. Cert.

Home Nurses—Whole-time:

Mrs. M. PRENDERGAST
Mrs. P. HUMPHRIES
Mrs. C. DUDLEY
Mrs. M. D. WELSH
Mrs. D. M. HILL
Miss GEE
Mrs. J. WALKER
Mrs. I. M. HUGHES
Miss E. GLENCROSS
Miss M. CHADWICK
Miss M. C. DAVIES
Miss R. PEARSON
Miss B. JOY
Miss M. W. DALY

Home Nurses—Part-time:

Mrs. JONES
Mrs. ELSON
Mrs. V. BLUNT
Mrs. KING
Mrs. MATTHEWS
Mrs. C. JONES

Domestic Help Organiser:
Mrs. G. M. FALLA

Supervisor Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:
Miss R. A. REGAN

Duly Authorised Officers—Mental Health Service:
D. HUGHES
F. WALL
Miss E. A. HOPWOOD

Mental Health Worker:
K. MERCER (from 1/3/57)

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:
R. C. OLLIVE

Welfare Officers:
D. HUGHES
F. WALL
Miss E. A. HOPWOOD

Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):
Mrs. W. DAVIES

Home Teachers of the Blind:
Miss A. ROGERS
Miss I. FOGGIN (from 22/7/57)

Clerical Staff:
K. MERCER (to 28/2/57)
A. C. HINTON
H. S. FLYNN (from 1/4/57)
Miss S. JONES

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:
Miss E. PARSONS, "Lamorna"
Mrs. A. P. JACKSON, "Redcliffe"
Miss M. ROBERTS, "Newholme"

PART I.

Vital Statistics

VITAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres, as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January 1935	5,961
River and Sea frontage	Slightly less than eight miles
Census Population, April, 1951	101,369
Registrar-General's estimated population at middle of 1957	102,800
Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1957	30,803
Empty houses at 31st December, 1957	495
Rateable Value, 1939-1949	£877,164
„ „ 31st December, 1957	£1,292,428
Yield of a Penny Rate for 1957-8 (approx.)	£5,074
Est. „ „ 1958-9	£5,100

	M.	*F.*	*Totals.*
Live Births—Legitimate	861	897	1,758
Illegitimate	35	46	81
	896	943	1,839

Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.88
Area comparability factor—1.00	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales ..	16.1
Still Births, 73. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	39.69

	M.	*F.*	*Totals*
Deaths to December 31st	612	648	1,260

Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	12.25
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population as adjusted by Area comparability factor of 1.02	12.49
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population, England and Wales	11.5
Uncertified Deaths, Nil. Percentage of Deaths	Nil
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth (Heading 30 of Registrar-General's Short List):— ..	1
Puerperal Sepsis, nil; Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ..	Nil
Other Puerperal causes, 1; do.	0.54
Deaths of Infants under ONE year of age	48
Death-rate of Infants under ONE year of age:—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	26.10
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	27.30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	Nil
Neo-Natal Rate per 1,000 births	17.94
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (including Enteritis), under 1 year	1
do. do. do. 1 to 2 years..	Nil
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Mortality Rate under 1 year, per 1,000 live births	0.54
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Diarrhoea)	Nil
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 of population	0.11
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Phthisis)	1.24

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease		420		Vascular lesions of nervous system	190
Cancer		226		Violent Deaths (including suicides)	44
Respiratory Diseases—					
Pneumonia	56	128			
Bronchitis	57				
Other	15				

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death of a Wallasey resident during 1957.

This death took place in St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, following the birth of twins, and the registered cause of death was,

1 (a) Acute liver failure.

(b) Toxaemia of pregnancy.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1957

Causes of Death	Sexes		All Ages	Deaths in Whole District							
	M.	F.		0–	1–	5–	15–	25–	45–	65–	75–
All causes—Certified	612	648	1260	48	6	3	5	56	295	354	493
—Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—respiratory	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	2
Tuberculosis—other ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm-stomach	25	18	43	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	15
Malignant neoplasm-lung, bronchus ..	42	6	48	—	—	—	—	2	17	16	13
Malignant neoplasm-breast	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
Malignant neoplasm-uterus	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	63	42	105	—	—	—	—	7	35	32	31
Leukaemia, Aleukaenia	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Diabetes	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	68	122	190	—	—	—	—	1	39	48	102
Coronary disease—angina	136	92	228	—	—	—	—	9	59	89	71
Hypertension with heart disease	15	26	41	—	—	—	—	1	8	16	16
Other heart disease ..	57	94	151	—	—	—	—	5	24	25	97
Other circulatory disease	18	27	45	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	24
Influenza	8	9	17	—	1	1	—	1	4	7	3
Pneumonia	25	31	56	5	—	—	—	2	7	17	25
Bronchitis	35	22	57	—	—	—	—	1	15	21	20
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	10	5	15	1	—	—	—	—	7	4	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	4	12	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	6
Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	10	7	17	12	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	40	73	113	28	—	1	—	7	18	18	41
Motor vehicle accidents	7	3	10	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	2
All other accidents ...	6	12	18	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	10
Suicide	10	5	15	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
All Causes ...	612	648	1260	48	6	3	5	56	295	354	493

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN WALLASEY

MILL LANE HOSPITAL—	
Residents	94
Non-Residents	12
HIGHFIELD MATERNITY HOSPITAL—	
Residents	14
Non-Residents	2
VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL—	
Residents	121
Non-Residents	8
WALLASEY'S WOMEN'S HOSPITAL—	
Residents	2
Non-Residents	—
LEASOWE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—	
Residents	1
Non-Residents	5
	259

DEATHS OUTSIDE WALLASEY

In Public Institutions	339
Elsewhere	20
	359

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

In Wallasey of Non-Residents (i.e.) Outward Transfers	47

INQUESTS

Residents (all ages)	34	37
Non-Residents (all ages) ...	3	
Legitimate Children—under 1 year		—
1 and under 2 years		—
2 years and under 5 years ...		—
Illegitimate Children under 1 year ...		—
1 and under 2 years		—
2 years and under 5 years ...		—

INFANT MORTALITY 1957

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	Total under 28 days	28 days to 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	under 7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in previous year
All Causes— Certified ...	14	5	3	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	31	5	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	42
Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tube'losis—lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tube'lar meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital malformations ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
Atelectasis... ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	5	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
Injury at Birth ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Inattention at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
	14	5	3	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	31	5	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	42

TABLE SHOWING (a) Infant Deaths and Death Rates.
(b) Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.
(c) Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).

	Infants		Neo-natal			4 weeks—12 months		
Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1944	77	43.0	34	19.0	44.16	43	24.0	55.84
1945	97	56.8	38	22.3	39.18	59	34.57	60.82
1946	87	42.2	51	24.7	58.62	36	17.48	41.38
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figures for the whole of England and Wales and the County Boroughs and Great Towns for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years up to 1957.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births, England and Wales and Great Towns.

Year	Wallasey	England and Wales	County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) Number of towns shown in brackets	
1901	142.0	151	168	(33)
1911	109.0	130	140	(77)
1921	59.0	83	87	(96)
1931	44.8	66	72	(107)
1941	78.9	60	63	(126)
1951	32.4	29	34	(126)
1952	33.3	27	31	(160)
1953	24.7	27	31	(160)
1954	25.1	25	25	(160)
1955	25.4	25	25	(160)
1956	24.07	23.8	23.8	(160)
1957	26.10	23.1	23.5	(160)

AN ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS—1957

An examination was made of the records relating to sixty-nine stillbirths which occurred in 1957 in Wallasey. On evidence gleaned from various sources as to the state of the foetus at birth it has been possible to classify the stillbirths into those where the foetus was fresh, those where the foetus was macerated and those where the foetus was malformed.

Taking first the group in which the foetus, at birth, was fresh, there were thirty-seven in this group. The fact that the foetus was fresh was evidence that the foetus had continued to live up to the time of labour or died only very shortly before the onset of labour. About half of the mothers in this group had been working outside their homes for some period of the pregnancy. However, all had given up this work when about six months pregnant and employment does not appear to have been responsible for the occurrence of any of the stillbirths. Fourteen of these pregnancies were first pregnancies—approximately 38% of them. In eleven of the pregnancies in this group the death of the foetus could be attributed to unavoidable accidents associated with labour itself, such as asphyxia from the inhalation of amniotic fluid, and the compression of the umbilical cord between the body of the foetus and the maternal birth passages. Accidents to the foetus at birth are more prone to occur in breech deliveries and four of these accident cases were breech deliveries. Only five of these eleven cases occurred in women having their first babies.

In seven pregnancies in this group there was evidence that the mother suffered from toxaemia during the pregnancy. Six of these seven pregnancies ended prematurely, almost certainly because of the toxaemia. In six pregnancies there was evidence that the placenta failed to implant securely on the wall of the uterus or became implanted in an abnormal situation. In these cases haemorrhage occurred between the uterus and the placenta causing death of the foetus and premature onset of labour. In another seven pregnancies of this group the pregnancy continued beyond its expected duration resulting in the birth of a post mature foetus. This may have caused the death of the foetus as the longer the pregnancy continues beyond term the less efficient become the placenta and the more liable the foetus to suffer from oxygen lack. There were, therefore, twenty cases in this group where the death of the foetus was associated with anoxia or oxygen lack.

In eight pregnancies the mothers' blood was Rhesus negative but no antibodies were found in the blood. In none of these was there any evidence that the Rhesus negative state of the mother contributed to the death of the foetus. Of these eight pregnancies, one was a first and two were second pregnancies; three were third pregnancies, one was a fifth and one was a sixth pregnancy.

It will be seen, therefore, that the most important cause of stillbirths in this group is death of the foetus during labour with the other main causes toxaemia, failure of implantation of the placenta and post maturity contributing equally.

The next group consists of those pregnancies in which the foetus was macerated at birth thus indicating that death had taken place some time before labour commenced. There were 22 pregnancies in this group.

Employment outside the home does not appear to have played any adverse part in these pregnancies. In nine of these pregnancies the mother had signs of toxaemia, including a raised blood pressure and this most probably would be sufficient cause for the occurrence of the stillbirths. Two pregnancies were twin pregnancies which are more liable to end in stillbirths than single pregnancies. There were two cases of incompatibility between the maternal and foetal blood cells resulting in death of the foetus. There were two pregnancies which continued for more than eighteen days beyond their expected duration. Studies have shown that such pregnancies are liable to end in foetal death through oxygen deprivation as the longer the pregnancy continues beyond its normal duration the more inefficient becomes the placenta. In one pregnancy the mother suffered from hydramnios or excessive formation of intra uterine fluid. In the six remaining pregnancies of this group no special factor could be found to account for the stillbirths. However, it is significant that five of these six mothers were over 31 years of age at conception.

It will be seen that in this group the most important factors associated with premature death of the foetus were toxaemia of pregnancy and maternal age.

The last group of ten pregnancies consists of those cases in which the cause of the stillbirths was the presence of congenital deformities in the foetus incompatible with life. It has been shown in previous studies that diabetic mothers give birth to deformed foetuses more often than do non-diabetic mothers, and that mothers who have suffered from a virus infection in the early months of pregnancy may give birth to deformed foetuses. More recently the suggestion has been made that X-rays during early pregnancy, by exposing the rapidly developing embryo to noxious radiations may produce similar deformities. However, in none of these ten cases were any of these adverse factors present.

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 81 illegitimate births recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 80 in 1956. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 44.04 per thousand total live births, as compared with 45.84 in 1956.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year 1957.

The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past twenty years.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Illegitimate Births		Total deaths under one year of age	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	Deaths of illegitimates under 1 year of age	Illegitimate infant mortality per 1,000 illegitimate births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	to 1,000 pop.	to 1,000 births				
1937	94,910	1,220	58	0.61	45.37	75	58.7	4	71.4
1938	94,220	1,235	57	0.60	44.11	78	60.3	4	87.7
1939	93,990	1,239	54	0.57	43.58	63	48.9	2	37.7
1940	91,240	1,205	62	0.67	48.93	79	62.9	2	100.0
1941	72,060	1,037	54	0.74	49.41	80	78.9	6	92.6
1942	68,580	1,104	91	1.32	76.15	57	47.7	6	65.9
1943	74,310	1,454	107	1.44	68.53	76	48.6	5	46.3
1944	83,100	1,657	133	1.60	74.30	77	43.0	13	97.7
1945	87,890	1,523	183	2.08	107.26	97	56.8	14	76.5
1946	96,320	1,934	125	1.29	60.70	87	42.2	10	48.0
1947	98,780	2,044	108	1.09	50.18	111	51.11	9	83.33
1948	99,500	1,686	104	1.04	58.19	78	43.57	5	48.00
1949	100,750	1,704	80	0.79	44.84	64	35.87	6	75.00
1950	102,510	1,604	102	0.99	59.78	49	28.72	7	68.62
1951	101,100	1,624	73	0.72	43.01	55	32.41	3	41.09
1952	101,700	1,600	78	0.76	46.47	56	33.37	2	25.62
1953	102,100	1,578	78	0.75	47.10	41	24.76	2	25.64
1954	102,400	1,616	96	0.93	56.07	43	25.12	3	31.25
1955	102,500	1,527	87	0.80	53.90	41	25.40	2	22.99
1956	102,300	1,665	80	0.78	45.84	42	24.07	3	37.50
1957	102,800	1,758	81	0.79	44.04	48	26.10	—	—

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the Borough in January, 1957, was 1,169, and in December, 1,099, as compared with 1,106 and 1,047 respectively in January and December, 1956.

The following amounts were expended on Unemployment, etc., Benefit by the Wallasey Employment Exchange:

Unemployment Benefit	£72,480 13 0
Assistance Allowances	£32,224 2 6

Unemployment Benefit rates are the same for all people irrespective of occupation.

The number of persons on the Unemployment Register normally starts to diminish in February each year, until June, when it is at its lowest. The figures for June 1956 were 677, and for June 1957, 805.

PART II.

Occurrence and Control of Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Including Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1957

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages										
		0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–9	10–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 & over
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever	88	1	—	2	13	13	52	3	4	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	68	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	3	14	23	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	20	10	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	3	—
Measles	1,622	54	144	184	235	227	756	9	8	5	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	146	17	15	16	25	17	51	2	1	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,032	82	161	202	274	257	864	23	47	58	39	25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During 1957, health visitors made 2,303 enquiry visits to infectious cases and contacts. Public Health inspectors made 99 enquiries, 277 visits of surveillance, and submitted specimens to the laboratory in connection with the occurrence of cases of food poisoning, acute poliomyelitis, dysentery and meningococcal infections.

Diphtheria

For the second year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria notified.

The following table shows the number of notifications, confirmed cases and immunisations each year since 1934:—

Year	*Notifications*	*Confirmed Cases*	*Number Immunised*	*Total Immunised*	*Deaths*
1934	258	—	—	—	25
1935	275	239	181	181	18
1936	259	227	889	1,070	12
1937	241	209	451	1,521	12
1938	255	235	657	2,178	13
1939	187	185	110	2,288	11
1940	143	128	230	2,518	5
1941	220	182	951	3,469	10
1942	312	223	3,490	6,959	12
1943	157	79	2,263	9,222	3
1944	109	59	1,257	10,479	3
1945	120	66	1,411	11,890	1
1946	96	52	1,291	13,181	*1
1947	29	8	1,028	14,209	*1
1948	27	13	1,459	15,668	†3
1949	14	14	1,208	16,876	—
1950	11	6	1,301	18,177	—
1951	6	5	1,328	19,505	—
1952	7	3	1,321	20,826	—
1953	14	10	1,120	21,946	*1
1954	5	3	1,483	23,429	—
1955	3	2	1,325	24,754	—
1956	—	—	1,321	26,075	—
1957	—	—	1,084	27,159	—

*Not immunised. †2 not immunised and 1 inward transfer.

The fall in the incidence of diphtheria continues as is shown by the following table of corrected notifications and deaths for England and Wales since 1944:—

Year	*Deaths*	*Corrected Notifications*
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609

1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	375
1953	23	267
1954	9	176
1955	13	170
1956	2	63
1957	6	37

Scarlet Fever

88 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1957, compared with 138 in 1956. There were no deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were thirteen notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Seven cases of ophthalmia occurred during the year. In no case was there any impairment of vision.

Whooping Cough

146 cases were notified during the year, including 16 children who had been immunised against whooping cough. No case was fatal. During 1957, a total of 1,062 children were immunised.

Measles

There were 1,622 cases of measles notified during 1957, compared with 205 in 1956. There were no deaths.

FOOD POISONING

During the year seven cases of food poisoning were confirmed. The cases occurred in two outbreaks. In the first outbreak which involved four persons in one family, the suspected article of food was boiled bacon, the delay between cooking and consumption of food probably accounting for the illness. In this outbreak the agent causing the outbreak was not identified.

The second outbreak involved three members of a family. It was not possible to attribute this outbreak to any particular article of food, the agent causing the outbreak was identified as Salmonella Simsbury. In all, specimens were taken from five members of this family, but in two instances they proved negative.

In addition to the confirmed cases, a further six cases were notified, but on investigation these proved not to be food poisoning.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified during 1957.

Dysentery

Eleven confirmed cases of dysentery came to the notice of the Department during the year. Five other cases were reported, and investigated, but these proved not to be dysentery.

In three of the confirmed cases, all members of one family, the source of infection was traced to Scotland.

One case, a baby girl of 8 months, was admitted to hospital for observation after convulsions. Two weeks later she became ill with dysentery. The child's parents understood that this child was infected by another patient in the hospital who was a dysentery case.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in the remaining seven cases.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Two cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and confirmed during the year.

The first case was a man, 29 years of age. In this case there was paralysis of right side of face and some slight paralysis of left leg and shoulder. This patient was treated at home.

The second case was a girl of 1 year and 3 months. This child was on a visit to Wallasey with her parents and other members of the family from Manchester. She was removed to Fazakerley Hospital. In this case there was paralysis of the left arm and shoulder.

Meningitis

Two cases of meningitis occurred during the year. One was a man aged 40 years of age, and the other a baby girl of 11 months.

Both were treated in hospital.

INFLUENZA

In September and October there was a considerable outbreak of influenza in the Borough. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance provided me with information as to first claims for sickness benefit during the period covered by the outbreak, as follows:—

Week ended	24.9.57	950—4 times normal
,, ,,	1.10.57	1,594
,, ,,	8.10.57	1,498
,, ,,	15.10.57	1,046

Consequent upon the outbreak there was a very large percentage of absenteeism in the schools, at one time being 33.25 among scholars and 53.00 among school staff.

The disease mainly affected people in the lower age groups, and did not attack the elderly to any appreciable extent. On the whole the disease was milder in character than during the 1951 outbreak, with far fewer deaths, seventeen as compared with the 1951 figure of 147.

Provisional arrangements were made for the home nursing service to be reinforced by health visitors if needed, and for the engagement of such extra domestic helps as might be required. Fortunately the existing services were able to meet all demands made on them.

PART III.

Services provided under Part III of
The National Health Service Act, 1946.

Section 21—Health Centres.

„ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

„ 23—Midwifery Services.

„ 24—Health Visiting.

„ 25—Home Nursing.

„ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

„ 27—Ambulance Service.

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

„ 29—Domestic Help Service.

„ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946

HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The Clinics, at which a woman doctor is in attendance, are held on the following days:—

WATER STREET and MERTON ROAD—Alternate Mondays, 1.45 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON—Third Friday in each month, 1.45 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

These clinics have altered a great deal since the National Health Service started in 1948, and there are now two types held in this borough:—

(a) The midwife's clinic.
(b) The Assistant Medical Officer of Health's clinic.

The midwives' clinics, at which there is now no doctor in attendance are proving to be very successful, but I am afraid that the pre-National Health Service-type ante-natal clinic, at which the expectant mothers were all examined by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is dying out.

Expectant mothers who are having a domiciliary confinement book their midwives at the clinic, and attend fairly regularly for examination; they also attend at their own doctor's surgery, if he has been booked for the confinement. The Midwives work in close collaboration with the general practitioners and report all abnormalities to him at once.

Blood tests are usually carried out at the midwives' request, by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health at her clinic, and if the mother does not wish to book her own doctor she may also be examined there.

Relaxation classes are now held at all the clinics, in conjunction with the midwives and physiotherapist. These classes give the midwives an excellent opportunity for discussion on mothercraft and for little talks which we hope give confidence and assurance to the younger mothers.

The following tables show the number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics; (*a*) Doctors' and (*b*) Midwives' during 1957:—

Ante-Natal Clinics (*a*) **Doctor's**

Expectant mothers on books at January 1st	25
New cases during the year	48
Names on books at December 31st	13
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	209
First-visits to homes of Expectant Mothers	683
Revisits do. do.	478

(*b*) **Midwives' Clinics**

	Sessions held	Expectant Mothers attending	No. of attendances
Water Street	51	137	545
Merton Road	49	163	528
Oakenholt Road	50	167	672
	150	467	1,745

Instruction in relaxation was given at sessions conducted, once weekly at Moreton Clinic and at Water Street Clinic, by the physiotherapist. During 1957 54 sessions were held.

