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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

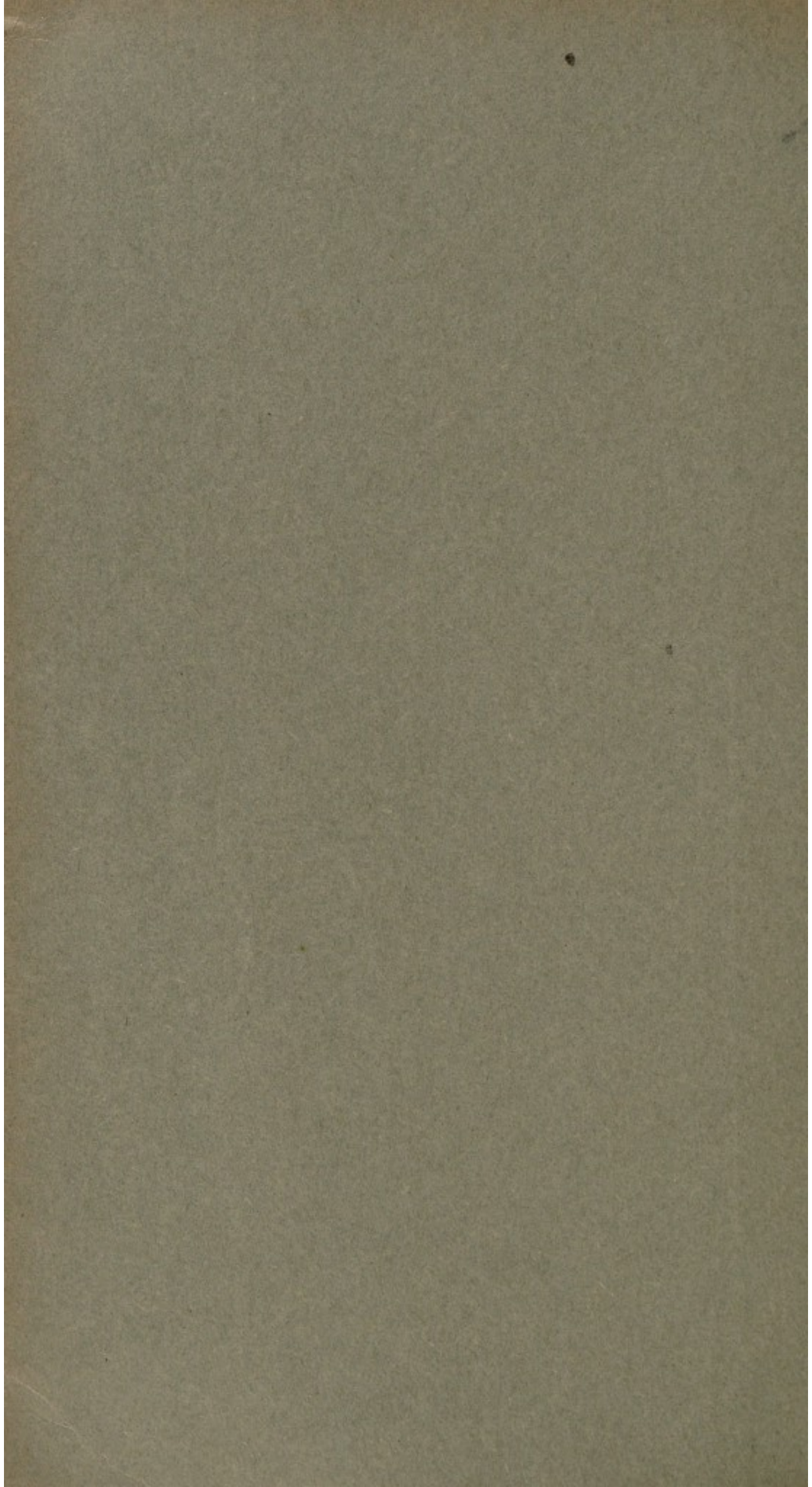
including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN, J.P.