Post Natal

Seventeen mothers attended for post-natal examination during the year, making seventeen attendances. In addition the health visitors and midwives encourage and stress the importance of mothers attending for post-natal examination by their own doctors.

Maternity Emergency Unit

The Corporation has an arrangement with St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead for the use in Wallasey of the Maternity Unit for dealing with difficult domiciliary obstetric emergencies.

It has not been necessary to call upon the services of the Maternity Unit during 1957.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are supplied free of charge on request to the Public Health Department in respect of all domiciliary confinements, whether attended by a Municipal Midwife or a Private Midwife.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended during the year by Municipal Midwives was 453. No confinements were attended by private domiciliary midwives. The number of Maternity Outfits issued during the year by those Midwives was 462.

Care of Premature Babies

The Midwives, Health Visitors, Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes work in close liaison with each other to ensure that premature infants receive the correct care and attention in the home.

The Maternity Hospital and Nursing Homes in the Borough also notify the Department of premature births, so that the delay between the date of discharge and the date of the health visitor's first call is as little as possible.

Home Helps are provided when necessary in cases where premature infants are born at home.

Number of premature infants born at home during the year (20 live, 6 stillbirths)	26
Number of premature infants born in hospitals or Nursing Homes (92 live, 29 stillbirths)	121

There were fourteen deaths during the year, where the cause was given as prematurity.

The Public Health Department has scales which can be had on loan for weighing premature babies in the homes. No charge is made. Seventy parents took advantage of this service during the year.

The Health Visitors attended 39 Saturday morning sessions at Dr. Farquhar's premature baby clinics at Highfield during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The attendances at nearly all these clinics is so high that I feel we cannot do justice to the children and I think the time has come when more than one weekly session should be held, especially at Princess Road and Moreton. This step would of course raise various problems, both administrative and financial, but it would be a great pity if the value of this preventive work were to diminish because of its popularity and overcrowding at each session. Extremely good work is done by the Health Visitors, both at the Clinics and in their home visits, and it is largely due to their untiring enthusiasm and efficiency that the mothers make their first visits to the welfare clinics so soon after the birth of their babies. After that, it is up to us, the staff, to see that they continue to attend regularly, but if there are too many present, and there is a long queue for weighing and consultations with the doctor or nurse, they will get impatient and decide not to come again, and so, valuable opportunities for teaching and helping these mothers will be lost.

All the mothers who attend our Welfare Clinics have their babies weighed regularly, are persuaded to have them immunised at the correct age and are extremely grateful for the advice on feeding and hygiene which is given by the doctor and health visitor. Unfortunately, there will always be a small minority of mothers who do not think they need advice—they think they know all the answers, and it is these cases that so often become the problem families. A deaf ear is turned to all our teaching and offers of help and it is from this hard core that we get our infant mortality and morbidity.

Feeding problems, when breast-milk fails, are our main concern, although we do our best to try and persuade the mothers to persevere with lactation even when they themselves are convinced of its unsuitability—we provide them with Lactagol tablets, a useful and effective adjunct to breast feeding, and give them pep talks but in some cases it is a hopeless task and then we have to resort to artificial feeding, giving the mothers detailed instructions as to the nature and quantity of the dried milk food to be used. It is gratifying and satisfying to see the babies thrive and become happy members of the community when we are successful in our advice, because, there is no doubt, that a cross, hungry, sleepless baby so often results in domestic disharmony, especially where the parents are young and inexperienced and are living with the "in-laws".

We ensure that the babies get their immunity to the various diseases, i.e., small pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and, if necessary, tuberculosis, at the right time, and it is rare to find an unco-operative parent these days, although father is sometimes blamed when permission is not given. It is quite a problem to get all these inoculations completed by the end of the first twelve months of life, especially as there are some months of the year when it is inadvisable to give these injections.

There are now two Toddlers' Clinics held every month at Moreton and the parents seem to appreciate this pre-school medical examination. It is at this examination that defects of vision, squints, deformities of feet or legs, and bad teeth are most commonly detected and we have an unrivalled opportunity of dealing with them in the early stages, when they are more easily corrected.

The use of artificial sunlight is becoming increasingly popular with mothers, who almost invariably report considerable improvement in the general health, well-being and appetites of their children after one or two courses. It is particularly valuable in the treatment of persistent coughs, asthma and cervical adenitis.

The newly established child welfare clinic at Leasowe Hospital is slowly growing but the position is not ideal, as it is a long way for most mothers and there are no nearby shops to make the journey worth while, and in the winter it is very exposed and even the hardiest mother may well think twice before undertaking the arduous journey!

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the voluntary helpers who come to the clinics and give us such valuable assistance.

The Clinics at which a doctor attends on each occasion are held in the afternoon of the following days:—

Water Street Clinic—Tuesdays.
Wallasey Village—Wednesdays.
Trinity Hall, Liscard—Thursdays.
Leasowe Children's Hospital—1st, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month.
Church Hall, Princess Road—Thursdays.
Oakenholt Road, Moreton—Tuesdays.

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres have been satisfactory during the year, and the toddlers' clinics at Moreton have also been well attended.

The number of attendances during the year was:

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe Hospital	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,554	2,951	3,056	2,857	2,437	392	14,247
Children between one and five years	980	997	978	1,065	779	168	4,967

TODDLERS' CLINIC

Number of Sessions held	23
Number of children called up	532
Number who attended	287*

(*This number is included in Moreton Child Welfare Clinic figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods, i.e., National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:— 25a Liscard Village; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic, and at the Wallasey Parish Hall and Princess Road Church Hall.

The following table shows the amounts of welfare foods which have been distributed during the years 1953 to 1957 inclusive:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
NATIONAL DRIED MILK					
Number of packets given free ...	375	484	283	506	512
,, ,, sold	60,749	55,528	48,569	46,644	38,127
COD LIVER OIL, FRUIT JUICES, ETC.					
Number of bottles of:					
Cod Liver Oil	16,992	14,905	12,672	11,154	9,252
Vitamin Capsules	5,949	5,085	4,773	5,313	5,150
Orange Juice (Free)	740	769	445	487	624
,, ,, (Sold)	77,927	69,111	75,327	78,823	81,771

During the year the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk) cereals, etc., sold at the Clinics was 13,178 realising a total of £1,786 8s. 2d.

PRIORITY DENTAL SERVICES

The following tables give particulars with regard to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age:—

(a) Number of officers employed at the end of the year on a salary basis in terms of wholetime officers to the maternity and child welfare service.

1. Senior Dental Officer 1/8th
2. Dental Officers 1/4th

(b) Number of officers employed at the end of the year, on a sessional basis, in terms of wholetime officers to the maternity and child welfare service 1/16th

(c) Number of dental clinics in operation during the year 4

(d) Number of sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year 69

The following table shows the treatment completed in 1957:—

PERSONS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Persons examined	102	239
Persons needing treatment	102	235
Persons treated	102*	235
Persons made dentally fit	53	212
Forms of treatment provided:		
Scalings and gum treatment	21	—
Fillings	14	10
Extractions	414	313
General anaesthetics	57	206
Dentures provided, Full	12	—
Partial	12	—
Other operations (including preliminaries to fitting dentures)	164	2

*Includes 9 cases brought forward from 1956

DAY NURSERIES

The fall in the attendance figures at the three Day Nurseries is a reflection of the greatly increased charges which have recently been made, and *not* because fewer mothers are going to work. It is a pity that such a large increase was thought to be necessary because it deprives quite a number of children of the advantages conferred by attendance at a Day Nursery. There is no doubt that married women are still going into employment but they are making other less satisfactory arrangements for their young children whilst they are at work.

Those children who are still attending the nurseries benefit enormously from the physical and mental care they receive—they are happy, warm, well-fed and play contentedly the whole day. Their needs are catered for by a well-trained staff and the matrons take a great pride both in their children and nurseries. The colour schemes of the interior decorations vary from year to year and have to be seen to be believed!

The nurseries are visited weekly by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the children are medically examined at regular intervals. The mothers appreciate this opportunity their children have of being seen by the doctor, and frequently ask the matron to be sure and see that their child does not miss its routine medical inspection.

It always gives me great pleasure to watch the keenness and enthusiasm with which these young children tackle their work and play —whether it is painting, modelling clay, water play, climbing fearlessly up and down the commando net like young monkeys, or letting off steam by hammering nails into pieces of wood at the carpenter's bench. The wardens are tireless in introducing new games and equipment, and there is usually a nature tray with small plants, or a bowl with goldfish, or even a tame budgerigar to educate and fascinate their little minds.

They have well-balanced meals which even the most difficult children soon learn to enjoy and the majority put on weight each week and develop normally into happy, well cared for members of the community.

We still train 6 nursery students to be nursery trained nurses, and our results still compare very favourably with other training schools. We have not had a failure for many years. The girls who attain their Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board are either promoted in our own nursery, if there is a vacancy, or go on to private posts or to hospital nursing, and it is an excellent training for the future wife and mother. It is most enlightening and gratifying to watch the ease and dexterity with which a young student of 16 years can handle a baby, both in feeding and "changing" it; motherhood will hold no fears for a nursery trained nurse.

The following table shows the number of places and average number of children attending the Day Nurseries in December, 1957:—

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/57	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendances	
			0—2's	2—5's
Eastway	29	30	4	20
Central Park	51	50	15	27
Oakdale	56	50	11	32

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

There is not a sufficient number of mothers seeking admission to such Homes to justify the Council maintaining a Home for this purpose.

The Corporation has an arrangement with the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whereby any women dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are admitted before and after the confinement.

The Corporation also contributes, where necessary, to the maintenance of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children admitted to Homes maintained by the Salvation Army and other voluntary bodies. During 1957, contributions were made in respect of seven cases.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The arrangements for this Service were similar to previous years, the Council continuing to employ directly seven Municipal Midwives.

Dr. E. I. Grant, Woman Assistant Medical Officer of Health, acts as Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and Mrs. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Health Visitor, as non-medical Supervisor.

There are no midwives in private practice in the Borough.

In 1957 the seven Municipal Midwives attended 453 cases; of these, 200 were attended as Maternity Nurses.

The following is a list of the causes for which medical help was sought:—

Condition of Mother

Post partum haemorrhage 1

Condition of Child .. .. Nil.

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

	Domiciliary Cases					
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Totals	Cases in Institutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
(*a*) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	12	244	197	453	—
(*b*) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,022
(*d*) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	—	12	244	197	453	1,022

MATERNITY HOMES

There are no private maternity homes registered in the Borough.

HEALTH VISITING

The following is a summary of work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Total visits to children under 1 year	7,944
Total visits to children between 1 and 5 years	11,610
Total visits to Premature Births	153
Total visits re Stillbirths	71
Total visits re Neo-Natal Deaths	24
Total visits re Infant Deaths	12
Total visits re Infectious Diseases and contacts	2,303
Total visits to Ophthalmia cases	—
Total visits to Day Nurseries	33
Total visits re Immunisation	87
Total visits for Children's Officer	3
Total visits re Adoptions	3
Total visits for Hospital Almoners	31
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	1,161
Total visits to Post-Natal cases	291
Total visits re Tuberculosis	1,621
Total visits to Diabetics, per General Practitioners ..	8
Total visits re Care of Old People	230
Miscellaneous visits	954
	26,539
Ineffectual visits (no response, etc.)	4,579
	31,118

SESSIONS AT:—

Hale Road Occupation Centre

Attendances by Health Visitors/School Nurses for:—

Medical Inspections	9
Cleanliness Surveys	1
	10

B.C.G.

Attendances in School by Health Visitors/School Nurses ..	8
Attendances in School by T.B. Health Visitors	114
Home visits re B.C.G. vaccination	46
	168

Birkenhead Children's Hospital

Attendances by Health Visitor School Nurses 37

Mill Lane Chest Clinic

Attendances by T.B. Health Visitors 207

HOME NURSING

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL COMPLETED CASES NURSED, AVERAGE DURATION OF TREATMENT, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DISEASE DURING 1957.

Disease	Completed cases	Percentage of total	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Average number of visits
Infectious, etc.	1	0.08	.7	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	55	4.27	13.0	58.9
Cancer and other neoplasms ..	96	7.45	7.1	47.7
Diabetes	30	2.33	4.5	36.7
Mental and nervous	25	1.95	8.2	36.8
Ear, eye, nose, throat and other sense organs	11	0.85	1.3	10.4
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc. ...	101	7.87	11.2	57.8
Heart and arteries	89	6.91	21.5	36.0
Veins and circulatory	48	3.72	5.2	23.7
Respiratory	206	16.00	1.8	13.2
Digestive (including intestinal) ...	183	14.20	2.6	9.8
Genito-urinary system	59	4.58	7.1	25.4
Pregnancy	22	1.71	1.2	8.4
Skin (including septic conditions) ..	53	4.11	9.9	49.6
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism)	28	2.17	13.3	7.8
Injury	47	3.64	7.0	10.4
Blood...	13	1.00	19.4	27.0
Glands	2	0.16	2.6	12
Diagnostic (preparation for X-Ray, etc.)	119	9.25	.4	2.2
Senility	85	6.59	5.2	37.3
Other or ill-defined	15	1.16	3.2	15.8
Total	1,288	100.00	6.1	29.2

Reason for termination of treatment during 1957

Disease	Recovered, Relieved or Convalescent		Admitted to Hospital or Nursing Home		Died		Specific Treatment completed or discontinued		Other Causes*		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Infectious, etc. ...	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.0
T.B. (all forms) ...	24	44.4	7	13.1	2	3.7	20	37.0	1	1.8	54	100.0
Cancer and other neoplasms	12	12.2	19	19.4	60	61.2	1	1.0	6	6.2	98	100.0
Diabetes	4	13.3	9	30.0	—	—	—	—	17	56.7	30	100.0
Mental and nervous ...	5	20.0	8	32.0	6	24.0	2	8.0	4	16.0	25	100.0
Ear, eye, nose, throat and other sense organs	8	72.8	1	9.1	—	—	2	18.1	—	—	11	100.0
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc. ...	21	20.8	37	36.7	36	35.6	—	—	7	6.9	101	100.0
Heart and arteries ...	24	27.3	16	18.2	29	32.9	7	7.9	12	13.7	88	100.0
Veins and circulatory...	19	39.6	11	22.9	14	29.1	2	4.2	2	4.2	48	100.0
Respiratory	143	69.7	39	19.0	18	8.8	1	0.5	4	2.0	205	100.0
Digestive (including intestinal)	114	62.3	29	15.8	8	4.4	18	9.8	14	7.7	183	100.0
Genito-urinary system	29	49.1	15	25.4	6	10.2	2	3.4	7	11.9	59	100.0
Pregnancy	17	77.3	2	9.1	—	—	1	4.5	2	9.1	22	100.0
Skin (including septic conditions)	36	67.9	10	18.9	—	—	3	5.7	4	7.5	53	100.0
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism)	8	28.6	12	42.9	3	10.7	2	7.1	3	10.7	28	100.0
Injury	30	63.9	8	17.0	4	8.5	—	—	5	10.6	47	100.0
Blood	3	23.1	2	15.4	1	7.7	3	23.1	4	30.7	13	100.0
Glands	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100.0
Diagnostic (preparation for X-ray, etc.)	1	0.8	—	—	—	—	118	99.2	—	—	119	100.0
Senility	14	16.4	28	32.9	30	35.3	2	2.4	11	13.0	85	100.0
Other or ill-defined ...	6	37.5	6	37.5	3	18.8	—	—	1	6.2	16	100.0
Total ...	520	40.0	260	20.0	220	16.9	184	14.1	104	8.0	1,288	100.0

* "Other causes" include cases where relatives are able to manage, treatment has been refused by patients, reduction of case load, case left District, etc.

During 1957 the establishment of Home Nurses was increased by two, and now stands at the Superintendent and sixteen nurses.

In common with most local authorities great difficulty has been experienced in recruiting nurses and it is still necessary to employ part-time staff in order to carry on the Service.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Home Nursing Service during 1957:—

No. of cases attended	1,497
No. of cases completed	1,288
No. of visits paid	40,743

The above figures include 4,534 visits paid to 142 patients for the purpose of giving injections only.

There is no night service in the borough. When the staffing position permits, a nurse is on call until 10 p.m. every day, including Sundays. An urgent emergency is dealt with when required. There are very few true emergency cases where the services of a nurse are required immediately.

NURSING HOMES

There were four Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1957. 42 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

16 visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

During 1957 general practitioners notified that they had carried out 850 vaccinations and 146 re-vaccinations. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated was 661.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 1,084 children received the full course of Immunisation treatment against Diphtheria, 622 being immunised by General Practitioners and 462 at the Council's Clinics.

In addition, 721 children who had received the full course five years ago were given a reinforcing dose, 202 by General Practitioners and 519 at the Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children immunised each year from 1943.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED—BY AGE GROUPS

Age	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Under 1 year ..	56	30	27	37	140	67	86	47	73	86	60	135	134	191	102	Total under 5 yrs. of age at 31/12/57 **4,090**
1 year +	290	478	835	730	635	865	740	772	762	718	621	770	700	705	667	
2 years +	251	78	168	160	78	279	181	229	236	232	172	277	160	177	149	
3 years +	169	58	60	91	47	75	77	85	71	71	64	89	97	70	44	
4 years +	144	51	39	50	25	33	38	55	46	44	42	62	61	48	26	
5 years +	152	82	63	59	32	54	31	42	56	52	48	48	52	54	32	Total over 5 yrs. and under 10 yrs. at 31/12/57 **6,230**
6 years +	223	68	45	45	26	43	23	33	34	65	49	45	46	44	26	
7 years +	118	37	22	23	9	7	10	12	11	22	20	20	17	16	15	
8 years +	120	51	22	21	8	4	3	5	5	8	6	10	14	10	4	
9 years +	96	74	43	15	7	7	6	9	7	5	4	6	11	10	6	
10 years +	115	44	24	16	7	11	4	3	6	8	8	10	4	9	3	Total over 10 yrs. and under 15 yrs. at 31/12/57 **5,968**
11 years +	107	60	19	13	5	5	3	3	7	—	20	7	17	7	7	
12 years +	110	39	12	13	3	4	1	3	10	3	6	2	8	8	1	
13 years +	135	64	12	11	5	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	
14 years +	101	20	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	
15 years +	45	17	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	
Over 16 years ..	31	6	12	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	
Total ..	**2,263**	**1,257**	**1,411**	**1,291**	**1,028**	**1,459**	**1,208**	**1,301**	**1,328**	**1,321**	**1,120**	**1,483**	**1,325**	**1,357**	**1,084**	

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The programme for vaccination of children against poliomyelitis proceeded as far as the limited issues of vaccine permitted.

Early in the year family doctors were given the opportunity of partaking in the scheme, and practically all of them elected to do so.

The scheme originally made children born in the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive eligible for vaccination, and this age group was extended to include children born in the years 1955 and 1956. Following the decision of the Ministry of Health to import Salk vaccine from Canada and the United States, a further extension was made, bringing in all children born during or after the year 1943, who were six months old. In addition vaccination was also made available to expectant mothers, medical practitioners and ambulance service staffs. The families of the two last named categories were also included.

The total number of completed vaccinations carried out during the year was 690. In addition, a further 58 children had been given one injection.

Registrations for vaccination continued throughout the year at an increasing rate, and at 31st December a total of 2,470 persons were awaiting vaccination.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The demand for loan of articles of nursing equipment has shown a steady increase since the service commenced. In order to simplify administration the stock of equipment is now stored at one central depot, with the exception of a small number of articles which are kept at the Mary Elkin Home for emergencies. During 1957 a total of 1,321 articles were hired out, compared with 984 in 1956.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The day-to-day administration of the Ambulance Service is carried out by the Chief Fire Officer, subject to the overall control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Ambulance vehicles are housed in the Central Fire Station premises, and in order to provide adequately for the conveyance where necessary of residents of the outlying western districts of the borough, an ambulance is stationed at Moreton between the hours of 0915 and 1745 each day.

The following figures show the number of cases carried each year from 1947 to 1957:—

TOTAL CASES CARRIED:

1947— 3,854	1953—25,540
1948— 9,115	1954—25,225
1949—16,680	1955—26,394
1950—21,385	1956—27,814
1951—24,891	1957—26,740
1952—24,416	

Since July 1956, a radio communication system has been in operation in connection with the Ambulance Service.

The installation consists of a master station at the Ambulance Depot and mobile stations—one in each ambulance and sitting case vehicle, and one in the Ambulance Supervisor's car. Quite a considerable saving, both in time and mileage has been effected by this installation. This is reflected in the comparative figures for 1955, 1956 and 1957:—

1955	26,394 cases.	149,905 miles—5.679 miles per case.
1956	27,814 cases.	146,209 miles—5.260 miles per case.
1957	26,740 cases.	140,386 miles—5.250 miles per case.

On page 42 is a table showing the different types of case carried in each month of the year.

The present personnel and vehicular strength of the Ambulance Service is twenty-two drivers, six ambulances, one sitting case vehicle and two sitting case cars. In December the Health Committee authorised the appointment of three communication clerks.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1957

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Maternity	66	64	57	65	85	84	81	65	61	74	65	87	854
Mortuary	11	14	17	16	11	11	8	12	20	19	15	22	176
Sudden Illness ..	19	17	17	15	18	34	38	23	19	24	22	22	268
Works and Street Accidents	107	83	92	123	134	242	140	170	143	86	104	99	1,523
Mental	17	43	23	41	31	26	52	27	22	27	31	47	387
Infectious Diseases ..	8	12	16	20	15	6	8	5	4	2	17	6	119
Malicious False Alarm and False Alarm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Cases	2,118	1,850	2,015	1,754	2,019	2,017	1,930	1,873	1,961	1,937	2,123	1,816	23,413
Totals	**2,346**	**2,083**	**2,237**	**2,034**	**2,313**	**2,420**	**2,257**	**2,175**	**2,230**	**2,169**	**2,377**	**2,099**	**26,740**
Mileage	11,697	10,742	11,612	10,656	12,303	12,160	12,631	11,683	11,036	11,609	12,420	11,837	140,386

TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of Primary Notifications	66	83	91	95	104	121

Pulmonary	53 =	28 men	23 women	2 children
Non-pulmonary	13 =	6 men	3 women	4 children

Classification of Non-Pulmonary Cases

Meninges	1	Cervical Glands ..	1
Lt. kidney	2	Synovitis Rt. Knee ..	1
Spine	1	Lt. Knee	1
Glands in neck	1	Cervical Adenitis ..	1
Lupus Vulgaris	1	Renal Tract	1
Breast	1	Lymphatic Adenitis ..	1

Table of Primary Notifications, etc.

	Notifications		*Deaths*		*Death Rate per* 1,000
	Pul.	*Non-Pul.*	*Pul.*	*Non-Pul.*	
1957	53	13	11	1	0.11

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register

1st January, 1957	1,031
31st December, 1957	1,001
Transfer from other areas during 1957	46
Lost sight of cases returned during 1957	3
New cases diagnosed during the year	66
Total visits by Health Visitors	1,478

Prevention

No. of new contacts examined during 1957	353
No. of new cases diagnosed	66
Contact Rate..	5.36
No. of cases detected by contact examination	4
No. of cases detected by school contact examination ..	1
Home Nursing Service treated	58
B.C.G. Vaccinations	151

The work in the field of tuberculosis has continued with harmonious co-operation between the Clinic and the Public Health Department. It will be observed that notifications have again dropped. This is gratifying and due to the use of new anti-tuberculous drugs, the education of patients by Doctors and Health Visitors and the willing co-operation of the Housing Department.

There is, however, no reason for complacency, as a small but significant number of cases have positive sputa in which the bacilli are resistant to some or all of the anti-tuberculous drugs. These cases may

pass on a type of tuberculosis which will be difficult to treat because of the resistant bacilli. However, other new drugs should, in time, solve this problem. Meanwhile contact work must be continued very thoroughly and this is where the Wallasey team work is so valuable.

Prevention

The School Mantoux testing of the 13+ age group has been continued. Contacts of these children are now given appointments direct from the Clinic. Out of 133 Mantoux positive children detected at school 83 came for examination, bringing 220 relatives. This is a very satisfactory figure. One case of tuberculosis was detected in these contacts.

In addition the following table shows the number of school children in the prescribed age group dealt with by the Department's officers.

Number of children Mantoux Tested		1,010
" " " negative	869	
" " " positive	141	
" " " tested but absent from reading	—	
Percentage of children found positive		13.96

Care

The Health Visitors continue their work and 1,478 visits were made. The Home Nursing Service gave its usual satisfactory and cheerful service and 58 cases were treated at home. When it is realised that each case receives an average of two and a half months treatment consisting of daily injections, the amount of work can be appreciated.

Families receiving clothes, etc.	10
Housing defects reported by Health Visitor	12
No. of patients receiving milk	14
Home Helps	2
Referred to Education Department	2
No. of cases rehoused	11

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

In June 1957, the Ministry of Health, by Circular 7/57, requested local authorities to take steps to inform the public of the connection between tobacco smoking, particularly heavy cigarette smoking, and lung cancer.

In December a meeting of representatives of local authorities, local medical committees and executive councils was held in Liverpool Town Hall. The object of this meeting was to prepare a scheme for the education of the public on the subject of lung cancer, but the meeting decided to extend this to embrace cancer generally. At this meeting it was decided to set up a Working Committee, on which Wallasey were invited to appoint three representatives, one of whom should be the Medical Officer of Health.

With the co-operation of the Director of Education a meeting of teachers was called in an effort to direct the attention of children to the danger of cigarette smoking. In addition, posters were displayed in the various clinics throughout the Borough, and the health visitors take every opportunity to bring the subject to the notice of the mothers in their district.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of hours worked by the domestic helps during 1957 was 66,132¼, compared with 67,700 in 1956.

Statistics for 1957	*Maternity*	*T.B.*	*Others*	*Total*
Applications received	74	4	356	434
„ accepted	74	4	330	408
No. of cases to which help sent	73	2	446	521
No. of hours worked	4,228	421¾	61,482½	66,132¼
Cancelled owing to cost				33
No. of O.A.P. and widows on pension				268
No. of chronic sick cases				
Aged and Infirm cases				286
No. of helpers 31/12/57				51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority is invested with the community care relating to Mental Health, and the Duly Authorised Officers, with the statutory duties for securing the detention and reception of mentally sick persons and mental defectives requiring hospital care.

The responsibilities placed upon the Local Health Authority in relation to Mental Health are:—

(*a*) The ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency.

(*b*) The administrative arrangements for obtaining Detention and Reception Orders, and the escorting of mentally sick persons to Hospitals under the Regional Hospital Boards.

(*c*) The community care of the mentally defective.

(*d*) The Administrative arrangements for the admission to hospital for treatment for the mentally ill and of mental defectives.

(*e*) Prevention, care and after-care work in the community in the field of Mental Health.

Administration

The Local Health Authority carries out all duties in connection with the Mental Health Service, none being delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Administrative Officer—Medical Officer of Health. In addition, three medical officers of the Local Health Authority are approved under Sections 3 and 5 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the purpose of giving medical certificates.

Three Duly Authorised Officers—one woman and two men—are employed by the Local Health Authority. These officers also act as Mental Health Social Workers in the prevention, care and after-care section of the work. Two-thirds of the time of the three Duly Authorised Officers is allocated to Mental Health, and one-third to the Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

General Observations

A considerable number of patients are still submitting themselves for voluntary admission to mental hospitals, 134 being admitted during 1957, compared with 132 in 1956, and 147 in 1955.

There has been an increase in the admission to hospital of certified patients, 93 being admitted compared with 54 last year. The total number of Wallasey cases in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year was 417 compared with 414 in December, 1956.

In spite of the acute shortage of hospital accommodation, the movement of patients during the year has been very active. The congestion in the observation wards has not diminished, but it is hoped that this may be relieved in the near future.

Prevention, Care and After-care

Close co-operation is maintained with the General Practitioners and the Out-patients Clinics, and arrangements are made for patients' attendance. The establishment of a psychiatric clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital in August has, at last, filled a gap in the hospital services provided for the area. Visits are made to homes to give advice and support to patients and relatives, and where admission to Hospital is advised, arrangements for this are made, and if necessary, the patient accompanied thereto.

After-care work is undertaken in respect of Ex-Service personnel, discharged on psychiatric grounds, in cases notified to the Local Authority by the Ministry of Health; and the Officers also carry out the work previously done by the Psychiatric Social Workers of the National Association for Mental Health.

The Officers work in conjunction with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals in the following-up of patients discharged from hospital.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

Number of Wallasey patients in Mental Hospitals on 31st December, 1957 was as follows:—

Certified patients (Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890)	349
Voluntary patients (Section I, Mental Treatment Act, 1930) ..	68
Temporary patients (Section V, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	—
Total	417

There were 385 Admissions to Mental Hospitals during the year as follows:—

Mental Treatment Act, 1930

Under Section I (Voluntary Patients)	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Deva Hospital	58	68	126
Rainhill Mental Hospital	—	—	—
Winwick Mental Hospital	1	1	2
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	—	2	2
Sefton General Hospital	1	1	2
Cheadle Royal Hospital	1	1	2
Total	61	73	134
Under Section V (Temporary Patients)	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Deva Hospital	1	—	1

Lunacy Act, 1890

Under Section 20 (3 day Order) by Duly Authorised Officer to:—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	41	46	87
Deva Hospital	5	10	15
Sefton General Hospital	6	12	18
Total	52	68	120

Under Section 21 (14 day Order) by Justice of the Peace to:—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	7	20	27
Deva Hospital	—	8	8
Whiston Mental Hospital	—	2	2
Total	7	30	37

Under Section 16 (Certified Patients) to:—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Deva Hospital	24	50	74
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	8	2	10
Winwick Mental Hospital	2	—	2
Rainhill Hospital	—	1	1
Whiston Mental Hospital	—	6	6
Total	34	59	93

Domiciliary Visits by Duly Authorised Officers:—

To cases under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts ..	1,481
Prevention, Care and After-Care visits	515
Total	1,996

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38

Total number of Mentally Defective Persons on the Local Health Authority's Register (excluding children being dealt with by the Education Authority) on 31st December, 1957:—

Male	*Female*	*Total*
129	115	244

The above total is made up as follows:—

Defectives in Institutions	126
Defectives in "Places of Safety"	7
Defectives under Guardianship	—
Defectives under supervision in the Community ..	111
Total	244

Defectives in the Community

The Duly Authorised Officers make supervisory visits to the homes of Defectives in the Community under Guardianship and supervision, advising and assisting the parents in the care of the Defectives, by encouraging them to send their children to the Occupation Centre, where suitable, and informing them of all resources available for assistance under the National Health Service Act and the National Assistance Act, e.g., the provision of invalid chairs in suitable cases, and the financial assistance available for defectives over 16 years of age. Employment has been found for three high grade defectives.

Five defectives were admitted to Hospital for short periods during the year, thus enabling the parents to take a much needed rest. It is hoped that these facilities may be extended next year to provide more parents with a period of relief from the constant care of their defective children.

During the year 781 visits were paid by Authorised Officers to the homes of defectives.

Defectives in Institutions

Co-ordination is maintained between the Hospital Management Committees of the various Institutions and the Local Health Authority. The duly Authorised Officers visit the homes and supply the following reports, as required:—

(i) Reports for the information of the Visitors when carrying out their Statutory duties under Section II of the Mental DeficiencyAct.

(ii) Home circumstances reports in respect of applications for holiday leave or licence.

(iii) Progress and Supervision reports with regard to patients on licence from Institutions.

Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year.

(1) **Ascertainment**

Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—

	M.	F.	Total
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	4	1	5
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)	1	3	4
Reported from other sources	1	1	2
Reported, but not regarded as "subject to be dealt with"	1	—	1
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	6	5	11

(2) **Disposal of Cases reported during the year**

Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with":—

	M.	F.	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	5	4	9
Admitted to Institutions	1	1	2
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	—	—	—
Total	6	5	11

(3) **Number of Mental Defectives under Community Care including Voluntary Supervision or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1957 who have ceased to be under Community Care or in "Places of Safety" during 1957.**

	M.	F.	Total
(*a*) Ceased to be under care	1	2	3
(*b*) Died or removed from area	5	4	9
Total	6	6	12

At 31st December, 1957:—

Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions	17
Number of patients on Licence from Institutions	1
Number of patients under Guardianship including cases on Licence	2
Number of patients under Statutory Supervision	78
Number of patients under Voluntary Supervision	33
Number of patients receiving training at Occupation Centre	19

Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre has accommodation for approximately 70 children.

Under an arrangement made with the Birkenhead Corporation, defectives from that area attend the Centre.

At the end of December, 1957, 20 Wallasey children and 36 children from other areas were on the register.

The ages of the children vary from 5 upwards. There is no upper age limit, and two or three young people of 18 to 20 years attend.

The Centre is open five days per week, Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and is closed for one month in the summer and approximately four weeks during the remainder of the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

No applications for registration of premises were received. There were two premises on the Register at the end of 1957.

Routine inspections were made and advice given.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

Children are medically examined as soon as possible after admission to the Children's Homes, and also before discharge, and the medical staff of the Public Health Department give advice whenever necessary.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS' REGISTRATION ACT, 1925

No applications for registration were received during the year.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRIES

There were no applications for registration as Domestic Servants Registries during 1957.

PART IV.

General Provision of Health Services, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

During the year 122 samples of milk and 279 samples of other food and drink were analysed. With the exception of the following all were reported as correct.

Milk

4 samples were naturally deficient in non fatty solids and 3 samples were naturally deficient in both fatty solids and non fatty solids. The producers were informed and further samples showed an improvement.

The average composition of 122 samples of milk was:—

Fat .. .. 3.75% Non Fatty Solids .. 8.74%

This can be described as very satisfactory.

Marzipan Fruits

1 sample was found to contain no ground almonds but was flavoured with marzipan flavouring. The baker was cautioned and has discontinued using the term "Marzipan".

Double Cream Caramels

1 sample deficient of 1% butterfat. The makers were cautioned.

Imitation Cream

1 sample bore an incorrect statement describing the contents in generic terms, the makers were informed and are now using specific terms.

Plum Jam

1 sample bore no label. The packers were cautioned.

Drained Angelica

1 sample bore no statement of ingredients. The packers were cautioned.

Christmas Pudding

1 sample was incorrectly labelled. The makers were cautioned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

11 samples of feeding stuffs and 10 samples of fertilisers were submitted to the analyst. All complied with the requirements of the Act with the exception of 1 sample of fertiliser which bore an incorrect statement. The matter was referred to the Inspector in the area where it was produced.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

During the year the following applications were made:—

For registration..	11
For re-registration	141
Not re-registering	6

(1) CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

All milk distributed within the County Borough comprises supplies which are sold under the special designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised", which is obligatory in a "specified area".

Channel Island milk is the only raw milk retailed, of which four descriptions are specified in the Regulations. These are, "Channel Islands", "Jersey", "Guernsey" and "South Devon", their use being restricted to milk which has not less than 4% by weight of milk fat. It is derived from tuberculin tested cattle, the supplies available in this Borough being bottled on production at the farm.

In consequence, and in view of the foregoing, the risk or danger of an infected or contaminated milk supply is now unlikely.

Through improved animal health, the incidence of transmissible milk borne disease is being steadily and permanently reduced. An example of the progress being made in this direction is the Tuberculosis Area Eradication Scheme which is administered and enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It is gratifying to observe that the successful realisation and completion of this great task is now in sight.

The pasteurisation of milk will, however, continue to play a major role in contributing to the ultimate safety of milk supplies, particularly in those parts of the country which have been scheduled as "specified areas" and which embrace both rural and industrial communities.

Milk producers, distributors and dairy undertakings generally within the Borough, continue to co-operate to the full in producing milk of the highest standard, both in respect of quality and purity.

The Health Department, in co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service, by frequent routine sampling, ensure that the bacteriological standards and the general requirements laid down in the Milk Regulations are constantly maintained. This work provides a final safeguard to the consumer in the day to day production of milk.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by this Department in this connection:—

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples obtained 161, of which	148	satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
	9	failed the Methylene Blue Test.
	4	failed the Phosphatase Test.
	161	

Tuberculin Tested Milk—Pasteurised

No. of samples obtained 75, of which	64	satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
	9	failed the Methylene Blue Test.
	2	failed the Phosphatase Test.
	75	

Sterilised Milk

Nine samples of Sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test, and the reports received indicated that the samples were satisfactory.

It is not generally understood, outside the dairy trade itself, that this type of bottled milk will, unopened, remain sweet and wholesome for a considerable period without resorting to storage under cool or refrigerated conditions. This is most advantageous during periods of warm and humid conditions, particularly when cold storage facilities are not available.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Wrapped supplies of Tuberculin Tested Milk Pasteurised are available in ½ pint containers in this district.

There are many advantages in the purveying of milk in wrapped and carton form, but as yet, supplies are not freely available to the purchasing public in this area.

RAW MILK

As previously referred to, farm bottled Channel Island milk is the only raw milk purveyed within the Borough. This milk is derived from dairy herds which are certified and maintained free from tuberculosis.

The samples of milk taken by the Department were obtained from the following sources:—

Dairies	162
Schools	55
Street delivery vehicles	17
Taken in shop	8
Outside dairy premises	3
Total number of samples submitted for Laboratory testing..	245

A number of consumer complaints were received relating to supplies of milk which involved the following incidents:—

Milk supplied in improperly cleansed vessels—five instances;
The alleged presence of extraneous matter in milk—two instances;
Milk supplied in dangerous receptacles, i.e., fractured glass bottles—two instances;
Damage to foil caps and contamination caused by birds—two instances.

Three complaints were received from outside authorities concerning samples of milk obtained from supplies originating from dairies in this district upon which adverse laboratory reports had been received.

A similar complaint was received from a Hospital Management Committee.

It was necessary on two occasions to exclude persons from work in dairies, owing to direct contact at their home with confirmed cases of infectious disease.

A request was received from a licensed pasteuriser asking for investigations to be made into a case in which it was alleged an employee of a Milk Haulage firm was affected with an eruptive skin disease contacted from cattle. It was believed that the person was disseminating the disease among dairy employees through the handling of milk churns. Investigations resulted in the services of the person concerned being withdrawn from this work.

A complaint and counter complaint involving a milk producer and milk retailer alleging inefficient cleansing of churns were received during the year.

The principal of a dairy undertaking was interviewed in connection with the alleged delivery of milk in unclean receptacles.

Information was requested in connection with milk supplies by a person who was acting on behalf of Old Age Pensioners and persons living alone, with a view to milk in ½ pint bottles again becoming purchasable.

Information was also requested concerning the availability of Homogenised milk in this district.

The depositing of crates containing supplies of bottled milk on pavements was dealt with during the year and on request from outside authorities, information was forwarded in connection with licences granted by this Council in connection with the sale of supplies of designated milk.

Special visits were made to dairies and temperature checks were, from time to time, made on indicating and recording thermometers at pasteurising plants at dairies in the Borough.

JUNE DAIRY FESTIVAL

The June Dairy Festival was held for the second successive year in the Central Park and was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman H. Bedlington, in the presence of the Mayoress, Sir Thomas and Lady Peacock, members of the Council and various Chief Officials.

Sir Thomas Peacock, as Chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, spoke of the great publicity schemes which they were embarking upon, of which the Dairy Festival was but one. Their aim was to publicise and increase the consumption and sale of liquid milk and milk products.

From a health point of view this is to be commended, for the consumption of safe and clean milk in whatever form or quantity provides in itself a complete and highly nutritious food. Because of the high nutritional and dietary values of milk, it is consumed nationally in substantial quantities and consequently it is of paramount importance that its safety should at all times be maintained. Happily, there is today in all branches of the industry ample evidence to support positive achievement in this regard.

In the Festival exhibition, various breeds of dairy cattle were on view to the public. Machine milking, cooling and the sterilisation of dairy equipment was also demonstrated.

By means of a small practical exhibition, this department invited the assistance and co-operation of the public, especially of the housewife, in publicising and countering the problems and dangers arising from the misuse, breakage and non-return of milk bottles.

A typed sheet was also compiled and issued to the general public entitled "Some Information Concerning Milk". This explained in a brief and concise manner, how control and supervision is exercised over milk from cow to consumer. In addition, the various designations and descriptions applied to milk were explained.

Parties of school children, as well as the general public, gave the Festival their full support, which was a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

A number of meetings convened by the local Dairymen's Association, were attended on invitation in connection with the Festival. Visits were also made to the site in Central Park.

The Milk (Special Designation), (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation), (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

There are four dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The pasteurisation of milk under licence is carried out at each of these premises and frequent sampling is resorted to in order to check on the efficiency of the processing.

The dairy at which the pasteurisation of milk was suspended during the latter part of 1956 recommenced processing and milk sampling and laboratory testing confirmed that the pasteurising plant is again working efficiently.

The cleansing and sterilisation of milk vessels and churns, milk apparatus and equipment at dairy premises is achieved principally by the use of steam, hot water, detergents and sterilents. Milk vessels, i.e., bottles, are in each case dependent upon mechanical bottle washing as a means of cleansing.

There are 127 registered milk distributors licensed to retail bottled supplies of designated milk. The number of licences granted during the year was as follows:—

To use special designation "Pasteurised"	112
To use special designation "Sterilised"	87
To use special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ..	33
Pasteuriser's licences	4

303 visits were made to dairies and other premises engaged in the handling and storage of milk.

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year 2,633,545 one-third pint bottles of milk (109,731 gallons) were supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme, an increase of 22,020 one-third pint bottles of milk (918 gallons) compared with the quantity supplied during the previous year.