Alderman DAVID PLINSTON, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor H. HARDMAN (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman JOHN MORRIS, J.P.	Councillor HARRY GREENWOOD
Alderman JOSEPH POOLE, J.P.	Councillor JOHN SMALL
Alderman JOHN SMITH	Councillor ROBERT LEWIS
Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD	Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P.
Councillor W. G. CALDWELL, J.P.	Councillor FREDERICK RIGBY
Councillor HAROLD GRAY, J.P.	Councillor W. P. TAYLOR

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. A. R. BARBER

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. F. M. SADLER

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor BRANDWOOD

Councillor SMALL

Councillor GRAY

Dr. BARBER

Councillor GREENWOOD

NURSING SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman POOLE

Mrs. K. BOWDEN

Alderman SMITH

Mrs. L. BRANDRETH

Councillor GRAY

Mrs. B. FAIRCLOUGH

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON

Mr. R. P. LUNT

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: STANLEY R. WARREN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health : Mrs. MARGARET L. TAYLOR, M.B.,
Ch.B., C.P.H.

FRANCIS SIMM, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). (Resigned 23.9.54).

ALEXANDER GATHERER, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 2.10.54).

Principal Dental Officer: GEORGE J. ELLIS, L.D.S. (V.U. MANCHESTER).

Dental Officer: Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: H. A. RICHARDSON, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I.
(Meat and Foods).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. H. MOLYNEAUX, CERT. R.S.I., CERT.
R.S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses: Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. ADDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Midwife Teacher's Cert.

Superintendent of Home Nurses: Miss F. E. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Lay Administrative Assistant: W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., (LEEDS), CERT. S.I.B.

Duly Authorised Officers: LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE.

Domestic Help Organiser: Miss M. M. McLEAN.

Ambulance Officer: W. H. BELL.

PART-TIME STAFF:

Consultant Obstetrician: Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon: Mr. WALTER E. HUNTER, M.A.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chest Physician: JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.C.R.P.

Tuberculosis Officer: ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst: J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

MEDICAL STAFF

As indicated in the first pages of the report, four medical officers are employed whole-time in connection with the various duties of the Health Department and the School Health Service. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are in possession of the Diploma in Public Health, but the two Assistant Medical Officers have not this qualification. One of them possesses the C.P.H. The Medical Officer of Health is chiefly concerned with the administration of the various services and with clinical work in the Isolation Hospital. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health carries out general administrative work and is largely responsible for the day-to-day administration of the School Health Service. In addition, he carries out clinical work in connection with infant welfare and school medical inspections. He is also responsible for the Local Authority's tuberculosis work where this is not covered by the Chest Physicians, e.g., unsatisfactory housing conditions and other environmental problems. The duties of the two Assistant Medical Officers are made as varied as possible, and there is no fixed duty in either the School Health Service or the Maternity and Child Welfare Sections. The male Assistant Medical Officer is concerned largely with work in the School Health Service, but also conducts sessions at infant welfare centres and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Ambulance Service and the Authority's arrangements for vaccination and immunisation. The female Assistant Medical Officer is principally engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, conducting ante-natal clinics and infant welfare sessions, together with group teaching. She also carries out school medical inspections for the Senior Girls' Schools and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Local Authority's Nursing Service. She also attends for 1½ sessions per week in the Paediatric Department of the General Hospital in the capacity of an Honorary Clinical Assistant. It has been found essential to keep a measure of variety in the duties of the medical staff, and this has been found a material help in retaining the interest of the staff and, when vacancies occur, in recruiting suitable persons.

Another Assistant Medical Officer was added to the establishment for the coming financial year, in order to carry out the rapidly expanding services of the Department.

*To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors
of the County Borough of Warrington.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1954.

The statistical figures generally show a satisfactory health position during the year, though these figures, in some cases, are not so pleasing as in 1953. The birth rate fell from 17·31 in 1953 to 16·60 in 1954, and the crude death rate rose from 10·38 to 12·23. It will be remembered that for the last two years Warrington has had a remarkably low general death rate as compared with the country as a whole. The rise in the death rate was not due to any particular form of disease. The infant mortality rate was 36·06 as compared with 24·47 in 1953. The rise in this rate is entirely due to an increased number of deaths amongst premature babies in the first 7 days of life, during which period over half the infant deaths took place. It is a matter of great concern that so many babies are born prematurely, and as I have remarked in my previous reports, attention must increasingly be focussed on care during the ante-natal period. Adequate medical facilities are available for the expectant mother during this period, but it is essential that she should avail herself of, and follow, the advice given. Particular attention should be paid by expectant mothers to diet, and especially to receiving an adequate amount of vitamin supplements.