The schools continue to be catered for by six suppliers, the contract being to provide supplies of pasteurised milk. Frequent sampling is carried out by this department in order to ensure by laboratory examination the safety of the supplies.

Difficulties were experienced with one supplier in connection with the provision of drinking straws as required under the terms of the Milk in Schools Scheme. The supplier, on being approached, undertook to comply with this provision and no further difficulty was experienced.

(2) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The amount of canned foodstuffs condemned during the year continues to fall by comparison with the quantities dealt with in 1956 and during the war and post-war years.

The factors responsible are referred to in the Annual Report for 1955.

I would, at this stage, like to refer to the ready help and co-operation given by the Principal and staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service in matters relating to milk and other foodstuffs.

The granting of certificates certifying foodstuffs to be unfit for human consumption and its subsequent voluntary surrender for destruction by the department continues to afford an additional and realistic means of ensuring consumer safeguards. Statutory enactments are, however, in force which govern the sale of foodstuffs and where, after due enquiry, it is found that their provisions are being contravened, enforcement is resorted to.

A practice which was discouraged related to the presentation of putrefying and offensive canned foodstuffs at the Food Inspector's office for condemnation. So far as is practicable, all complaints or requests received relating to foodstuffs are dealt with on the day of receipt.

Visits made to food shops, including Butchers, Fishmongers, and other shops engaged in the sale and handling of foodstuffs, resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption.

Meat

	lbs.
Beef	225
Pork	6
Ulster Fry	6
Boiled Ham	3
Tongue	2
Total ..	242

Fish

	stone
Cod	5
Ray	1
Total ..	6

Canned Goods

	cans
Canned Fruit	344
Canned Milk	51
Canned Vegetables ..	45
Canned Meat	28
Canned Fish	10
Canned Soup.. ..	9
Canned Shellfish ..	6

Provisions

Cheese	lbs.	31½
	cartons	55

Miscellaneous

Items of foodstuff ..	21

During the year, 158 containers comprising canned ham, ox tongue, canned veal, corned beef, mutton, stewed steak, sausages and bacon, representing a total weight of 944 lbs., were dealt with by the Department as unfit for sale.

At a canning factory, 3,408 tins of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables were condemned owing to faulty seals and blown and rusted containers.

At two retail food premises, 2,040 tins of miscellaneous foodstuffs, were condemned owing to deterioration caused by prolonged storage.

A number of complaints involving miscellaneous matters connected with food supplies were dealt with during the year. These included an alsatian dog being conveyed in a food vehicle and cakes exposed to the risk of contamination in a confectioner's delivery van.

Consumer and retailer complaints were received in connection with foodstuffs necessitating special investigation and enquiry.

The retailer complaints concerned home killed beef; imported beef; canned hams; apples and soft fruit.

The consumer complaints related to:— apple tart; fruit squash (referred to Weights and Measures Department); cheese (two instances); canned fish; chocolate biscuits (two instances); meat pie (referred to District Public Health Inspector); cake; meat pies; canned tomatoes; uncooked carcase of duck; uncooked carcase of chicken; lard; cooked joint of beef; fish; corned beef (three instances); buttered macaroons; ginger biscuits; chocolate easter egg; pork pie; bacon; fruit tart; ginger beer; boiled ham; fruit; cooked meat; lentils; beef and barley broth; bottle of beer; flour; chocolate covered nuts; apples; oatmeal; canned peas; vinegar; dessicated coconut; plums; pork chops and bread (six instances).

In a number of instances, it was not possible to confirm the allegations made. Consideration was given in a number of cases to the question of legal proceedings. No legal action was taken.

Communications were forwarded to Health Authorities and to food manufacturers and in a number of instances, the principals and directors of the manufacturing companies involved were interviewed.

Similar action was resorted to in the instances previously referred to involving wholesale and retail supplies of milk.

Number of requests received to visit food and other premises in connection with supplies of food ..	139
Number of visits made to food premises	284
Special visits and inspections made in respect of foodstuffs	77
Visits to factories, hotels, canteens, etc.	24
Visits made to food premises on request or on reference from other Departments	27
	412
Certificates issued certifying foodstuffs to be unfit for human consumption	380
Total quantity of canned food condemned	6,099 containers

Food found to be unfit for human consumption was disposed of for processing and inclusion in animal feeding stuffs or for industrial refining purposes. Foodstuff unsuitable for inclusion in either of these categories was disposed of under supervision by burial at the Corporation Controlled Tip.

Enquiries were made into the origin of supplies of animal feeding meat offered for sale at a pet store and said to be meat which had been passed as fit for human consumption. Enquiries confirmed that the meat was being purchased from a wholesale meat supplier at a public abattoir.

WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES

Landing place for Irish and Isle of Man animals and foreign animals landing wharf

This year 65,662 store and fat cattle were accommodated and subsequently despatched by rail and road transport from the Lairage at this landing place. This figure shows an increase of 3,767 on the number of cattle handled in the previous year.

Of the animals detained by the Veterinary Officers, 217 were slaughtered, this being an increase of 20 over the number slaughtered the previous year.

Post-mortem examination of all carcases, viscera and offal was carried out by this Department and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:—

	Cattle
Number killed	217
Number inspected	217

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	132
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	60.8%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.9%

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. Generalised and totally condemned	Nil

Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat	1,270 lbs.
Offal	3,535 lbs.

184 visits were made during the year to the Slaughter House at this landing wharf.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Mussel and Cockle Beds—Wallasey Foreshore

The Order made by the Liverpool Port Health Authority which modifies the original prohibition on the taking of shellfish for human consumption, continues in operation.

A number of public notices relating to the restrictions on the taking of shellfish sited at various points in the vicinity of the foreshore have suffered much defacing and damage. It would appear that the replacement of these notices would simply amount to the provision of new targets for renewed vandalism. The provision and purpose of these Regulations are, however, fairly well-known and understood by local residents, especially by those who in the past contributed to their livelihood by the sale of cockles and mussels collected from the local layings and foreshore.

Small scale collecting continues, particularly of cockles for consumption mainly by the gatherers and their families. This type of shellfish collection remains immune from any official action under the Regulations.

One enquiry was received concerning the safety of cockles taken from the Moreton foreshore.

No complaints were received involving shellfish from this area.

(3) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Notifiable Scheduled Diseases of Animals

The County Borough became subject to movement restrictions as the result of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, which was confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at the Stanley Abattoir, Liverpool.

The whole of the County Borough was included within the limits of the Infected Area, and, in addition, certain parts of the Borough were also included within a contracted area, i.e., within a five mile radius from the point of outbreak. This entailed special vigilance in which the Police co-operated in connection with the control of dogs.

The movement of farm animals within the County Borough was confined mainly to fat pigs, the movement of which was authorised by licence to various bacon factories and slaughterhouses situated outside the Borough for immediate slaughter.

The outbreak occurred during the latter part of the year. In consequence, there was little or no movement either out of or within the Borough of sheep and cattle. At the end of the year, the movement restrictions remained in force.

Under the Regulations of Movement of Swine Order of 1950, 447 store pigs were brought into the Borough on licence from the Chester, Doncaster, Welshpool and Mold markets, an increase of 183 over the previous year.

Pigs moved in this way from markets must remain for a period of at least 28 days at the premises to which they are moved. They may, however, during the 28 day detention period, be moved direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter, providing such movement has been authorised by licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

At a pig keeper's premises, one ailing pig died. Swine fever was not suspected and disposal of the carcase was made at a local refinery.

Visits were, from time to time, made to piggeries in connection with the provision of this Regulation.

Advisory leaflets and reminders to stock owners concerning their obligation to dress cattle visibly infested with the warble fly maggot are now forwarded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The owner of the sheep and lambs being grazed on the marshes made application for exemption from dipping on the grounds that the available water supply was in an unsatisfactory state. The exemption was granted.

Periodic visits were made both to the marshes and to the dunes to ascertain that animals were being properly cared for and that there were no circumstances necessitating action under the Protection of Animals Act.

Observations were made, from time to time, on vessels entering the Wallasey Dock system, to ascertain if any dogs, poultry, or hay and straw were being carried with the intention of being landed contrary to the provisions of the relevant Regulations.

The Waste Foods Order, 1957, which was hitherto administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was, on the 1st June, transferred to Local Authorities for enforcement. Local authorities thereupon became responsible for the granting of licences and for all relevant duties.

Visits were made to swill boiling plants already operating under licence granted by the Ministry and one new licence was granted during the year.

The principal purpose of this Order is to ensure that waste food collected for animal feeding purposes, i.e., pig and poultry food, is subject to adequate cooking or heat treatment, to ensure the destruction of any disease producing organisms which may be present, thus eliminating the risk or spread of Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever and other notifiable animal diseases.

The unsatisfactory condition of budgerigars at a local pet shop was reported to the R.S.P.C.A.

Two enquiries were received during the year concerning the importation of parrots in accordance with the provisions of the Psittacosis Order.

New orders and regulations made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders were publicised in the local press. Notices relating to warble fly were displayed. Seedsmen, greengrocers, and fruiterers co-operated by displaying information relating to potato crop damage by the Colorado beetle. No reports were received of any specimen having been found or recovered in the Borough.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE 1950-1957

YEAR	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE	
	Total in inches	Number of days	Total in hours	Number of days
1950	34.92	196	1454.1	288
1951	31.93	192	1435.5	302
1952	27.68	167	1363.1	305
1953	23.29	153	1516.6	296
1954	37.16	215	1291.1	295
1955	25.45	160	1692.0	293
1956	32.26	173	1445.2	295
1957	29.51	180	1446.0	291

METEOROLOGICAL

The Corporation's Observation Station at Harrison Park is recognised by the Air Ministry as a Climatological Station. Observations are taken throughout the year, telegraphic reports thereon being forwarded to the Air Ministry daily during the summer months. These reports are intended, not only for the information of the Ministry, but also for distribution by the Ministry to various daily papers, with the result that Wallasey figures in the lists of those Health and Holiday Resorts whose daily weather reports are published in many of the well-known newspapers.

The following table gives a summary of the readings for 1957:—

Months	Mean 09.00 hrs. Temperature	Rainfall in Inches			Sunshine			Number of days of Frost	Number of days of snowfall
		Total	Mean Daily	No. of days with .01 or more	Total (Hours)	Mean Daily	No. of days with sunshine		
January ..	42.77	1.38	0.04	17	41.7	1.34	20	11	—
February ..	41.16	2.04	0.07	19	86.4	3.09	24	11	1
March ..	48.13	1.92	0.06	17	97.9	3.16	26	—	—
April ..	48.87	.28	0.01	6	157.5	5.25	28	1	—
May.. ..	51.14	1.32	0.04	12	201.9	6.51	29	—	—
June.. ..	59.98	1.60	0.05	9	294.9	9.83	29	—	—
July ..	60.20	4.59	0.15	20	143.4	4.62	30	—	—
August ..	59.11	4.15	0.13	19	128.3	4.14	29	—	—
September ..	54.60	5.60	0.19	22	109.3	3.64	23	—	—
October ..	52.22	2.97	0.10	15	76.2	2.46	22	—	—
November ..	45.00	1.08	0.04	8	59.1	1.97	13	5	—
December ..	41.30	2.58	0.08	16	49.4	1.60	18	14	—
Means/Totals	50.37	29.51	0.08	180	1446.0	3.97	291	42	1

PART V.

Environmental Health and Hygiene
of the Area
and
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE AND REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Introductory

I have pleasure in submitting this Report on the work of your public health inspectors during the year 1957. As you know, Mr. W. Bate was Chief Public Health Inspector during the whole of the year, but he has asked me to introduce this Report on his behalf.

Mr. Bate served this Council for over twenty years, eleven of these as Chief Public Health Inspector, a post which he filled after a period of active war service. I am aware of the great amount of effort he expended in raising standards in environmental health matters throughout the borough, and in administering the ever-increasing volume of post-war legislation concerning living and working conditions; the records and files of the department reflect both the volume and quality of results achieved. Before leaving Wallasey, Mr. Bate devoted many months to the preparation of evidence in support of many public health provisions in the Wallasey Corporation Bill, and the Town Clerk has expressed to me appreciation of this assistance. A final act was the submission to your Committee of a special report, indicating where initial steps might be taken in the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Fortunately, the year opened and closed with a full staff of district inspectors, despite an interval of six months in which one vacancy remained unfilled. This is most fortunate compared with the plight of many other County Boroughs. Indeed, a survey carried out during 1957 of the staffing problems of 211 local authorities revealed that the larger authorities had an average staff deficiency of over 20% in their establishments for public health inspectors.

Work done by public health inspectors during the year has been dominated by major tasks in three important sections of their field of activity: the Rent Act, 1957 (certificates of disrepair), the Housing Act, 1957 (slum clearance) and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (food hygiene).

The Rent Act came into operation in the second half of the year and it is perhaps a little early to assess the ultimate value to public health inspectors. The response to the Act has been one of vigorous activity by both landlords and tenants, standing in sharp contrast with the response to its predecessor, the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. The weaknesses of the earlier Act undoubtedly lay in the lack of incentive to landlords to tackle the problem of the older and more neglected house, the type of house well worth saving from the national point of view and in need of more urgent attention. It may well be that the more realistic balance struck by the new Act between rent increases and repairs may enable numbers of houses to be saved which would otherwise drift rapidly into the "slum" category.

The Act adds considerably to the work of the department and the business of the Statutory Contraventions Sub-Committee, but it does stimulate the exercise of the local authority's powers under the Public Health Act and Housing Act to enforce essential repairs in many cases. The Act also adds to the nation's quota of forms and reduces conversation between landlords and tenants to an exchange of letters of the alphabet!

The slum clearance programme in Wallasey, resumed in 1956 on a scale not known since the early twenties, continued steadily throughout the year. Legal formalities were completed in respect of the demolition or closure of 132 dwelling houses, details of which are given in the section dealing with this work. The practice of accepting voluntary undertakings from owners to demolish their properties after the rehousing of the tenants, has continued throughout the year; indeed, no formal demolition orders were made, but 10 voluntary undertakings were accepted. Fourteen unfit houses owned by the Corporation were demolished. Three Clearance Areas were declared during the year, the largest being incorporated within The Wallasey (Clearance No. 86) Ashville Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957. This Order was confirmed with modification on 17th January, 1958.

The work initiated in 1956 to implement the new Food Hygiene Regulations continued throughout the year. The initial survey of food premises within the borough has been completed, and re-inspections are in hand. Unfortunately, it is impossible to concentrate on any single field without serious neglect of other work. To quote my predecessor's Report for 1956—"The maintenance of even moderate campaigns of slum clearance, food hygiene and action for clean air must entail increases of inspectorial staff." It is apparent that the most serious administrative weaknesses will prove to be the absence of specialist officers in food hygiene and air pollution.

May I conclude with an expression of appreciation on behalf of Mr. Bate for the support he received at all times from both Chairman and Members of the General Health Committee. He was always very conscious of the goodwill and assistance which has invariably been forthcoming from other officers of the Corporation and each and every member of the staff.

Signed A. Gilpin

Abatement of Nuisances and House Repairs

The year's work has followed the pattern of previous years. As a result of conflicting judgements given by the county courts in respect of appeals against notices served by various local authorities under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, main reliance has been placed on the nuisances provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Complaints received during the year numbered 2,339, which is rather lower than for the previous year. The complaints and action arising out of them led to 12,467 visits being made to dwelling houses; 1,056 preliminary and 489 statutory notices were served. The summary of the contents of the notices indicates the effectiveness of the enforcement procedure, though legal proceedings were resorted to on only eleven occasions.

Dwelling Houses	*Notices Served*	*Notices Abated*	*Notices Outstanding*
Roof Repairs	366	305	278
Gutters and Spout Repairs	278	252	227
External Walls and Chimney Repairs ..	261	175	201
Installation of Damp Proof Courses ..	276	173	211
Dampness	106	49	98
Yards: Paving and Repairs	86	42	99
Internal Walls and Ceiling Repairs ..	304	184	210
Doors: Repairs and Renewal	70	57	39
Windows: Repairs and Renewal	244	152	191
Floors: Repairs and Renewal	137	78	96
Sub-floor Ventilation	5	5	2
Rooms: Cleaning and Redecorating ..	—	3	—
Passages and Staircases: Cleaning and Redecorating	—	—	—
Staircase Repairs	8	11	6
Handrails: Repairs and Renewal ..	4	3	2
Fireplaces and Flues: Repairs and Renewal	92	73	68
Cooking Stoves: Repairs and Renewal ..	—	—	—
Sinks, Lavatories: Repairs and Renewal..	20	10	18
Baths: Repairs and Renewal	—	—	—
Waste Pipes: Repairs and Renewal ..	88	97	41
Burst Water Pipe Repairs	80	96	15
Improvement and Reinstatement of Water Supply	32	36	2
Cleansing of W.C.s	6	5	1
W.C. Repairs and Renewals	279	214	215
Provision of Additional W.C.s	—	—	—
Soil Pipes: Repairs and Renewal ..	24	18	18
Disinfestation of Verminous Premises ..	4	7	2
Drainer Boards: Repairs or Renewal ..	11	9	6
Improvement of Ventilation	187	115	143
Total	2,978	2,169	2,189

General Environmental Public Health	Notices Served	Notices Abated	Notices Outstanding
Removal of Offensive Accumulations ..	22	25	2
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams ..	—	1	—
Cinemas, Dance Halls: Contraventions ..	10	8	2
Schools: W.C.s—Repairs and Renewal ..	—	—	—
Schools: Other Nuisances	—	—	—
Total	32	34	4

Total Number of Notices Served (all Acts)	Served	Abated	Outstanding
Preliminary	1,707	1,490	1,749
Statutory	451	529	246
Total	2,158	2,019	1,995

Legal Proceedings (Cases heard)	11
No. of Nuisance Orders applied for	8
No. of Nuisance Orders obtained	8
Total amount of fines and costs	£20 15 0
No. of prosecutions for non-compliance with Nuisance Order	none

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Reference has been made to this work in my introduction to this section of the Annual Report.

The Food Hygiene Regulations became operative in part on the 1st January, 1956, and fully operative on the 1st July, 1956. Some of the requirements are quite specific and require little by way of interpretation. Other requirements are, however, in general terms and their interpretation requires a greater exercise of discretion. It was with these difficulties in mind that the Statutory Contraventions Sub-Committee produced a "policy code" which became the basis of a report to the Council's General Health Committee, who considered it and laid down "rules" for the guidance of the inspectors, subject to specific disagreements and new points arising out of experience, being reported to the Committee.

The survey of food premises in the borough, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, was continued and completed during 1957. However, if the full benefits of this survey are to be secured, special revisits will need to be sustained. The following table shows the year's work in this field.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 : SPECI

	School kitchens and canteens	L.A. Hostels, Nurseries, etc.	Other L.A. Premises	Grocer's Shops	Cafes	Green-grocer's shops	Con tions Bak hous
Sinks to be provided...	—	—	—	16	10	8	
Wash-hand basins to be provided ...	—	—	—	16	5	8	
Provision for storage of special foods	—	—	—	—	2	—	-
Hot water to be provided	—	—	—	34	7	16	
Walls, ceilings, windows, etc. to be repaired	—	—	—	6	3	5	-
Walls, ceilings to be cleansed or decorated	—	—	—	5	9	3	
Floors to be repaired or cleansed ...	—	—	—	8	—	2	-
Hand-washing notices required ...	—	—	—	7	2	3	
Drainer boards	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Storage accommodation for outdoor clothing	—	—	—	10	1	4	
Drainage to be improved	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Precautions to be taken against contamination of food	—	—	—	57	11	27	
First-aid boxes to be provided or improved	—	—	—	11	2	8	
Soap, towels, nail-brushes required	—	—	—	3	—	4	
Impervious surfaces to be provided	—	—	—	24	5	2	
Other contraventions	—	—	—	21	5	4	
TOTALS	—	—	—	219	62	95	
Notices or memos issued	—	—	—	48	15	22	
Total No. of premises in Wallasey	48	9	Included under Miscel-laneous	203	120	131	

VEY DURING THE YEAR 1957

t s	Butchers' shops	Fried fish shops	Shellfish and Refresh-ment stalls	General shops	Food prep. premises	Wet fish shops	Chemists and Druggists	Club premises and canteens	Licensed premises	TOTALS
	2	4	2	13	1	1	—	11	23	97
	2	2	7	14	2	1	1	6	7	82
	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
	2	4	8	21	2	1	1	12	21	150
	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	8	33
	2	1	1	4	2	—	1	3	14	49
	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	19
	5	2	—	4	—	—	3	2	7	44
	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	8
	4	1	7	6	—	1	—	2	2	45
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	13	8	8	24	3	3	2	8	7	188
	4	2	12	16	—	2	—	4	5	97
	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	4	3	29
	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	49
	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	46
	50	34	55	109	13	10	8	61	114	947
	8	6	11	27	3	2	5	15	33	236
	99	48	Included under Miscel-laneous	84	12	33	45	Miscel-laneous Total 64	102	1,267

N.B.—*In this classification, where premises are shared for the conduct of more than one type of trade, no account has been taken of trade unless it forms a substantial part of the business.*

Inspections	*Visits*
Cafes, restaurants	144
Bakehouses	69
Fried Fish Shops	52
Offensive Trades	28
Other Food premises	1,498
School Meals Service	92
Licensed Premises	99
Total Visits	1,982

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

List of Registered Food Premises, 1956

	No. of Premises	*No. of Visits*
Section 16 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	507	292
Section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	137	125
Total ..	644	417

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16 (a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream.)

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	44
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	19
Butchers, Sausages	42
Sausages and Cooked Meats	22
Grocers, Potted Meats	2
Boiled Hams	3
Cooked Meat Factories	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	3

Foreign Bodies, etc., in food

Four incidents associated with the presence of foreign bodies or contaminated food were investigated by the public health inspectors during the year:—

1. Larvae and webbing of the mill moth in bars of chocolate. Legal proceedings were instituted and the magistrates imposed a fine of £25 on both the wholesaler and retailer.

2. A piece of bone in nut toffee. No legal proceedings were instituted.

3. A beetle in a brown loaf. No evidence found of beetle infestation in bakehouse. Baking tins left on table by open window for ten minutes prior to use. It is likely that beetle entered the premises via the window. No action taken.

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

98 samples were subjected to the methylene blue test; only 1 of them was placed in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4—the "unsatisfactory" grades. 30 samples were taken from 3 Wallasey manufacturers, none of which failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. About 6 samples were taken of each of the brands of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and none failed to comply with the desired standard. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages. 306 inspections of ice cream premises were made; 14 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream. 1 application (in respect of a greengrocer's shop) for registration was refused and 1 application was refused due to lack of washing facilities.

ICE CREAM STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE YEAR 1957

Registrations Approved during 1957

Sale only	—
Sale and Storage	12
Total	12

Registrations Refused	2
Registrations Cancelled	5

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage and manufacture	4
Sale only	175
Storage only	3
Storage and sale	318
Manufacture, storage and sale	3
Manufacture and sale	2
Total	505

Visits of Inspection

Visits *re* applications for registration	14
Routine visits	292
Total	306

ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1957

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer

Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

Grade	Methylene Blue (hours)						No. of Specimens showing B. Coli in 0.1 ml.				Staph. Aureus	
							Presumptive		Faecal			
	4½– hrs. or over	3½–4 hrs.	2½–3 hrs.	1½–2 hrs.	½–1 hr.	0– hrs.	Pre-sent	Absent	Pre-sent	Absent	Pre-sent	Absent
1	29	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	8	21	—	29
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29	1	—	—	—	—	14	16	8	22	—	30

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

1	66	—	—	—	—	—	13	53	2	64	—	66
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	66	1	1	—	—	—	14	54	2	66	—	68

Result classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the County Borough District of Wallasey during 1957

Factories outside Wallasey—Table I.

Manufacturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manufacturer by Ministry of Health recommended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	5	5	—	—	—	*	—
2	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
3	7	7	—	—	—	*	—
4	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
5	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
6	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
7	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
8	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
9	6	4	1	1	—	*	—
10	5	5	—	—	—	*	—
11	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
12	3	3	—	—	—	Not classified	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	68	66 (97.05)	1 (1.475)	1 (1.475)	—	11 1 not classified	—

Factories located in Wallasey—Table II.

Manufacturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manufacturer by Ministry of Health recommended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	11	10	1	—	—	*	—
2	7	7	—	—	—	*	—
3	12	12	—	—	—	*	—
	30	29 (96.66)	1 (3.33)	—	— —	3 (100.0)	—

NOTES.—1. Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.
2. The manufacturer numbered 12 in Table I above is not classified owing to insufficient number of samples taken.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950

There is one full-time shops inspector employed in my section of the department and all the provisions of the Shops Act are administered. To avoid duplication of visits the district public health inspectors enforce the Act in food shops, which they visit for other purposes. The shops inspector deals with other shops. Routine patrolling to check compliance with hours of closing and Sunday trading has been discontinued, visits only being made on receipt of complaints. One case of illegal trading on the weekly half day closing was discovered and legal proceedings were taken and the shopkeeper was fined £2.

The health and welfare sections of the Shops Act were the main reason for the 4,389 routine visits made during the year. The general standard of compliance with these aspects of the Act continues to be good.

Nature of Contraventions remedied

Section	37 (1)	Provision of seats for female employees ..	—
,,	38 (1)	(*a*) Suitable and sufficient ventilation ..	—
		(*b*) Maintenance of reasonable temperature ..	—
,,	38 (2)	Provision of Sanitary Accommodation ..	2
,,	38 (3)	Sanitary Accommodation cleansed and repaired	58
,,	38 (4)	Provision of suitable and sufficient lighting ..	—
,,	38 (4)	Provision of washing facilities	3
,,	38 (5)	Provision of facilities for meals	—
		Notices exhibited	218
		Documents provided	151
		General sanitary conditions improved	—

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied	—

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted	1
,, warnings issued	—
,, prosecutions instituted	1

HOUSING

In addition to the enforcement of repairs which has been referred to previously, a great deal of additional work has fallen on my section as a result of the Rent Act, 1957. This Act superseded the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, coming into operation on 6th July, 1957. The amount of work involved is reflected in the following tables.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	5
No. of Certificates of Disrepair refused	1
No. of Certificates of Disrepair revoked	11

Rent Act, 1957

PART I: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair from 6th July to 31st December.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	267
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(*a*) in respect of some but not all defects	199
	(*b*) in respect of all defects	56
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	197
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	—
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	41

PART II: Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	—
(8)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
(9)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Section 9 Notices to render houses fit for habitation

No. of section 9 notices complied with	3
Roofs repaired	9
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	10
External Walls and Chimneys repaired	39
Damp Proof courses provided	9
Dampness remedied	8
Yards paved and repaired	5
Internal Walls and Ceilings repaired	20
Doors repaired or renewed	24
Windows repaired or renewed	19
Floors repaired or renewed	5
Staircases repaired	3
Handrails repaired or renewed	1
Fireplaces and Flues repaired or renewed	6
Sinks or Lavatory Basins repaired or renewed	2
Baths repaired or renewed	—
Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	4
Burst Water Pipes repaired	1
W.C.s cleaned	—
W.C. repairs and renewals	18
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	1
Drains cleared from obstruction	—
Drainer Boards repaired or Renewed	2
Lighting and/or Ventilation improved	9
Miscellaneous repairs	6
Total	201

Clearance and demolition of unfit houses

Work continued throughout the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's five-year programme. The work is necessarily arduous and the procedure protracted, involving detailed inspection, the service of notices and, where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an inspector of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—

Demolition Orders

Demolition Orders

Nil.

Demolition by Voluntary Undertakings

*1 Broster Avenue.
*"Oakfields", Town Meadow Lane.
"The Retreat", Sandbrook Lane.
41 Meadowbrook Road.
10 Haig Avenue.
"Old Hall", Barnston Lane.
165 Wheatland Lane.
167 Wheatland Land.
169 Wheatland Lane.
52 Chapelhill Road,

Demolitions of unfit houses owned by local authority

*2 Burnaby Street.
*4 Burnaby Street.
*6 Burnaby Street.
*8 Burnaby Street.
*10 Burnaby Street.
*14 Burnaby Street.
*7 Union Street.
*15 Union Street.
*29 Union Street.
*31 Union Street.
219 Wallasey Village.
221 Wallasey Village.
223 Wallasey Village.

**Actual demolition of buildings was completed during the year.*

Closing Orders

4 Plantation Cottages.
Basement Rooms—24 Prescot Street.

Closure by Voluntary Undertakings

43 Rice Hey Road.
8 Belle Vue Road.
40 Egerton Street.
22-26 Liscard Crescent.

Confirmed Clearance Orders

32 Sandbrook Lane
34 Sandbrook Lane } Clearance Area 87
36 Sandbrook Lane

41 Carnsdale Road
43 Carnsdale Road } Clearance Area 88

Compulsory Purchase Order

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 86) Ashville Road. Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

A Public Local Inquiry into the above Order was held in the Town Hall, Wallasey, on 6th November 1957.

The area comprises 95 dwellinghouses and land adjoining same.

The Order was confirmed with modification on 17th January 1958.

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1957

Position as at 31st December, 1957

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	816	—	2,018

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1936—		
(*a*) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Sec. 11.	299	984
(*b*) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 11	122	272
(*c*) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 11	7	19
(*d*) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 12) ...	15	23
(*e*) Houses made fit—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12	255	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	851	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949—		
(*f*) Closing Orders made under Sections 3 (1)	—	—
(*g*) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2)	—	—
(*h*) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 2	—	—

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The council continued to operate its group-plus-points scheme for rehousing. A change was made in the allocations to different classes of applicant; the allocation of new houses to overcrowded families was increased from 55% to 75%, whilst the allocation to applicants who are subtenants (though not overcrowded) was reduced from 20% to 10%. Allocations to health group remained unaltered, the emergency group reduced from 5% to 3%. Rehousing of families from unfit houses is now outside the points schemes. The following summary shows the shares of lettings which became available during the year.

Overcrowded	75%
Subtenants	10%
Health	12%
Emergency	3%

The qualifying date for inclusion in the Overcrowded group was again advanced by 3 years. Thus, applicants needed to have been continuously overcrowded since the 31st December, 1955 to be eligible for inclusion in the Overcrowded group. During the year, the housing circumstances of 498 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 298 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the Overcrowded group; 127 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a standard better than that of the Housing Act.

One class of applicant in real need of rehousing is being even more frequently encountered: aged couples or single persons invariably affected by the normal disabilities of old age, who are living either in rooms or upper floors or in multi-storeyed houses which are far too big for them to clean properly. The amount of suitable property in the possession of the Corporation is quite inadequate to relieve more than a fraction of the cases of this type, all of whom have a genuine need of small, manageable accommodation on the ground floor.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed a decrease of 59 on the previous year. 200 applications were considered and these are analysed below. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing, and only 31 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 11 of these instances, the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis, somewhat fewer than in the previous year. The bulk of the applications come from persons suffering from old age, arthritis and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications, 1957

Analysis of 498 families investigated as a result of references from Housing Department.

	Overcrowded		Not over-crowded Points Scheme	Applications on Medical Grounds			
				Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Housing Act, 1936	Points Scheme		Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Tenants	17	42	112	3	5	11	52
Sub-Ten'ts living in r'ms	40	85	59	8	16	9	96
Totals	57	127	171	11	21	20	148

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:—

	During 1957	Post-War Period incl. 1957	In Progress 31/12/57
Houses erected by private enterprise	123	1,400	83
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts	294	3,211	285
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	10	162	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 286, a decrease of 6 compared with the figure for 1956. Owing to work in connection with food hygiene and slum clearance, the amount of time spent on factory inspections was further reduced, only 377 visits being made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service is set out below:

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937
Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices*
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	17	35	5
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	245	320	28
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	24	22	4
Totals	286	377	37

*In addition 8 verbal notices were given to occupiers regarding various matters.

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	4	—	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(*a*) Insufficient	3	4	—	1
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective...	74	88	—	5
(*c*) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	79	97	1	7

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Number of outworkers in Aug. list required by section 10 (i) (*c*)	9
	Visits made	12

WATER SUPPLY

Town Area Supply

Quantity

The total consumption of water in the town area represented 37.67 gallons per head per day, of which 28.19 was for domestic purposes 0.42 gallons for shipping, 9.03 gallons for industry and commerce, and for the Cleansing Department 0.02 gallons.

Source and Treatment

At the beginning of the year the water supply to the borough was as in former years, i.e., a mixture of water obtained from boreholes within the borough and a bulk supply from Birkenhead Corporation's Lake Alwen reservoir. In November, 1957, the River Dee Works, which are owned jointly by the Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporation, was brought into operation and the supply to the borough was then a mixture of River Dee, Lake Alwen and water from the Wallasey boreholes.

Chemical and bacteriological examination

Routine sampling of the supply both at the Seaview Road Pumping Station and at numerous points of distribution in the borough was carried out by the staff of the Water Department and by public health inspectors. 182 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 64 full chemical analysis by the Water Department. Details of average results of chemical examinations carried out by the Water Department were as follows:—

TYPICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSES—1957

	A	B	C
Total Hardness ..	110 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.	70 p.p.m.
Total Solids	333 p.p.m.	74 p.p.m.	102 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Ammonia..	0.01 p.p.m.	Nil	0.07 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02 p.p.m.	0.04 p.p.m.	0.04 p.p.m.
Oxygen consumed			
4 hrs. at 37° C. ..	0.9 p.p.m.	2.7 p.p.m.	1.4 p.p.m.
Chlorides	108 p.p.m.	8.0 p.p.m.	15 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as nitrates ..	1.0 p.p.m.	Nil	1.3 p.p.m.
pH Value	6.7	7.3	7.6
Colour (Hazen) ..	10	20	17

General: The waters were wholesome, clear and odourless. Lead, copper and iron absent.

A = Water supplied in "Old" Wallasey, except Seacombe and Poulton.

B = Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton and Leasowe before bringing into operation of River Dee Scheme.

C = Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton, and Leasowe after bringing into operation of River Dee Scheme.

Of the 182 bacteriological examinations conducted by the Water Department, 172 gave negative results.

Results of 26 samples taken by public health inspectors of untreated water at the borehole in Seaview Road and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service are as follows:—

Details of Bacteriological Samples

TOWN AREA SUPPLY

(i) Borehole at Seaview Road

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	4	26	26
1–4	16	—	—
5–9	3	—	—
10–20	2	—	—
21–60	1	—	—
	26	26	26

42 samples were taken by public health inspectors from taps of premises within the town area. A summary of the results is given in the following table:—

(ii) Random Distribution Points

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37C°.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	5	38	42
1–4	26	4	—
5–9	8	—	—
10–20	2	—	—
21–25	1	—	—
	42	42	42

One sample of the town supply taken by a public health inspector was submitted for full chemical examination. The result was as follows:

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	635.2
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	0.18
4 hours	0.44
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	2.20
Combined chlorine	198
Total Hardness	344
Iron	0.32

pH value 7.1

The water was found to be free from pollution and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Saughall Massie Supply

323 dwellinghouses in the extreme western end of the borough receive their water supply from the West Cheshire Water Board. This water is obtained from deep wells at the Board's pumping stations with auxiliary supplies from Birkenhead as and when required. All water is subject to treatment by either simple chlorination or chloramination. On the basis of consumption throughout the entire area supplied by the Board, the total consumption per head per day is 53.7 gallons, of which 21.2 gallons were for industry and commerce.

During the year 21 samples of water from the pumping station were submitted by the Board to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, S.W.1, for bacterioligical examination and gave the following results:—

No. of Colonies (on Agar)	No. of Samples		
	3 days at 20°C.	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.
—0	1	9	7
1—4	7	6	8
5—9	4	5	4
10—50	9	—	1
51—100	—	1	1
	21	21	21

In all samples, B.Coli and B.Welchii were absent from 100 mls.

An average of three chemical examinations of the water is as follows (results in parts per million):—

Appearance	Bright with few mineral particles.
Colour	Nil
Turbidity	1.0
Odour	Nil
pH reaction	7.327
Electric conductivity	586.66
Chlorine present as Chloride	78.0
Hardness: Non-carbonate	65.0
Carbonate	185.0
Total	250.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.36
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide	18.3
Total Solids	391.66
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	185.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.05
Residual Chlorine	0.10
Iron	0.02
Zinc	1.53
Manganese	0.01
Other Metals	Absent

During the year 21 samples of water were taken by public health inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead, for bacteriological examination.

Details of Bacteriological Samples

West Cheshire Water Board

Samples taken by public health inspectors at selected distribution points

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
0	2	21	21
1—4	13	—	—
5—9	3	—	—
10—15	—	—	—
16—30	2	—	—
31—60	1	—	—
	21	21	21

One sample of water supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board was taken by a public health inspector and submitted for full chemical examination. The result was as follows:—

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	396.6
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	None
4 hours	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	3.28
Combined chlorine	81.0
Total hardness	254
Hardness (non-Carbonate)	86
Hardness (Carbonate)	168

pH value 7.5

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors in connection with same	909
Drains cleansed from obstruction after service of notice	200
Minor repairs effected to existing drains	30
Entire reconstruction of existing drains	3
Partial reconstruction of existing drains	12
Drain Tests: (*a*) Smoke	132
(*b*) Water	2
(*c*) Colour	26
Cesspools emptied after service of notice	2
Cesspools repaired	—
Cesspools abolished	—
Ditches and watercourses inspected	7
Ditches and streams cleansed	1
Ditches and streams—pollution remedied	—

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatments

Two routine sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out using zinc phosphide and arsenic as the rodenticides. In addition, a further experimental sewer treatment was carried out using Warfarin.

Prior to the first routine treatment involving the use of zinc phosphide, a 10% test baiting of 604 manholes was undertaken. The number of takes—42 complete and 9 partial—is a measure of the success of the work previously done. 289 manholes were baited as the result of the test and 103 takes, including 82 complete takes, were recorded. The second routine treatment involved baiting 240 manholes; 80 complete and 5 partial takes were recorded.

The experimental treatment using Warfarin included the previous sewer trial area with a number of additional manholes on the fringe selected after test-bait. As a result, 320 manholes were baited and 13 takes (8 complete) were recorded. During the second treatment, 35 manholes were baited when no takes were recorded.

Surface Infestations

During the year 489 complaints of surface infestation were received compared with 503 in 1956. Details of the inspections and treatments carried out are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 445 separate treatments were carried out at 387 premises by rodent operatives of the Public Health Department. 310 of these premises were treated once in the year, while reinfestation involving two treatments occurred in 32 premises; three treatments were required at 7 premises, four treatments at 4 premises. The multiple treatments were invariably due to re-infestations. Warfarin has come to be accepted as the basic rat poison. During the year it was used in all except three of the 445 treatments by council rodent operatives. Reinspections have been carried out on the first, third, seventh, eleventh and fourteenth days, a system which was discussed in the annual report for 1952.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Agri-cultural	All other (incl. Business & Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	227	29.993	55	3,820	34,095
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (*a*) notification or (*b*) survey under Damage by Pests Act (*c*) otherwise, i.e. when visited primarily for some other purpose	(*a*) 23	309	4	78	414
	(*b*) 15	700	12	123	850
	(*c*) 369	8,090	Nil	7,488	15,947
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
	Minor 9	86	4	24	123
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	24	197	Nil	74	295
V. Number of infested properties (under III & IV) treated by the Local Authority	33	263	4	87	387
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Numbers of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	7

NOTES

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses are included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises.
Sewers are not included.
Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises, otherwise they are entered separately.

Note 3. II, III, IV and V excepting II (*c*) relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatment at each property.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING POOLS

79 visits of inspection were made to the council's four swimming baths by public health inspectors, compared with 88 in 1956. Tests for residual chlorine amounted to 74, samples for bacteriological examination numbered 127 or 27 more than during the previous year.

At Guinea Gap first class bath 32 tests for chlorine were made, the average result being 0.78 parts per million at the inlet and 0.57 parts per million at the outlet. The corresponding averages of 24 tests at the 2nd class bath were 0.90 and 0.74 parts per million.

The maintenance of residual chlorine in the open air pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive is more difficult. At New Brighton pool the average of 10 checks gives inlet contents of 0.53 parts per million on the east side and 0.31 on the west side, with an outlet content of 0.20. At Derby Pool 8 tests were done and the average residual chlorine was 0.81 and 0.16 parts per million at the inlet and centre of the pool, with only a trace at the outlet. The results of the chlorine tests at the different pools are consistent with the results of bacteriological examinations of the water, details of which are tabulated below:—

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	5	14	14
1—4	2	2	2
5—9	2	—	—
10—19	—	—	—
20—49	1	—	—
50—99	3	—	—
100—400	2	—	—
1600—	1	—	—
	16	16	16

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	2	15	15
1—4	8	—	—
5—9	2	—	—
10—19	1	—	—
20—30	1	—	—
200	1	—	—
	15	15	15

Guinea Gap Baths

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	15	94	95
1—4	45	—	1
5—9	21	2	—
10—24	7	—	—
25—34	2	—	—
35—39	3	—	—
100—299	1	—	—
300—3500	2	—	—
	96	96	96

Chemical Examination—Specimen Analysis

New Brighton Pool

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	31,600.00
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	0.42
4 hours	0.68
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	0.21
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	None
Combined chlorine	16,900.00
Free Chlorine	0.24
pH value	7.1

This water is quite satisfactory for swimming bath purposes

AIR POLLUTION

Part of the Clean Air Act, 1956 became operative from the beginning of the year—those sections relating to the setting up of smoke control areas by local authorities. At the close of the year the General Health Committee considered a report from the Chief Public Health Inspector indicating in what areas of the town a beginning might be made in the setting up of such control areas. The Committee resolved that an area of approximately 125 acres at Moreton should be subject to a survey prior to making application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of a Smoke Control Order.