The principal causes of death continued to be diseases of the heart and circulatory system, which accounted for 33·8 per cent of all deaths. Over the period of the last 5 years there has been an increased incidence of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus in the town, and the death rate from this cause was 0·44 per thousand population, as compared with 0·369 in England and Wales. The rates from all other forms of cancer are very similar in Warrington to those in England and Wales. Also there appears to be a higher incidence of bronchitis in the town than is general throughout the country. Possible causes for these relatively high rates are being investigated.

Some progress is apparent in the prevention of tuberculosis, special efforts being made in the follow-up of contacts, but it is disappointing to report that, too frequently, contacts of tuberculosis cases will not co-operate by attending the Chest Clinic for examination.

The opening of the temporary clinic in Cairo Street has greatly improved the general medical services offered by the Authority, and while this building leaves much to be desired, it is a considerable improvement over the facilities which were previously available, and must suffice until the new clinic is built.

Again I must refer to the unsatisfactory state of vaccination and diphtheria immunisation among the child population of the town. The number of children immunised during the year for the first time showed an increase over 1953, but still less than half the children in the town are protected against diphtheria. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that less than 75% protection leaves the child population open to an outbreak of diphtheria.

As I have already indicated, bronchitis is prevalent in the town, as also are catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, but it is unsatisfactory for me to have to report that, even to-day, spitting in the streets and public places is a frequent practice. Apart from the disgusting nature of this habit, this is a potent means of spreading infection.

At the close of the year a survey of the town was in hand in preparation for the re-commencement of slum clearance. An estimate of the number of houses which must be demolished is in course of preparation.

The increase of atmospheric pollution recorded must give cause for concern in view of the high incidence of diseases of the chest, in the production of which atmospheric conditions are involved.

During the year the Authority assumed responsibility for the Orford slaughter house, and commenced to operate it as a public abattoir.

I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support, and to all the other Officers of the Authority whose co-operation has been available at all times. I would also like to express my appreciation to all members of the staff of the Health Department who have so materially contributed to the compilation of this report, and for their conscientious work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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General Information

Average height above sea-level: 50 feet.

Prevailing winds: West and South-west.

Area of County Borough in acres	... ..	4,639
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)...	... ..	17,341
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	... ..	18,474
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1953	... ..	£456,704
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1954	... ..	£464,704
Actual product of a penny rate:—		
1953/54	... ..	£1,870·88
1954/55	... ..	£1,897·95

Population:—

Census figure, 1951	... ..	80,681
	1954	1953
Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at		
June 30th	... .. *80,020	*80,250
Estimated Child Population (i.e. under 15 years)		
at June 30th	... .. 18,800	18,900

*These figures are "Home population figures" (i.e. they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—	1954	1953
Legitimate: Males	660	697
Females	598	623
Totals	1258	1320
Illegitimate: Males	37	33
Females	36	36
Totals	73	69
Totals	1331	1389
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ...	16·66	17·31
Still Births—		
Legitimate: Males	13	17
Females	20	18
Totals	33	35
Illegitimate: Males	—	2
Females	—	2
Totals	—	4
Totals	33	39
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0·41	0·48
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	24·12	27·31
Deaths	930	833
Death Rate per 1,000 home population ...	12·23	10·38
Maternal Deaths	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0·00	0·00
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)	48	34
Legitimate: Males	25	20
Females	22	12
Totals	47	32
Illegitimate: Males	—	2
Females	1	—
Totals	1	2
Totals	48	34
Infantile Mortality Rate	36·06	24·47
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)	37	22
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	27·79	15·83
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population	1·087	0·89
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population	0·55	0·46
Deaths from Cancer of lung and Bronchitis per 1,000 home population ...	0·44	0·35
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population	1·674	1·632
Marriages	735	740
Marriage rate per 1,000 population ...	9·2	9·2

Vital Statistics

1936-1954

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1936	12.5	16.0	90.0	38.5	47.1	133.1
1937	12.5	17.1	82.4	42.3	44.7	123.3
1938	11.2	16.4	72.5	41.3	53.8	122.1
1939	11.2	16.5	53.4	24.0	47.2	97.8
1940	13.9	17.8	65.8	30.0	46.7	108.8
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5
1952	10.59	16.63	35.26	20.26	23.44	57.88
1953	10.38	17.31	24.47	15.83	27.31	49.72
1954	12.23	16.66	36.06	27.79	24.12	59.38

Comparative Statistics, 1954

Statistics for Warrington compared with the average for England and Wales.