In the meanwhile, work in this important sector of public health administration followed the usual pattern, and hardly proceeded beyond the fringe of the problem. It consisted of conducting routine observations on industrial and commercial chimneys to enforce the byelaw which restricts the emission of black smoke to a period not exceeding two minutes in any period of half an hour; visits to boiler houses, and discussions with managers and boiler operators. The number of smoke observations has fallen progressively from 352 in 1952 to 229 in 1957. The number of formal observations covering a full period of thirty minutes amounted to 69, the remainder being casual observations of about ten minutes each. On the other hand, boiler houses were inspected on 46 occasions, an increase of 33 over the previous year.

No. of formal (half-hourly) smoke observations	69
No. of casual smoke observations	160
No. of visits to boiler-houses	46
No. of interviews..	29
No. of nuisances abated..	—
No. of boiler plants improved	—
No. of visits to deposit gauges	64
No. of visits to proposed smoke control areas	17

Table 1

Mean Monthly Rates of Deposit for Winter and Summer Periods
October, 1956—September, 1957

Station	Rainfall		Total Dissolved Matter		Total Undissolved Matter		Total Solids	
	M.M.		Tons per sq. mile per month					
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Oakdale Road Oct., 1956—March, 1957	52		10.11		14.33		24.45	
April, 1957—Sept., 1957		74		8.64		11.54		20.18
Gorsedale Road School Oct., 1956—March, 1957	47		9.99		11.91		21.90	
April, 1957—Sept., 1957		68		8.53		8.25		16.78
Saughall Massie Oct., 1956—March., 1957	40		7.75		1.58		9.34	
April, 1957—Sept., 1957		52		3.82		3.52		7.35
Seaview Road Oct., 1956—March, 1957	46		8.57		8.61		17.19	
April, 1957—Sept., 1957		72		7.11		6.32		13.43

Table 2

Mean Monthly Rates of Total Deposits for Winter and Summer Periods October, 1956—September, 1957

Town	Station	Total Solids Tons per sq. mile per month	
		Winter	Summer
Wallasey	Oakdale Road	24.45	20.18
	Gorsedale Road School ...	21.90	16.78
	Saughall Massie	9.34	7.35
	Seaview Road	17.19	13.43
Manchester	Philips Park	39.3	39.4
Liverpool	Aigburth Vale	11.4	13.3
Brixham	Rea Barn	10.7	5.3

Table 3

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method for Winter and Summer Periods, October, 1956—September, 1957. Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as $Mg.SO^3/day/100\ Cm^2$.

Station	Winter Period	Summer Period	Oct., 1956 Sept., 1957
Oakdale Road Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April 1957—September, 1957	3.56	2.02	2.79
Gorsedale Road School Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April, 1957—September, 1957	2.30	2.04	2.17
Saughall Massie Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April, 1957—September, 1957	1.34	0.72	1.03
Seaview Road Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April, 1957—September, 1957	3.02	1.46	2.24
Town Hall, Wallasey Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April, 1957—September, 1957	7.73	3.29	5.51
Bitterne Reservoir, Southampton Oct., 1956—March, 1957 April, 1957—September, 1957	0.61	0.34	0.47

NOTE

(1) In the above classification the figure for the winter period consists of an average of the recordings for the months of October, 1956, to March, 1957. The figure for the summer period consist of an average of the recordings for the months of April, 1957, to September 1957.

(2) The Philips Park Station records the greatest degree of pollution of a number of stations in Manchester; it is situated in close proximity to large scale electricity, gas and colliery undertakings in addition to many other works from which atmospheric pollution may arise.

DISINFESTATION

The incidence of bed bugs continues to decline; D.D.T. is the insecticide used for this class of infestation. Benzine hexachloride in kerosene has been used for the majority of infestations of cockroaches. In addition to the work done by the Corporation's operator, details of which are set out below, surveillance was exercised over the hydrogen cyanide fumigation of a flour mill and two dwelling houses.

Disinfestation

Inspections

(1) No. of complaints investigated	141
(2) No. of private houses inspected as a result of (1)	69
(3) No. of local authority houses inspected as a result of (1)	38
(4) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected as a result of (1)..	35
(5) No. of premises found to be verminous:	
(*a*) Bed Bugs	12
(*b*) Fleas	20
(*c*) Cockroaches	69
(*d*) Other Vermin	42
	143

Notices Served and Abated

	Served	*Treated By L.A.*	*Abated Privately*
(6) Total No. of notices to disinfest given verbally..	12	3	9
(7) Total No. of preliminary notices in writing	6	—	6
(8) Total No. of statutory notices	3	—	3
	21	3	18

Treatment by Council's Operative

(9) No. of treatments on repayment	259
(10) No. of treatments without charge	7
(11) Total No. of treatments	266
(12) No. of premises covered by treatments outlined in (11)	137
(13) No. of treatments with D.D.T. Spray	33
(14) No. of treatments with other spray insecticides ..	230
(15) No. of treatments with other methods	3
	266

(16) Fees received, £133 8s. 9d,

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During this, the fourth year of the administration of this Act, 5 samples were submitted to prescribed analysts, and were found to comply with the prescribed standards of cleanliness.

Type of Filling Material	*No. of Samples*
B.S.S. 1425: 1951	
Cotton Felt	3
Rag Flock	—
Washed Flock	1
Coir Fibre	1
B.S.S. 1762: 1951	
Woollen Mixture Felt	—

13 premises are registered under the Act. In the main they are occupied by upholsterers whose main business is the repair or refilling of upholstered articles of furniture.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

84 visits were made to 9 sites which were licensed for the use of tents or caravans from the 1st April to 30th September. Unlicensed camping was more frequent during 1957, necessitating 62 inspections of 8 incidents. In addition to long-term camping, two camps were held by the North Western Centre and Cheshire branch of the Caravan Club on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of licences relating to sites issued during 1957	9
No. of licences relating to sites refused during 1957	1
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1957	8
No. of visits to unlicensed land	62
No. of visits to licensed land	84
Inspection of structures	1,042
Nuisances abated after notice	—

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

2 new applications for licences to keep pet shops were received and approved. The total number of pet shops is 21, which is a disproportionately high number for the size of the town. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council. These conditions are based on local conditions, regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	39
,, other premises	47
Notices served	1
Stable manure pits, cleansed	2
,, ,, repaired or renewed	1
Piggeries cleansed or whitewashed	—
Piggeries repaired or reconstructed	—
Other animal nuisances abated	—

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

	Visits	*Notices served*	*Nuisances detected*
Schools	90	—	8
Cinemas, dance halls, etc.	69	3	10
Sub-let rooms	5	—	—
Public conveniences	108	—	4
Local Land Charges (search)	1,652	—	—
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers	528		
Interviews with building contractors	351		
Offensive trades	28		
Canal boats inspected	—		
Other Visits	1,955		

PART VI.

Welfare Services

National Assistance Act, 1948

WELFARE SERVICES, 1957

Residential Accommodation

The three hostels "Lamorna", "Redcliffe", and "Newholme" were filled to capacity during most of the year. Any vacancies which arose were, of course, filled almost immediately.

The latter hostel, "Newholme", opened in 1956 is running smoothly. The old people have settled down and are very appreciative of the way they are looked after.

At the end of the year there were 78 people on the waiting list for hostel accommodation compared with 82 at the beginning of the year.

Planning is still in progress for a hostel for the more infirm, to be built at Leasowe. This should accommodate about 50 people.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by, or on behalf of, the Council in 1957.

	No. resident on 1.1.57	*Admissions during* 1957	*Discharges during* 1957	*No. resident on* 31.12.57
"Newholme"	39	14	12	41
"Lamorna"	17	10	9	18
"Redcliffe"	18	7	7	18
St. Caths. Hosp. Annexe ..	4	3	7	—
House of Help, Grove St., Liverpool	—	4	4	—
David Lewis Epileptic Colony ..	4	—	1	3
Home for Epileptics, Maghull ..	4	—	1	3
Langho Epileptic Colony ..	1	—	—	1
Turner Memorial Home of Rest for Cripples	3	1	—	4
Alne Hall, York..	—	1	1	—
Maryland, Formby	1	—	—	1
Holm Hill, West Kirby ..	3	—	—	3
Southlands, Penketh	1	2	—	3
Old People's Hostel, Liverpool ..	1	—	—	1
Bannow, St. Leonards	1	—	—	1
Leeds House, New Brighton ..	1	2	1	2
Oaklands, Holmfirth	—	1	1	—
Charles Best House (Diabetics) Parkgate	2	3	3	2
4 Tower St., Lower Flat ..	—	4	—	4
4 Tower St., Upper Flat ..	4	—	—	4
8 Tower St., Lower Flat ..	4	4	4	4
8 Tower St., Upper Flat ..	4	—	—	4
8 Church Rd., Flat A	5	13	12	6
8 Church Rd., Flat B	4	8	4	8
8 Church Rd., Flat C	3	1	—	4
10 Church Rd., Flat A ..	5	—	—	5
10 Church Rd., Flat B ..	4	5	4	5
10 Church Rd., Flat C ..	4	1	—	5
Totals	137	84	71	150

Temporary Accommodation

The ten flats in Tower Street and Church Road have again been full most of the year. The turnover of occupants is still small. The original idea was for these flats to be occupied for very short periods, but unfortunately, in practice, people remain for periods of up to 3 years although they are periodically reminded that it is temporary accommodation they occupy, and they must continue seeking other accommodation.

Most of the families are in fact purely housing cases. Their plight is due solely to the continued shortage of houses to rent. It is interesting to note that none of the families in occupation is in arrears with rent.

The plans for a Reception Centre at 51 Martins Lane went ahead gradually during the year. A Warden was appointed and took up residence just before Christmas. After the usual 'teething' troubles, it is hoped the Centre will be ready for use early in 1958. It has been decided that men will be admitted with their families, not excluded as was as first suggested. The accent of course will be on "temporary" accommodation even more so than at the Church Road and Tower Street Flats. The residents will be urged to find other accommodation as soon as possible, and will be required to call at the Welfare Office weekly for an official order to stay at the Centre.

The accommodation is intended as a Reception Centre in lieu of the Reception Ward accommodation at St. Catherine's Annexe.

A future problem which may arise in 1958 is the probability of an unusual number of tenants being evicted under the new Rent Act. If, as may happen, there is a large number of evictions the temporary accommodation offered by the Corporation will be filled to capacity very quickly. However, the magnitude of this problem is something that cannot be foreseen at this stage, but it is an item which must be borne in mind by Local Authorities.

15 Percy Road

As previously reported this house is occupied by a family which cannot yet be housed elsewhere.

Registrations of Old Person's Homes

There were at the end of 1957, six homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948)

The elderly woman removed by Magistrate's Order to Part III Accommodation in 1954 is still accommodated. It has been decided to terminate the quarterly application to the Court for orders to detain her in Part III Accommodation as the procedure tended to upset her.

There were no new cases of compulsory removal during the year.

Burial of the Dead

During the year two burials were carried out by the Welfare Committee—no other arrangements could be made. Costs of one have been recovered.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter homes or hospitals if no suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored at 42/44 Church Street, small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the Patient's estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons liable to maintain Dependents

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

The summer coach outing this year was to Llangollen. Although Llangollen itself was found not to be really suitable for old people due to the hilly nature of the surrounding countryside, the residents thoroughly enjoyed the actual trip there and back, which was through some of the most picturesque scenery in Wales

At Christmas the residents were entertained on a number of occasions by groups of amateur entertainers.

Gifts of fruit, flowers, sweets, and reading matter, were gratefully accepted from Schools, Churches, and individuals, particularly at Christmas and Harvest Festival.

Community Welfare

The difficult problems of old people who have grown too feeble to care for themselves properly is as acute as ever. Some cases are admitted to Part III Accommodation, but this leaves two types of cases untouched.

One is the type which cannot be admitted to Part III Accommodation because they are unable to fulfil the medical conditions necessary. People who cannot fulfil these conditions are not really fit to be left alone, or even left in the care of another old person. Yet the situation does occur. The Chronic Sick Wards of the hispitals, which are the natural outlet for this sort of case, are invariably full and have long waiting lists.

The other type of case is extremely common. The great majority of old people do not want or need residential accommodation, preferring to live in their own homes, of course to do this, many of them require some sort of outside assistance if they are to live in reasonable comfort. The assistance needed includes regular visits to old people in their homes, doing their shopping, and helping them with domestic work.

The Wallasey Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service do excellent work of this nature, but the problem is by no means solved. In many cases relatives could give more assistance than they do at present, and there is much scope for individuals to act as good neighbours.

The Women's Voluntary Service continues to operate its excellent Meals-on-Wheels service which has proved a real boon to the old people served, enabling them to have a hot well cooked meal which, in all probability, quite possibly they would not otherwise have had.

The year's major problem has, as usual, been the continued demand for hostel accommodation. The Waiting List at the end of the year being approximately the same as at the beginning.

This is not unexpected as it is well known that the proportion and number of old people in the community is steadily increasing. This of course must be borne in mind by Local Authorities in their future plans for communal welfare.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1957, 50 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop Hamilton, of these 30 were found to be blind.

Of the remaining 20, 13 were placed on the Observation Register for the Partially Sighted, and 7 re-examined.

Of the 30 certified blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups:—

5-10 years	1
16-20 ,,	1
40-49 ,,	1
50-59 ,,	3
60-64 ,,	2
65-69 ,,	3
70-79 ,,	6
80-84 ,,	6
85-89 ,,	4
90 and over	2
Unknown	1
	30

Statement re: Incidence of Blindness in Registered New Cases

	Cause of Disability		
	Glaucoma	*Cataract*	*Others*
(i) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended			
(*a*) No treatment	7	3	8
(*b*) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical)	2	2	8
(ii) Number of cases registered during the year at (*a*) and (*b*) above which on follow up action have received treatment	2	2	8

Ophthalmia neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year .. Nil

(ii) Number of cases in which:—

(*a*) Vision lost Nil

(*b*) Vision impaired Nil

(*c*) Treatment continuing at end of year .. Nil

	M.	F.	Total
No. on Register at 1st January, 1957 ..	95	122	217
No. added during year:—			
New cases	16	14	30
Transfers from other towns ..	2	9	11
	113	145	258
Less No. of Removals from Register owing to:—			
Leaving Wallasey	1	4	5
Deaths	9	11	20
	10	15	25
	103	130	233

From 1st January to 31st December, 1957, one certificated Home Teacher was employed. One certificated Home Teacher was employed from 1st January to June, then left the Authority. An uncertificated Home Teacher was engaged in July, and was employed the remainder of the year. She obtained her certificate in September, 1957.

During the year, 3,132 visits were made to Blind Persons. In addition to these visits, the Home Teachers attended 29 Social Functions given by organisations on behalf of the blind.

44 classes teaching Occupational Thereapy were held at the Friends Meeting House, Withens Lane. In addition to the afternoon class, 6 classes were held in the evenings at No. 69, Knaresborough Road. A keen interest is shown by all the blind people who attend these classes, and the following crafts have been taught:—

Seagrass seating, Somic seating, String bag making, Rug making, Basketry, Bath Mats, Knitting and Weaving.

At the Fete and Gala held at Central Park in July, 1957, approximately £20 worth of goods were sold.

Handicrafts, Braille and Moon have been taught to blind people in their homes.

Twelve blind people, escorted by the two Home Teachers, attended the Annual Braille Reading Competition at Manchester, and one was successful in winning a prize.

Holidays have been arranged for a number of blind people to spend a week or fortnight in Holiday Homes for the Blind, at Southport, Harrogate and Blackpool.

Training and Employment

A blind girl (aged 6 years) was transferred from the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport, to Wavertree Residential School for Blind Children, Liverpool.

A man was given a course of Industrial Rehabilitation at Torquay, and later in the year was admitted to The Royal National Institute for the Blind Training College, London, for training as a Shorthand Typist.

One man, a St. Dunstaner, was admitted to St. Dunstan's Home, Brighton, for Telephony Training.

A blind lady attended the Guide Dog Association for the Blind Training Centre at Exeter, Devon, for one month and returned home the proud possessor of a boxer guide dog.

Welfare Services for the Partially Sighted
National Assistance Act, 1948

There are 41 persons on the Observation Register for the Partially Sighted. During the year 78 visits were made to Partially Sighted Persons.

People on this Register are permitted to attend all classes and social functions held for the Blind.

A boy aged 16 returned home after a twelve month course at Hethersett Training Centre for Blind Adolescents, Reigate, Surrey, and employment was found for him at a local Engineering Works.

A Talking Book Machine continues to be distributed to blind people in their homes for three monthly periods.

Wireless Sets

The British Wireless for the Blind generously allocated 12 new V.H.F. Bush model wireless sets to the blind in Wallasey.

Free Travel Vouchers

Through the courtesy of the Wallasey Motor Bus and Ferries Committees, Registered Blind Persons still continue to receive travel vouchers enabling them to travel free on the buses and ferries.

During the year 1957 the Crosville Motor Bus Company have kindly sent 18 bus passes at reduced fare for Wallasey blind persons.

The North Wales Steamship Company allowed the blind persons to travel on the Llandudno boats at a reduced rate.

All these facilities are greatly appreciated.

Voluntary Organisations

A number of blind persons have benefited by the Meals-on-Wheels Service organised by the Women's Voluntary Service.

The Women's Voluntary Service have also kindly acted as escorts to the blind people.

Thanks are due to all those Voluntary Agencies who have given their services to the blind of Wallasey, i.e., Social functions, theatre tickets, and gifts in the past twelve months, also to members of the Rotary Club who have conveyed many people to and from these functions.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons (other than Blind and Partially Sighted).

The scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons inaugurated early 1955 has developed satisfactorily and is now well established. During the year 1957 the Welfare Visitor made 1,286 visits to the homes of the disabled. In addition to these visits, 78 social clubs and functions have been attended, and 25 escorts and visits to patients in hospital were made in the year.

It has been found possible to help handicapped persons in numerous ways, particularly the elderly disabled living alone. Pensions are collected on their behalf, shopping done when necessary, their correspondence attended to, etc.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Ministry of Health regarding the supply of electric and motor invalid tricycles and in seven cases, structural alterations were carried out in the year to houses (both private and Corporation property) to enable the storage sheds to be erected. Adaptations have been made in homes to enable permanently handicapped people to become independent, i.e., hand-rails, lifting pulleys, ramps and widening of doors to permit the transit of indoor wheel-chairs.

Permanent residence was provided at the Turner Memorial Home of Rest for one crippled man, a further vacancy was secured at Alne Hall, York, a Group Captain Cheshire Home, and three people were admitted to the Home for Elderly Diabetics at Parkgate, chargeability in each case being met by the Local Authority.

Various people were able to take a holiday in the summer after arrangements were made in private accommodation and nine Wallasey people joined the Holiday Camp for the Disabled at Squires Gate, Lytham, St. Annes, conducted by the Cripples Help Society, Manchester. The Welfare Committee met the cost for two needy cases, and arranged conveyances for those unable to use public transport.

It was agreed that a man who has been resident at the Turner Memorial Home of Rest for a number of years, should be given a holiday at Southport, the expenses also being the concern of the Local Authority.

The Local Voluntary Organisations have been contacted to help where necessary with handicapped persons, their visits having been most welcome. Of the approximate 700 monthly dinners provided by the Women's Voluntary Service with their Meals-on-Wheels Scheme, many have been for the benefit of the disabled unable to cook meals for themselves or leave their homes to shop. A Welfare Officer visits all people whose names are submitted for the dinners and assess their need as the W.V.S. have a Waiting List. The cost of this service is subsidised by the Welfare Committee, and the food containers provided at their expense.

Training and Employment

The Disablement Section of the Ministry of Labour continue to arrange for numerous disabled persons to receive rehabilitation courses which result in training and employment. A housewife suffering from the after effects of poliomyelitis was admitted to Stoke Mandeville Hospital for a course of rehabilitation, and another patient to Banstead Rehabilitation Centre, Surrey.

During the year the Remploy Factory, Poulton provided employment for the disabled, the average attendance being 63 persons. They made industrial gloves, jackets and clothing.

43 Tubercular patients have passed through the Anne Glassey Workshops to be placed in open industry, and now the new extension is opened, it is hoped they will be able to accommodate many more. Their knitted goods are of exceptional quality, and Christmas Cards and Crackers are made, all of these bringing in a reasonably good revenue.

One male Epileptic commenced training at the Sir Robert Jones Memorial Workshops, Liverpool. After completion the Welfare Committee agreed to augment his wages.