	Warring- ton	England and Wales
Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
Live Births	16·66	15·20
Deaths—		
All Causes	12·23	11·30
Tuberculosis	0·17	0·16
Rates per 1,000 related live births		
Deaths—		
All cases under 1 year of age	36·06	25·50
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Maternal Deaths—		
All Causes	0·00	0·69
Still Births	24·12	24·20

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

Cause of Death	Age Group and Sex														Totals					
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over		All Age Groups	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria: Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm: Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm: Lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm: Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm: uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coronary Disease: Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy: Childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	25	23	3	1	4	4	2	25	32	25	68	148	102	152	176	528	402			

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 930 deaths occurring during the year 811 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from all Causes
1. Heart Diseases	233	25·0
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	175	18·8
3. Cancer	145	15·6
4. Bronchitis	97	10·4
5. Other defined and ill-defined causes...	79	8·5
6. Pneumonia	44	4·7
7. Other Circulatory Diseases	38	4·1

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

The following deaths were not certified by a medical practitioner:—

Primary Cause of death as given by Registrar	Sex	Age at death
Coronary thrombosis	M	84 years
Epilepsy	F	62 „
Cerebral haemorrhage	F	56 „

ROAD DEATHS

Age Groups	1954		Roads Deaths during 1953
	Warrington Residents killed in Borough	Warrington Residents killed outside Borough	
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	1	—	—
5 to 15 years	—	—	2
15 to 25 years	—	—	—
25 to 45 years	—	4	—
45 to 65 years	3	—	1
65 to 75 years	4	—	—
Over 75 years	—	—	1
TOTALS	8	4	4

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

1954

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Birth injuries, Asphyxia, infections	2	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Prematurity	10	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	8
Congenital Malformations ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Respiratory failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	15	16	4	2	—	5	3	2	1	48

INFANT MORTALITY

The table of infant deaths shows that 48 children died before reaching the age of 1 year, producing an infant mortality rate of 36.06, compared with 24.47 in the previous year.

It will be seen from the table that, of these 48 deaths, 15 occurred in the first 24 hours, and 31 in the first 7 days. The table also shows that the main cause of the infant deaths was prematurity. Most of these babies were under 4-lbs. in weight, and 11 of them were under 3-lbs. Great concern must be felt at the large number of premature births taking place in the town. It is clear that such children have a considerably smaller chance of survival than those who attain a greater weight before birth.

The stillbirth rate is slightly lower than in the previous year, but is generally high. The stillbirth rate and neo-natal mortality must necessarily be considered together, and these high rates would seem to indicate that still more attention to the ante-natal period is required. Full ante-natal services are available, but I am by no means satisfied that they are used to the full.

The uptake of vitamin supplements continues to be low, and I fear that, in too many cases, the expectant mother pays insufficient regard to the important items of diet and rest.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1954

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	1	4	26	52	7	3	1	—	—	94
Whooping Cough	6	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	27
Measles	26	139	153	141	5	1	3	—	—	468
Pneumonia	4	14	3	3	3	2	9	6	5	49
Dysentery	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	10
Meningitis	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	40	168	189	205	15	13	22	11	8	671

The most prevalent diseases were measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, and notifications of measles were increasing rapidly at the close of the year.

Tuberculosis notifications are given in a separate section of the report.

The numbers of the more prevalent diseases notified during the past five year are given in the table below:—

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
1950	1260	255	137	28	9
1951	574	164	70	7	16
1952	906	125	93	8	32
1953	628	315	109	1	14
1954	468	27	94	6	11

During the year there was no unusual notification of infectious disease.

There were two cases of food poisoning during the year. These were individual cases and of no significance.

The Medical Officer continues to act as Visiting Medical Officer to the Warrington Isolation Hospital by arrangement between the Local Authority and the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, an arrangement which has proved most satisfactory, even though the majority of cases admitted to this hospital continue to be from areas outside the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases clinics all over the country are now required to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the number of patients from his area attending clinics.

The following figures are therefore compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:—

	1954	1953	1952
Gonorrhoea	33	9	31
Syphilis	6	18	6
Other Conditions	71	92	98

SCABIES

The following table gives details of cases treated under arrangements made by the local authority during the past four years.

	1954	1953	1952	1951
Adults	9	4	7	2
School Children	15	12	11	8
Under five years	5	2	2	4

TUBERCULOSIS

GENERAL

The table of incidence and death rates shows that there were less notifications of respiratory tuberculosis during the year, while the notifications from non-respiratory tuberculosis remained unchanged.

The death rate from tuberculosis remained unaltered.

During the year there was considerable effort made in "Contact" tracing, and a register of "Contacts" was set-up. Health Visitors were also employed on this work, in addition to the Tuberculosis Visitor. The opening of a Ward of the Isolation Hospital for the accommodation of tuberculosis cases, including chronic cases, should result in less infectious cases remaining in their own homes.

The Chest Physician and his staff continued to give considerable help and support to the Local Authority in their efforts to prevent tuberculosis and provide Care and After-Care Services for patients.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1935	1.10	0.29	0.86	0.09	0.95
1936	1.20	0.44	0.87	0.08	0.95
1937	1.30	0.29	0.91	0.04	0.95
1938	1.10	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.59
1939	0.91	0.18	0.72	0.08	0.80
1940	0.87	0.04	0.79	0.07	0.86
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17

NEW CASES

80 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified from all sources, as compared with 84 in the previous year, and 75 in 1952.

CASES FORMALLY NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Age groups (in years)											Totals
	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & over	
Respiratory:												
Males	—	—	1	1	1	3	10	3	12	5	1	37
Females	—	—	—	2	11	3	8	6	3	1	—	34
Non-respiratory:												
Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	—	—	2	4	13	9	18	9	15	6	1	77

It will be noted again that most female cases occur in young adult life, while in the case of males the incidence tends to increase later in life. Such a distribution is common throughout the country.

SUMMARY OF CASES

The number of known cases of tuberculosis at the 31st December, 1954 showed a nett increase of 76 cases in the respiratory group, a nett increase of 4 in the non-respiratory group.

INSTITUTION TREATMENT

At the end of the year the numbers of Warrington patients known to be receiving treatment in the various institutions were as follows:—

Institution	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium ...	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington General Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winwick Mental Hospital ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool Sanatorium ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brockhall Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington Isolation Hospital ...	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaver Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leasowe Hospital	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Barrowmore Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrightington Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Crossley Sanatorium ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	22	17	1	—	1	—	1	—

DEATHS

There were 12 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 14 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The policy with regard to the housing of the tuberculous remained unaltered during the year, but the advent of slum clearance programmes and the expansion of the Corporation Housing Estates must result in better housing conditions for the population generally.

TUBERCULOSIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

The following table gives details of the incidence of, and deaths from, tuberculosis in young children in the age groups under one year, and one to five years, for the past 10 years. It will be noted from the quinquennial table that there is a small change in the reduction of respiratory cases.

The reduction of non-respiratory infection is marked.

The death rate of the two periods reflects the marked improvement in the methods of treatment of tuberculosis now available.

Year	Under 1 year				1 to 5 years				0 to 5 years			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1945.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
1946.....	1	1	—	—	2	1	6	4	3	2	6	4
1947.....	1	1	3	3	1	—	2	2	2	1	5	5
1948.....	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1
1949.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	3	1
Total 1945/49	3	3	3	3	5	2	17	9	8	5	20	12
1950.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
1951.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	3	4
1952.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
1953.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
1954.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1950/54	—	—	1	1	5	—	5	4	5	—	6	5

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR

First visits to new cases	...	...	...	78
Visits to old cases	...	...	...	404
Re-visits to old cases	...	...	...	900
Total visits to patients	...	...	...	1,382

CONTACTS VISITED

Contacts with new cases visited for first time	262
Contacts with old cases 	3,123
Total 	3,385

National Assistance Act, 1948

Duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act, are carried out by the Welfare Services Department with the exception of Section 47, as amended by Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was necessary under Section 47 during 1954.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Recreational handicraft facilities for these and other types of handicapped persons have been expanded by the engagement of a full-time Crafts Instructress, who now gives instruction and assistance in the homes of some handicapped persons who cannot attend the classes for handicraft instruction. It is hoped to provide a Social Centre in the near future for all classes of handicapped persons, and this centre will be available for epileptics and spastics.