Social Clubs

The membership of the Hard of Hearing Club at Hale Road has increased to 36 and the lip-reading classes held at their weekly meetings are well attended. Two week-end courses for the deaf were held at Burton Manor, Wirral, and the benefit resulting from the contact with other hard of hearing people and the lectures which were interpreted by an experienced person who mouthed the context, was welcomed by many Wallasey residents.

The Wallasey Spastic Association held their official opening and their voluntary helpers are doing a lot of good work. They hold weekly occupational therapy classes at which both child and adult spastics make seagrass stools, trays, many articles in basketry, etc.

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association has proved to be a valuable voluntary organisation for the disabled in the Borough. There are now 86 members who enjoy entertainments, film shows, lectures on road safety, etc. All handicapped people are welcomed and the weekly meetings provide opportunities for making friends; the rallies and outings which were arranged were well patronised and the Christmas Dinner to 150 disabled people was a notable success. The Rotary Club have kindly provided transport on these occasions, the St. John Ambulance Association giving their help at all times.

A Merseyside Association for the Welfare of Epileptics has been formed, and several Wallasey patients have joined.

The Welfare Section continue to be represented on the following Committees:—

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society
The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul
The Liverpool Council of Social Service
Their meetings are regularly attended.

Statistics of Registration:

Register of Handicapped Persons

Register of Handicapped Persons.

	Under 16 yrs. Males	Under 16 yrs. Females	Aged 16—64 yrs. Males	Aged 16—64 yrs. Females	65 yrs. and over Males	65 yrs. and over Females	Total
Deaf			27	27	6	4	64
Hard of Hearing ..			16	11	2	4	33
General Classes	1	1	308	110	38	4	462
							559

Observation Register.

			101	44	1	1	147

Included in the "General classes" above are spastics and epileptics over school age, viz:—

	Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Totals
Spastics				
Males	3	—	1	4
Females	2	1	—	3
				7
Epileptics				
Males	10	4	4	18
Females	1	4	6	11
				29

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Report

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1957

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD., BIRKENHEAD.

1958

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

Dr. H. W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

Dr. W. F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Dr. E. J. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Dr. ESMÉ I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mr. W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
Mr. E. G. MASON, L.D.S.
Miss A. P. FARRELL, B.D.S. (Apptd. 1/11/57, Part-time)
Mr. M. GOULD, L.D.S. (Res. 20/12/57, Part-time)

Dental Attendants:

Miss A. M. BARBER
Mrs. E. M. BROWNE
Miss P. BERGIN

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. A. PARKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss E. A. TEGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss A. J. EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss C. E. MURRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. W. DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss M. E. ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss K. E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate
Miss I. D. BELLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. E. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate. (Res. 31/1/57)
Mrs. M. KEANE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate. (Appt. 1/11/57)

Visiting Specialists:

Mr. W. D. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Opthalmic Specialist)
Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M., Orth. (Orthopaedic Spec.)
Dr. G. EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist), (Apptd. 3/10/57)

Physiotherapists:

Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.
Mrs. R. H. LAMMIMAN, M.C.S.P. (Res. 31/8/57)
Miss U. BROWN, M.C.S.P. (Apptd. 1/11/57)

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. V. D. NEILL (Res. 30/4/57)
Miss V. M. SMYTH (Apptd. 1/6/57)

Educational Psychologist:

Mr. J. McLEOD, B.Sc., Ed.B.

Social Worker:

Mrs. U. BARRETT-LENNARD (Diploma in Social Science)

Administrative Staff:

Mr. S. D. LAWSON
Mrs. M. FRANCE
Mrs. P. BEVERS
Mrs. B. H. MAUNDER (Part-time)

Town Hall,
Wallasey.
May, 1958.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

This year, as last, each of the Medical Officers on the staff and the Principal Dental Officer have contributed to the report and other members of the School Health Service and of the staff of the Education Department, who are responsible for particular activities, have commented on the work for which he (or she) is responsible. There is no occasion for me, therefore, to add much to the volume of the report.

The appointment in October of Dr. Egan to fill the vacant post of visiting Psychiatrist has made it possible once again for the Child Guidance Clinic to resume its full activities and thereby obviate long waiting periods, often up to two to three months, before children referred to the Regional Hospital Board's Child Psychiatrist could be seen.

I should like to express my appreciation of the services of all who contributed to the work of the department during the year, and to acknowledge the co-operation from the Director of Education and his staff and the support of the members of the Education Committee.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Principal School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1957

Dr. Christian, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, makes the following observations:—

This year is the Jubilee Year of the School Health Service as the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907 established routine school medical inspections throughout the country in that year. It is, therefore, opportune to include in this year's Report, some information concerning the growth of the Service in Wallasey.

Before 1921, the routine medical inspection of Wallasey school-children was carried out by part-time doctors, who were not on the staff of the Local Authority. I can find no records of the number of children examined or of the defects found at medical inspection before 1919. In 1921 a whole-time medical officer was appointed by the Authority to carry out the work of school medical inspection. This officer, Dr. Wrigley Stacey, examined children on three occasions during their school life, namely, between 4 years to 6 years, between 8 years and 9 years and between 12 years and 13 years. It is interesting to note that 19 children were found to have rickets and 46 children were found to have tuberculosis of the bones and joints. The last figure mentioned was almost certainly an underestimate due to incomplete ascertainment, for by 1926 when more Orthopaedic Clinics were being held, the number of known cases of bone and joint tuberculosis recorded was 81. In addition, 9% of the children inspected at routine and special inspections were found to require treatment for defective vision and squint. By contrast in 1957, no cases of rickets were encountered and the number of cases of bone and joint tuberculosis was 3. In 1957, 5% of the children examined were found to require treatment for defective vision and squint. This fact suggests that the vision of children today is not deteriorating as quickly as the vision of children in 1921, despite the reputed adverse effects of the cinema screen and television. Maybe the better type in books today, the better lighting in the home and school and the improved state of health of children today together account for this improvement.

Other milestones in the development of the School Medical Service in Wallasey were the establishment of a class for stammerers in October 1920; the opening of the Moreton Health Centre in 1932; the appointment of a second full-time medical officer in 1935 and the opening of Elleray Park Day Special School for Physically Handicapped children in 1927, with accommodation for fifty pupils. In March 1944 a part-time psychiatrist was appointed, thus enabling the Authority to inaugurate its own Child Guidance Clinic; the Child Guidance team consisting of the part-time psychiatrist, a full-time educational psychologist and a full-time social worker. In September 1949, the Authority opened Claremount Day Special School for the education of backward children. Prior to the opening of this school, a few of the more handicapped among these backward children attended Claughton Road Day Special School in Birkenhead and of the remainder, some were taught either in opportunity classes in ordinary schools or at the remedial teaching centre at the Church Street Clinic. Others struggled along at the bottom of their classes, many losing all interest and becoming frustrated and anti-social. In 1951 the Special Unit for Spastics at Elleray Park School was

officially approved by the Ministry of Education. In the same year, Merton Road School Clinic was opened. This gave much better accommodation for the services of the School Health Department, as it afforded facilities not only for the School Medical Officers and the Minor Ailments Clinic, but also for an additional dental suite and a room in which the Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist could do their work, including the administration of artificial sunlight.

Turning now to the year 1957, the annual statistical returns of the work of the School Health Service have remained unchanged. Details of the returns submitted to the Ministry will be found on pages xxi–xxvi. As will be seen from the tables, the general condition of 3,934 pupils or 99% of those examined was satisfactory and the general condition of 41 pupils or 1% of those examined was unsatisfactory. The corresponding figures for 1956 were:— 98% with satisfactory general condition and 2% with unsatisfactory general condition. The group of children classified as having an unsatisfactory general condition, include many suffering from organic or constitutional disorders for which they are receiving a special diet prescribed by the hospital specialist. These cases are not, therefore, caused by parental neglect. Those cases considered to be due in some measure to parental neglect or incompetence are kept under close supervision by the School Nurses.

Children were examined by the medical officers as Entrants to Infants Schools; during their last year in Primary Schools and as Leavers from Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools. Reinspections were made of those children found to have defects at the Periodic Inspections when the schools were revisited. Children not due for Periodic Inspections but whom the medical officers were asked to examine either by the teachers of the school or by other interested persons were seen either at school or at one of the Clinics. These inspections are known as Special Inspections. During the year 2,339 children were examined in this way.

In last year's Annual Report, I mentioned that in view of the prevalence of plantar warts or verrucae, I was arranging for the feet of children to be inspected during the Nurses' routine cleanliness inspections. It was decided that all children with warts, whether they were on the feet or elsewhere on the body, should be referred to the Clinic for treatment, unless treatment was being given elsewhere.

This procedure was followed in 1957 and as a result I treated 156 new pupils with plantar warts and 248 pupils with warts elsewhere. The length of treatment for each case was shortened, by first freezing the warts with carbon dioxide snow and then applying the conventional wart paste and plaster. In the case of warts on the hands, the only treatment necessary was the application of the snow, no dressings being required. This procedure is being continued in 1958. It is interesting to know that the number of children under 16 years treated for these complaints at the Victoria Central Hospital during 1957 was:—

Plantar Warts 46. Other warts 31.

The majority of plantar warts seem to be acquired at the swimming baths and a smaller number through wearing infected plimsolls or "pumps." The transfer of infection from one child to another occurs as the result of different children wearing the same pair of "pumps"; the "pumps'

being kept at school for those children without their own "pumps". This practice is to be deplored and all children should be taught the importance of not allowing others to wear their "pumps". As far as infection at the swimming baths is concerned, the only measure likely to prove effective would be for all those attending the swimming baths to have with them an old towel to stand on whilst changing and to have this boiled between visits to the baths.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinics at Merton Road and at Moreton continue to be well patronised. The total number of new cases seen during the year was 141 and the total attendances were 5,415. The number discharged was 61 and of these 47.5% were known to have been cured. Only one case showed no improvement after treatment. Treatment commences with a small exposure to the lamp. This is gradually increased until a maximum dose is being received. The patient then has a "rest" for 2 or 3 weeks. One course, therefore, takes about eight weeks—five weeks treatment and three weeks rest. A complete treatment usually consists of three courses.

Finally, I would like to mention that 10 handicapped children who are unfit to attend even a special school have been receiving home tuition during the year. These children are visited at home and examined by me from time to time. The parents of these children are very appreciative of this educational provision.

Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer, makes the following observations:—

We have come such a long way since the School Health Service was instituted fifty years ago that very many of the most prevalent troubles of those days are now rarely seen.

The most serious types of ill-health found in school children at that time were tuberculosis and rickets. These were widespread, as were bone deformities and neglected hernias. Gross anaemia and malnutrition were also often found. Deafness was frequent, as were skin diseases and even cancrum oris appeared from time to time. There was very much more acute and chronic rheumatism then. Verminous infestation was very prevalent.

To-day the picture is very different. Some of these defects may not be seen for months on end.

Malnutrition has been replaced by varying degrees of hypovitaminosis. This is usually suggested by the condition of the tongue, and the diagnosis is confirmed by a few questions about eating habits. It seems to be as common as ever for children to refuse all vegetables, or to esehew all fats. They depend for their vitamins on tea and butter. These sourses are inadequate. Fortunately the treatment is easy. It is easy also to cure most of the other troubles, if diagnosed early. But prevention, which is our aim to-day, is just as easy if parents co-operate.

Some of the old and obstinate skin diseases are now subdued by psychiatry. Even the acne of adolescence, which has recently taken on undue importance as more serious diseases disappeared, is now yielding to treatment. It used to be considered an insoluble problem.

With regard to deafness also, there has been progress. But there is still a number of unfortunate children in whom the middle ear has been damaged, usually by infection. Some of these children can never have their hearing fully restored. In our audiometric survey last year, of the 1,760 children tested, seven suffered, in at least one ear, from defective hearing of an irremediable type. Even surgery cannot help them, and those whose hearing is severely affected will have to rely on a hearing-aid.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1957

Observations of Dr. Grant, School Medical Officer

The School Health Service is primarily concerned with achieving and maintaining health, and correcting the physical and functional defects that lower the standard of health in the child, and lead to established ill-health in the adult. It is in this preventive sphere that the school medical inspections have such vast opportunities, as there are, frequently, many defects of which both parent and child may be unaware, and others that have not been properly appreciated as regards their effect on future health.

The medical examination is not an end in itself—it is of value only in so far as it leads to remedial action or a healthier mode of life. To the keen and experienced School doctor there is hardly a child who is not in need of some advice, treatment or domestic rehabilitation, and it is because of this that it is so important that the parent should be present at all the routine medical inspections. Recently, I have observed a growing tendency at the school leavers' examination for the child, either boy or girl, to persuade the parent *not* to attend, and this appears to be infectious. I hope the Headteachers who read this report will tell their pupils how much the school doctor appreciates and values the presence of the parents. The importance of the home environment in the child's life should not be overlooked or minimised.

The general standard of cleanliness, though much better than it used to be, is by no means high enough. The subject of cleanliness should be a basic element in Health education but it is not always accorded its full importance. More rigorous teaching should remove an obscure popular assumption that cleanliness is next to Godliness, and replace it by a practical realisation of its great importance to health.

The adolescent girl is far better groomed now than she used to be—particular attention being paid to hair styles, which are usually attractive and practical—short hair still being, fortunately, fashionable and therefore easier to keep clean and tidy.

School uniform is almost the rule these days and looks so much nicer than the heterogeneous collection of garments which were more commonly seen a few years ago in the primary and secondary schools, and I think it fosters a sense of pride in the "old school tie".

Footwear however, is not so satisfactory and I cannot condemn too strongly the almost universal adoption of "casuals" amongst the older girls. In my opinion, this type of shoe is definitely damaging to the feet.

This low-cut style of shoe with the back portion too low and too loose to grip the heel commonly leads girls to choose shoes that are too short, otherwise the shoe will not stay on. This results in discomfort from the aggravation of hallux valgus, crowding of toes, formation of corns and bunions, and development of hammer-toes. When these defects and their cause are pointed out at medical inspection the mother's reply (if she is present) takes two forms—either that the girl's feet take after hers or her father's, or, that she was unable to influence her daughter when the shoes were bought! Neither remark is very satisfactory, and a suggestion that an appointment be made to see the orthopoedic specialist is not always received very favourably, or considered necessary.

Another orthopaedic defect too commonly noted is that of poor posture; round shoulders are often the order of the day and it is rare to see a good straight back with square shoulders; this is usually noticed most at the leaver's examination and the heavy curriculum at school at that time does not allow for time off for remedial exercises—at least, any such suggestion from the school medical officer is frowned upon by the teaching staff, and very often by the parent as well.

Late home and insufficient sleep, at all ages, in the school child, still form an insoluble problem which neither parent nor doctor can solve. The modern age with all its entertainments, particularly TV., the cinema and the Rock 'n Roll is to blame, and only the strictest disciplinarian can hope to keep these diversions in their proper place at the proper time.

Good results are still being obtained in the physiotherapy department with artificial sunlight, breathing and remedial exercises, where these have been prescribed by the school medical officer, for suitable cases.

Defects of vision and speech, and orthopoedic defects of a minor nature are sent directly to the appropriate clinic, but all other conditions are referred to the family doctor for his consideration, and the Health Visitor is usually asked to visit the homes later to follow-up the cases.

More and more time is being spent on medical examinations of candidates for Teacher's Training Colleges and in fact, we are finding it extremely difficult to fit these into our already well-filled time tables, it is a pity that this could not be done in conjunction with the leaver's medical inspection.

The maladjusted child, and the educationally-sub-normal child are still with us and frequently present quite a problem, but we are fortunate in having once more the assistance of a consultant psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic.

I should again like to take this opportunity of thanking the head teachers for the hospitality accorded to me when I visit their schools, and of apologising to them if my visits have sometimes coincided with some important school function and caused them no little inconvenience.

SPEECH THERAPY

Miss Smyth, Speech Therapist, observes as follows:—

Total number of Attendances	1,781
Number of Patients who have received regular treatment during the year	94

Number of Patients who have received treatment at intervals during the year	102
Number of Patients admitted	47
Number of Patients discharged	57

Classification of Patients Admitted

Alalia	4
General Dyslalia	2
Multiple Dyslalia	11
Simple Dyslalia	5
Stammer	14
Stammer and Dyslalia	6
Hypernasality	2
Hypernasality and Dyslalia	1
Dysarthria	2
	47

Classification of Patients Discharged

Cured	34
Placed on Supervision List	9
Left School	2
Non-co-operative	11
Left District	1
	57

The above figures cover the months June-December and include those recorded by Mrs. Neill for the period January to April. The monthly average has been maintained although the total is necessarily lower as there was no Speech Therapy during the interim month of May.

Every effort has been made to interview patients as soon as possible after referral so that the risk of deterioration by delay, found in some severe cases, may be avoided.

Personal contact with the parents and school is essential. In the parent's case the initial interview provides the opportunity to explain the treatment as far as possible and emphasize the necessity of co-operation from home. School visiting is the teacher's equivalent of this interview but unfortunately the time factor has made these visits few and far between. So much has been gained by visits made that it would seem advisable to set aside a specific time, even if only on a monthly basis, for this very purpose.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the School Health Service for their kindness and co-operation. Also I am most grateful to my predecessor Mrs. Neill for her invaluable advice prior to my appointment.

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Wallasey Corporation for the year 1957.

It is obvious from the figures in the report that pes valgus or flat foot is the dominant condition in the school age group. This is an unpredictable state and must obviously be linked up with footwear, and also with the increased sedentary life and cessation of continual exercise of the pre-school child. Therefore, I consider that constant foot exercises should be incorporated more consistently in the physical training curriculum of all schools. Our figures show encouraging results, as there appears to be a very high rate of cure for this condition.

Rickets, I am pleased to report, seem on the whole to be a thing of the past, except for occasional cases of bow legs, but, as can be seen, in the pre-school age knock knees seem to predominate, especially among males. This seems to me to be linked up with feeding in the pre-walking months, with too much emphasis on weight increase and not enough on vitamin supplements and muscle development. This leads to too heavy babies in the early walking stages with a consequent deformity of the knees.

Children of the 11 plus age group seem to be susceptible to excessive strain upon the epiphyses or growing ends of the bones. This could be due to the natural but excessive activity of the early teen-ager.

The work among the children suffering from cerebral palsy still progresses favourably. I am pleased to report that there are no new cases of tuberculosis, which reflects the general national trend in the fight against this disease.

I consider that the figures for 1957 reflect the great advantages and safeguards of these school clinics, as the absence of any serious orthopaedic conditions is the reward for the watchfulness and care given to the children of the borough by the school medical services.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1957

Total Cases on Register:	2,291
Total Attendances for Physiotherapy:	11,850
Total Discharges:	293
Number of Cases Treated:	2,584
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age Treated: ..	938
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age Discharged: ..	163
New Orthopaedic Cases of School Age:	266

Artificial Sunlight Report.

New Cases referred for Artificial Sunlight:	141
Number of Cases on Register during 1957:	212
Discharged (Improved)	26
Discharged (Cured)	29

Discharged (No Improvement)	1
Discontinued Treatment on Admission to Hosp: ..	4
Discontinued Treatment on leaving School:.. ..	1
Defaulters (i.e. those who failed to complete their courses for no good reason):	47

REMARKS:

At the request of Dr. Christian certain changes have been made in the annual table of figures, and a new set of figures relating to Artificial Sunlight Treatments is shown. The final column of this last table is a sad reflection of the indifferent attitude of some parents.

It is interesting to note how the pattern of treatments has changed over the last five years. Five years ago practically all treatments, including cerebral cases, were given in groups. Now, all cerebral palsy cases are treated individually (which is, of course, the ideal to be aimed at), and more and more children are receiving individual attention where such attention is considered advantageous.

The question of the type of treatment used on cerebral palsy cases often arises. The principles expounded by Dr. and Mrs. Bobath are primarily employed, but each patient is assessed individually, and where other techniques (e.g. Temple Fay) offer hope of speedier results, these are used.

Many parents mistakenly believe that Artificial Sunlight is a form of heat treatment, and in order to disabuse them of this idea a short account of the principles and duration of treatment is now handed to each parent as the child commences treatment.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1957

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Breathing Exs. for post-operative Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		Asthmas		Remedial Excercises		Miscel-laneous
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No.Trts.			New	No.Trts.	New	No.Trts.	
January ..	40	84	23	15	623	8	32	1	60	22	369	60
February ..	35	114	26	29	485	6	28	1	80	17	538	74
March ..	55	131	15	15	617	9	36	—	92	30	584	95
April ..	30	93	12	12	401	6	30	1	61	8	329	63
May.. ..	39	94	23	24	735	9	32	1	89	12	602	77
June.. ..	28	92	18	—	401	1	31	—	86	9	622	30
July	23	80	25	—	423	5	31	—	68	5	395	18
August ..	18	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
September ..	13	90	20	10	287	5	21	1	23	4	195	14
October ..	39	107	27	15	477	10	23	2	31	18	263	45
November ..	26	95	18	12	571	9	29	1	72	12	549	48
December ..	26	61	13	9	395	5	25	—	43	19	402	40
TOTALS..	372	1,033	222	141	5,415	73	318	8	705	158	4,848	564

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics .. 41
Number of New Cases 422
Number of Re-examinations 663

	Disease Categories	New Cases				Re-examinations				Discharged				
		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Pre-Sch Age		School Age						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured	Relieved	Left	Treatment Refused	Died
Congenital Deformities	Trunk	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Upper Limb.. ..	2	2	2	—	7	1	6	4	7	—	—	—	—
	Lower Limb.. ..	3	2	1	—	4	1	5	9	2	—	—	—	—
Acquired Deformities	Flat Foot	17	15	62	94	38	20	135	118	127	—	—	—	—
	Hallux Valgus ..	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—
	Postural Kyphosis and Scoliosis ..	—	—	11	10	5	—	7	11	7	—	1	—	—
	Knock Knee.. ..	37	17	10	12	44	21	19	15	45	—	—	—	—
	Bow Leg	3	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	13	13	25	30	19	3	37	57	47	—	—	—	—
Affections of Skeleton	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Nervous System	Spastic Paralysis ..	1	1	2	1	1	4	5	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Infantile Paralysis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Nerve Lesions ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Bones	Osteomyelitis T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Joints	T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B.	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Spine	T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Affections of Epiphysis		—	—	8	7	—	—	19	3	8	—	—	—	—
Affections of soft tissues		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complications of Trauma		—	—	—	3	1	—	2	5	6	—	—	—	—
Cases re-referred to Clinic and found normal		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING TEACHERS.—Min. of Education Circ. 249

Total No. examined in 1957 .. 37

Teachers		Intending Teachers	
Male	1	Male	14
Female	4	Female	18
Total	5	Total	32

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1957

During the year 84 children of school age were immunised for the first time, while 609 received a reinforcing dose.

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR C. SCHOOL

During the year 14 children were admitted, the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Congenital Deformities	1
Bronchitis	2
Chronic Bronchitis	2
General Debility	2
Cong. Deformity—Right Hand	1
Bronchiectasis	1
Nephritis	1
Cong. Spinal Deformity	1
Infection Knee Joint	1
Cerebral Palsy (Slight)	1
Valvular Disease of Heart	1
	14

During the year twenty-two pupils were considered fit for transfer to an ordinary school, one left on attaining 16 years of age, and two left the district. The number on the roll at 31st December was 97.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS' PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE, 1957

The most welcome and important item of new concerning the Schools' Psychological Service in Wallasey during 1957 was the appointment in October of a visiting psychiatrist, Dr. Egan. Thus, for the first time since the retirement of Dr. Lydon, there is a full Child Guidance team at Church Street, consisting of the Social Worker, Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, Dr. Egan and the educational psychologist.

Dr. Egan has quickly settled down and conducts two afternoon sessions each week. New cases are therefore being seen much more promptly than was possible under the arrangements which existed previously. The present indications are however that the number of cases requiring regular treatment will be more than sufficient to tax the present facilities.

It may be recalled from last year's report that 26 out of the 58 Child Guidance cases dealt with during 1956, a relatively large proportion, were still current at the end of the year. Several of these were considered by the educational psychologist to be sufficiently improved to warrant closure, but as the medical consultant to whom the children concerned had been referred originally had confirmed that they were in need of treatment, there was a reluctance to remove any name from the case list in the absence of up-to-date supporting medical opinion.

Since October therefore, as well as interviewing new cases, Dr. Egan has been working through this accumulated list, so that there is a sharp increase in the number of cases now reported to have been closed satisfactorily.

During the year under review, the number of cases referred to the Child Guidance Clinic rose to 61, compared with 49 referred during 1956.

Cases referred

Current cases, January 1st		26
New cases, 1957		61
		87

Disposal

Cases closed		59
Improved	37	
Failed to co-operate	2	
Maladjusted school	3	
Awaiting maladjusted school	2	
Claremount	2	
Advice only	13	
Current cases		26
To be reviewed		2
		87

The cases are classified below:

Behaviour—aggression, sex, &c.	9
Delinquent tendencies	14
Emotional immaturity	13
Emotional instability	8
Habit disorders	17
Nervousness	9
Tension habits	7
Truancy	10
	87

The remedial education classes have continued under Miss Pilkington, at the Educational Clinic. In addition to his usual educational activities concerned with individual advice, coaching and secondary school classification, the psychologist conducted a major survey of junior school arithmetic and reading within the borough in July. The results were highly satisfactory, indicating that Wallasey children's standard in each subject is higher than the average for the country as a whole.

Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, the Social Worker, has been associated with all the Child Guidance cases listed above, together with School Welfare cases with which she has been solely concerned. Her work is therefore analysed under two separate headings, viz.:

	Clinic Cases	*School Welfare Cases*	*Total*
Home visits	819	139	958
Clinic interviews	310	33	343
School inquiries	237	116	353
Consultation with other agencies ..	668	127	795
Total	2,034	415	2,449

Comments of Dr. G. Egan, Visiting Psychiatrist.

It has been a privilege to join the staff at this clinic. When I took up my appointment here last October I was immediately influenced by the spirit of good fellowship that exists in the clinic team. Since then I have had an opportunity of getting around some of the schools and meeting the teachers, where again I have been impressed by the good interpersonal relationships that exist between clinic and school staffs.

In this atmosphere of congenial working conditions it has been possible to have been almost unaware of the material inadequacy of the clinic premises, and in the gloomy days when their drab unattractiveness penetrates the barrier of our optimism we are consoled by the thought that plans for new clinic premises are being prepared.

There was inevitably a heavy case load awaiting me when I started here, but this we have now nearly worked through and are taking on newly-referred cases. Therapy tends to be protracted in the behaviour disorders and maladjustments of childhood. We cannot therefore always take on children for treatment immediately after our diagnostic assessment. In manipulating whatever waiting list does exist, we give priority to the children we consider to be most urgently in need of treatment. Case material referred to us is obviously very carefully selected by the school medical officers and head teachers, and while this skilled selection continues, the educational service is going to get the maximum benefit from the clinic. It is too soon yet to talk of expansion, but if and when new premises are provided, we look forward to having the services of a play therapist and opportunities for group therapy.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1957

Infestation with Vermin

Cleanliness Surveys	74
No. of Sessions re Cleansing at Clinics	27
No. of Examinations	24,146
No. of individual children fround unclean	516

Home Visits

Cleanliness	323
Medical Treatment	528
Hospital References	16
Miscellaneous	434
B.C.G.	33
"No Access" Visits	18

Other

Visits to Nursery Class	13
Special Visits to Schools	275
Visits to Special Schools	2
Sessions for Medical Inspections	277
Sessions for Medical Re-Inspections	2
Sessions at Minor Ailments Clinics	742
Sessions at Ophthalmic Clinics	68
Sessions on Vision Testing of 8 year old pupils	33
Sessions on Weighing and Measuring (Medical Inspection)	69
Sessions spent on Surveys	261
Sessions for B.C.G.	8

TOTAL VISITS 1,624

TOTAL SESSIONS 1,460

Mr. C. J. Luya, Principal School Dental Officer, makes the following observations:—

The general shortage of dentists, in particular school dentists, has affected the Wallasey School Dental Service in common with most school dental services throughout the country.

Four full-time school dentists is the minimum number required in this area, but it has been impossible to replace the full-time officer who resigned in 1954, and part-time dentists have come and gone since that year.

It is reasonably easy to fill a part-time appointment, but quite impossible to find anyone who will stay for more than a limited period. By the time a part-time officer has become familiar with the routine and therefore of most use, he or she has resigned, generally to enter private practice.

Fortunately, Wallasey has three long service full-time school dental officers, but if and when they leave, Wallasey may be in the same position as those local authorities who have fully equipped school dental surgeries out of commission owing to the lack of staff.

In this respect, Wallasey is at the moment fortunate in that there are enough dentists, both private and municipal, to provide a reasonable service for school children.

It is interesting to speculate that with a full staff it would be possible to inspect and treat the majority of children, give lectures, visit schools for talks on dental education, and also concentrate on those children with perfect or nearly perfect mouths.

Although the best of teeth, with a natural resistance to decay, cannot stand for ever against the assaults of unsuitable foods and massive doses of sweet stuffs, regular attention can, at least , keep them in a reasonable condition. The other kind are beyond hope or repair.

It is interesting to note that years ago, it was almost impossible to persuade parents that teeth could be preserved by putting in fillings before decay had really taken a hold.

The coming into being of the National Health Services, making dental services available to everyone, appears to have educated parents to the possibility of preserving their childrens' teeth where previously they would have ignored any suggestion that fillings were a successful alternative to extraction. This changed attitude is even reflected in the parents of many very young children, but even now far too many children in this group are found in the depressing queues awaiting extractions. Dental decay in children can, to an extent, be arrested by those parents capable of imposing some eating discipline on their children, but such parents appear to be in the minority.

There seems to be ample evidence that the fluoridation of water would effectively cut the incidence of caries by at least fifty per cent and those opposing this action do not seem to have any alternative constructive ideas. The sight of a procession of children being anaesthetised and then having decayed teeth wrenched from their jaws would perhaps convince them that any alternative would be better than this unpleasant procedure.

Of the four dental clinics in the Borough, three are excellent, but the fourth, situated in the Liscard area, is not very satisfactory.

This dental clinic was hurriedly established after the building in Church Street was destroyed by enemy action in 1941. The house is very old and in addition, the premises are also partly occupied by the caretaker of a nearby school.

It is to be hoped that when any new clinics are planned for Wallasey, provision will be made for two new dental surgeries, as two dental surgeons working together give four times the service of one working alone.

The provision of a new dental surgery would also provide the opportunity to replace some of the equipment which has been in use for many years.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE 1957

Miss Dean, School Meals' Organiser observes as follows:—

The increase of twopence in the cost of the school meal made in April 1957 following on the increase of a penny made in the previous September resulted in a drop in the number of meals being served. The actual amount of the decrease was difficult to assess as it came at a time of the year when numbers always tend to drop. The yearly census of meals taken in October showed 5,296 as the number of children having dinner, as against 5,922 in 1956, again this may not be a true picture because of absences due to the influenza epidemic.

If, however, the number of meals being served is a little disappointing the improvement of dining conditions is encouraging. Birket County Primary Junior School, Lingham County Primary Junior School and Moreton Secondary Modern School for Boys have all had dining centres opened during the year. Each has a kitchen, as yet only equipped as a scullery, while the dining room is so situated that it can be used as an extension to the hall. Dinners are sent in from a Central Kitchen in Wallasey and from two Moreton Canteen Kitchens. This has necessitated the provision of another van for the Moreton area making a total of four vans for the transport of meals.

The Secondary Technical School for Girls after years of dining in classrooms and Domestic Subject rooms with the inconvenience of moving chairs and tables are now very happily established in their own dining room and able to enjoy the meal time as a pleasant social occasion.

Observations of Mr. Clare, Organiser of Physical Educations:—

Work in Physical Education is now concerned almost wholly with the maintenance and improvement of the children's normal health and physique. It has become recreative in character rather than corrective.

Factors such as the adoption generally of freer methods of work in the classroom involving less sitting in cramped positions, the improvement in design of school furniture and the care and vigilance of the School Medical Service are among those responsible for the change. Parents are gradually being educated to provide sensible clothing which does not restrict movement, and to demand properly fitting shoes. In general, manufacturers of clothing and footwear have responded to these demands.

Further help in the maintenance of foot health has been given indirectly by the Education Committee's building programme. The provision of new Primary Schools, together with the passing of the "bulge" has meant that more indoor accommodation has been made available for Physical Education. Work in plimsolls and, where conditions permit, in bare feet is now the rule. More parents are co-operating in providing plimsolls for their children. Available public funds have never been sufficient to supply all children with an individual pair of plimsolls for school use. In the majority of schools now they can be reserved for necessitous cases.

In the last half century there has been a marked improvement in the physique of children generally. Unfortunately the obvious inference that a taller and heavier frame needs a bigger and stronger support is

not yet generally accepted. Thus whilst parents and grandparents may boast of their offspring's height and weight, they deplore the increased size of foot particularly in girls. The old idea that the small foot or the long slim foot is the ideal has been encouraged by fashion designers and followed by manufacturers of adult footwear.

Teen-age girls, on becoming fashion-conscious, almost invariably wish to copy physique, clothing and footwear displayed by the amaciated types of the fashion plate. Without wise guidance shoes will be purchased which are too short, too narrow and too high-heeled, and the seed of later foot complaints will be sown. For better foot health it is essential that public opinion be educated to regard a rather larger foot than formerly as being the ideal.

Footwear for boys and men is on the whole sensible. Although aesthetically one may deplore the appearance of teen-age boys, whose narrow trousers and big, thick-soled shoes emphasize the size of their feet, such footwear is probably less harmful to foot health than the exaggeratedly pointed-toe shoe of pre-war years.

The keynote of modern work in Physical Education is movement training, and it has been stressed in courses held this year for teachers in Wallasey Infants' School attended by nearly seventy teachers. One of the chief aims of Physical Education is to train the body to respond efficiently to all the situations which its owner may encounter. Such training as is given in posture concerns rather posture in movement than the in erect standing or sitting position stressed in former years. Good body carriage when at rest and when performing intermediate and unimportant movements is, however, still necessary, if not so much physically, for its psychological effect on the person concerned and on those with whom he is in contact. Efforts are, therefore, being made to counteract the slouching and over-relaxed posture now so prevalent in adolesence.

In general, facilities for Physical Education have improved during 1957. New Primary (Junior) and Secondary Modern (Boys) Schools have been officially opened in the Moreton area. Each has good indoor accommodation, though regrettably it has not yet been possible for their playing fields to be constructed. Part of the new playing field at Lyncroft Road has been laid and taken into use. Children in the Secondary schools of South Wallasey have now facilities for games within easy reach of school and home, and the expensive and time wasting necessity of travelling to Leasowe has almost wholly been eliminated for them. Schools in other areas, notably New Brighton, are not so fortunate, and the provision of adequate local accommodation is not possible.

In swimming, Wallasey has maintained its position, once again winning the Cheshire Schools' Championships and being well represented at national level. A new competition for Boys' Secondary Schools has been successfully inaugurated, the result being decided by the proportion of boys in the school attaining a good average standard of swimming rather than by competition between the experts. The Old Liscardians Association has presented a handsome trophy for this event. In this competition, as in all swimming events, Moreton schools are handicapped by lack of local instructional facilities.

In other respects 1957 has been a year of normal, steady progress.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1957

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants	1,489
Second Age Group	1,617
Third Age Group	869
Total	3,975

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	2,339
Number of Re-inspections	263
Total	2,602

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group	For Defective Vision (Excluding Squint)	For any of the other Conditions Recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils
(a) Entrants ..	53	378	315
(b) Second Age Group ..	117	308	309
(c) Third Age Group ..	64	142	179
Total (A-C) ..	234	828	803

TABLE I(D)

Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in Age Groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants ..	1,489	1,468	98.6	12	1.4
Second Age Group ..	1,617	1,600	99.0	17	1.0
Third Age Group ..	869	866	99.66	3	0.34
Other Periodic Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—
	3,975	3,934	99.00	41	1.00

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(1)	Total Number of Examinations in the Schools by School Nurses or other Authorised Persons	24,146
(2)	Total Number of Individual Pupils found to be infested	516
(3)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Notices were issued under Sec. 54 (2) Education Act, 1944	2
(4)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued under Sec. 54 (3) Education Act, 1944	—

TABLE III

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year 1957.

Disease or Defect	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not Requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not Requiring Treatment
Skin	99	76	121	20
Eyes—(*a*) Vision	234	375	28	1
(*b*) Squint	41	52	3	1
(*c*) Other	22	27	69	4
Ears—(*a*) Hearing	19	94	22	2
(*b*) Otitis Media ..	29	71	9	1
(*c*) Other	36	32	131	15
Nose and Throat	113	329	71	11
Speech	18	43	11	1
Lypmhatic Glands	4	101	4	1
Heart	7	46	8	2
Lungs	48	110	37	5
Developmental—				
(*a*) Hernia	10	18	—	—
(*b*) Other	52	163	3	—
Orthopaedic—				
(*a*) Posture	23	59	3	—
(*b*) Feet	154	98	85	7
(*c*) Other	70	89	74	3
Nervous System—				
(*a*) Epilepsey	5	20	3	2
(*b*) Other	18	31	21	11
Psychological—				
(*a*) Development	30	15	24	8
(*b*) Stability	25	51	11	4
Abdomen	2	16	9	—
Other	3	5	833	47

TABLE IV

GROUP 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	No. of Cases Dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	286	not known
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	1,256	not known
Total	1,542	not known
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were:—		
(a) Prescribed	687	No information available
(b) Obtained	No information available	do.

GROUP 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For Diseases of the Ear	—	2
(b) For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsilitis	—	132
(c) For other Nose and Throat Conditions	—	9
Received other Forms of Treatment ..	184	3
Total	184	146

GROUP 3.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been Treated at Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	938	No information available

GROUP 4.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding Uncleanliness for which see Table II.)

	Number of Cases Treated or Under Treatment During the Year by the Authority
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	5
Impetigo	88
Other Skin Diseases	140
Total	233

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of Pupils Treated at Child Guidance Clinics under Arrangements made by the Authority	87

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

Number of Pupils Treated by Speech Therapist under Arrangements made by the Authority	*196

*94 receiving regular treatment.
102 receiving treatment at irregular intervals.

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Number of Cases of Miscellaneous Minor Ailments Treated by the Authority ..	2,398
Pupils who Received Convalescent Treatment under School Health Service Arrangements	5
Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination ..	876
Other:—	
Pupils who received Hospital In-Patient Treatment:—	
General Medical	120
General Surgical	112
Total	3,511

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1957

(1) Number of Pupils Inspected—	
(a) Periodic Inspections	6,060
(b) Specials	2,653
Total (1)	8,713
(2) Number found to require treatment	5,938
(3) Number offered treatment	5,838
(4) Number actually treated	4,447
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	9,153
(6) Half-days devoted to—	
(a) Inspection	77
(b) Treatment	1,535
Total (6)	1,612
(7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth	3,023
(b) Temporary Teeth	130
Total (7)	3,153
(8) Number of Teeth Filled: (a) Permanent Teeth.. ..	2,894
(b) Temporary Teeth ..	129
Total (8)	3,023
(9) Extractions: (a) Permanent Teeth	1,728
(b) Temporary Teeth	3,224
Total (9)	4,952

(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ..	3,003
(11)	Other Operations: (a) Permanent Teeth..	1,869
	(b) Temporary Teeth	—
	Total (11)	1,869

(12)	Orthodontics:—	
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	13
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year ..	16
	(c) Cases completed during the year	14
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	14
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	10
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	11
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
	(h) Total attendances	116
(13)	Number of pupils supplied with Artificial Dentures ..	11

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey.. ..	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
	(p.m.)	—	—
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	S.M.O.'s Clinic and Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey.. ..	—
	(pm.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	—
		Other Clinics	—

Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (Dr. Edwards)
		Health Centre, Moreton ..	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (as required) Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Immunisation (1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month)
		Health Centre, Moreton ..	—
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Moreton ..	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic (Mr. Davies), (Except every 4th Thursday)
		Health Centre, Moreton	do. (every 4th Thursday)
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (Dr. Edwards)
		Health Centre, Moreton ..	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	S.M.O's. Clinic (as required)
		Health Centre, Moreton ..	Immunisation (Fortnightly)
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
Saturday	(a.m.)	—	—

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Vaughan Road J. M. School, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park School, Wallasey
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (R.E.)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey (Individual and Group Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Individual Treatments)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)

Thursday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once per month)
Friday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Grosvenor Assembly Rooms, Grosvenor St., Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Saturday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

*(*Psychiatric Department*)

50 Church Street, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M.,(App'd8.10.57)
Tuesday afternoons and Thursday afternoons

HANDICAPPED PUPILS—1957

Details	Blind	Partially Blind	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-Normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Total
(A) Placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	—	—	—	—	9	7	4	1	1	32
(B) Pupils newly assessed as needing education at Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	—	—	—	9	7	14	4	1	35
(C) Pupils on the Registers of Special Schools:—										
(a) Day Pupils	—	1	2	3	42	46	94	—	2	190
(b) Boarding Pupils ...	2	2	5	1	—	1	4	3	2	20
(c) Boarded in Homes (other than at b) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Attending Independent Schools under arrangementsmadeby the Authority (other than at b and c) ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
Total	2	3	7	4	42	50	99	4	4	215
(D) Pupils receiving Education under arrangements made under Sec. 56 of the Education Act 1944:—										
(a) In Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) At Home	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	10
(E) Requiring places in Special Schools at 31/1/58:—										
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3

Number of children reported during the year:—

(*a*) Under Sec. 57(3) 4
(*b*) ,, ,, 57(4) ... ... —
(*c*) ,, ,, 57(5) 2
of the Education Act, 1944.