11 spastics are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 4 of these attend the pastime handicraft class. There are 4 males and 7 females registered as spastics under Section 29. None of those registered are in Part III accommodation or in special homes.

Home visiting is done in special cases where necessary.

31 epileptics are known to the Authority and the table below gives details of these cases.

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males	12	4	2	—
Females	19	4	3	2
Totals ...	31	8	5	2

BLIND PERSONS

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma:—

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.54	86	87	173	13	7	20
Numbers added to register during year.....	9	13	22	3	3	6
Numbers on register at 31.12.54	87	91	178	14	7	21

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommended:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind persons	3	—	—	7
Partially-sighted persons.....	1	1	—	2
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons	11	—	—	1
Partially-sighted persons.....	—	1	—	1
Number of cases at (b) above which, on follow-up action, had received treatment: Blind Persons	4	—	—	1

During the year no cases of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants were notified.

For the information contained in this Section and that relating to Epileptics and Spastics, I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Welfare Services.

Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

	Domiciliary						Institutional						Totals																	
	Live Births			Still Births			Live Births			Still Births			Live Births			Still Births														
	Pre-mature	Mature		Total	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total												
		M	F																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Births notified as occurring in Warrington	14	20	272	246	286	266	3	8	289	274	72	79	570	504	642	583	18	20	660	603	86	99	842	750	928	849	21	28	949	877
Births occurring outside Warrington attributable to Warrington (Inward transfers)	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	5	58	40	60	45	2	3	62	48	2	5	58	42	60	47	2	3	62	50
Total of all births notified.....	14	20	272	248	286	268	3	8	289	276	74	84	628	544	702	628	20	23	722	651	88	104	900	792	988	896	23	31	1011	927
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers).....	2	—	3	3	5	3	—	—	5	3	30	30	250	231	280	261	9	9	289	270	32	30	253	234	285	264	9	9	294	273
Total births attributable to Warrington	12	20	269	245	281	265	3	8	284	273	44	54	378	313	422	367	11	14	433	381	56	74	647	558	703	632	14	22	717	654

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SERVICE ACT, 1948

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 89. Maternity hospitals 12

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 91. Maternity hospitals 12

 92. Day nurseries 12

 93. Maternity hospitals 12

 94. Day nurseries 12

 95. Maternity hospitals 12

 96. Day nurseries 12

 97. Maternity hospitals 12

 98. Day nurseries 12

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SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

GENERAL

The general lines of this service continued as previously, except for the change of clinic premises, which had the considerable advantage of providing more space. As a result, it was possible to initiate some ante-natal teaching in groups. It is hoped, as time goes by, to extend this teaching work.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers attending	1250
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	1194
Total number of attendances made.....	1867

These figures include a large number of patients who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and are referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and they also include patients from the areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about six weeks after confinement. During the year 57 women attended as compared with 65 in 1953. It should not be forgotten that patients who have booked a doctor should receive their post-natal examination from him, but attendances generally for post-natal examination are most unsatisfactory.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

During 1954, 32 premature infants were born at home to Warrington mothers compared with 37 in 1953. The following table gives details of their subsequent progress.

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1954 was 131 compared with 115 born during 1953.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	1	1	—	2	2	—	3
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz. ...	5	—	4	3	—	2	8
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. ...	4	—	4	1	—	—	5
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz. ...	15	—	15	1	—	1	16
TOTALS	25	1	23	7	2	3	32

As the following table shows, 29 premature infants died during 1954. This means that 22·1 per cent of the 131 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 3·6 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year. This clearly indicates the enormous additional risk incurred by the premature baby. Until this risk can be reduced by better ante-natal care, and especially by better use of ante-natal facilities, we cannot be complacent and improvements in the infant mortality rate can only be effected in this direction.

DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Principal certified cause of death	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				Total
		1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity ...	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Atelectasis ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anencephalus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus & Encephaloccele...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	13	12	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	29

CHILD WELFARE

With the opening of the all-purpose clinic at Cairo Street, it was possible to establish a Central Infant Welfare Centre at which morning and afternoon sessions are held on Wednesday of each week. Since this Centre is conveniently sited in the town centre it was felt that it will serve the needs of all mothers who live within a reasonable distance of the centre of the town. With the opening of Cairo Street Child Welfare Centre it was possible to close three Centres at Ashton Hall, The Working Men's Mission, Thewlis Street, and Christ Church Schoolroom, Wash Lane. At the two latter Centres, attendances had been poor for some time and the needs of mothers who formerly attended Ashton Hall and Thewlis Street could be met by Cairo Street Centre, whilst the Lindley Avenue Centre could meet the needs of those mothers who formerly attended the Wash Lane Centre.

A further departure in this sphere was the introduction in January of a Toddlers' Clinic at Bewsey Adult School on Tuesday morning of each week. At this Clinic toddlers are seen by a medical officer on a fixed appointment system. Attendances have been disappointing so far.

In November it was found possible to satisfy the long-felt need for an Infant Welfare Centre in the Orford area, when, by arrangement with the Trustees of the Orford Congregational Church, a Centre was opened in the Church Hall. Sessions are held on Thursday afternoon of each week. Arrangements have also been made for the holding of a Toddlers' Clinic at this Church and sessions, to commence in January, 1955, are to be held on Thursday morning of each week.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows:

Bewsey Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Welfare Centre. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cairo Street Chapel Schoolroom

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Congregational Church, Festival Avenue, Orford.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parochial Hall, Lindley Avenue, Latchford

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the Toddlers' Clinic are given below:

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of sessions held per month	No. of children who attended during year	First attendances of children aged		Medical Consultations		Total attendances of children	
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Thewlis St.	4	120	54	—	84	26	737	92
Bewsey	8	624	117	302	409	116	1744	807
Cairo St. ...	8	786	384	155	901	204	3400	625
Wash Lane	4	147	54	4	156	19	636	70
Orford	4	99	58	8	88	18	208	25
Lindley Ave.	4	248	117	3	354	48	1578	372
TOTALS	32	2024	784	472	1992	431	8303	1991

Of the 2,024 children examined by medical officers, 73 were found to have defects or conditions which were referred for treatment; and details are given below:

Hernia	3	Phimosis	1
Eyes.....	14	Naevus	4
Feet and Legs	7	Miscellaneous.....	1
Ear, Nose & Throat...	11	Teeth	32

2. TODDLERS' CLINIC

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
48	500	299	31	330	13

Of the 13 toddlers referred for treatment, 4 were referred to their own doctors, one to the Consultant Physician, one to the Consultant Ophthalmologist, one to the Orthopaedic Specialist, three for dental treatment, and one to the Speech Therapist.

DENTAL CARE

The dental clinic provides accommodation for only two Dental Officers, and these officers were working throughout the year. The dental staffing is inadequate to cope with the needs of the schoolchildren and the priority groups in the town, but it is anticipated that when the new clinic premises are constructed this difficulty will be overcome provided staff is available.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

From the tables below giving details of inspection and treatment it will be seen that 98% of all cases found on inspection to require treatment did receive it.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	65	64	64	35
Children under 5	59	58	55	55

	Ex-trac-tions	Fil-lings	Scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Cr'ns or Inlays	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Gen-eral Anae-sthet-ics	X-Rays	Den-tures	
								Full	Part
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	140	92	14	—	12	46	—	10	10
Children under 5.....	58	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

The four day nurseries continued to operate during the year, providing a total of 205 places, 62 of which are for use by children under 2 years of age.

The demand for Day Nursery accommodation has considerably declined over the past 5 years, and regular review is made to determine the need for maintaining four day nurseries in the town. Two of the nurseries always have vacancies, and it is anticipated, if it is possible, to close one of these nurseries during the coming year. In order to effect economy in the running of the nurseries it was decided during the year not to open them on Saturday mornings as attendances were so small. This re-organisation allowed a small reduction in staff to be made since staff could more satisfactorily be deployed on the remaining 5 days of the week.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

1. ADMISSIONS

Day Nursery	Number of new applications for admission			Number of Children admitted		
	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
Haryngton Avenue ...	6	16	66	6	14	50
Gough Avenue	5	7	58	5	7	42
Orford Lane ...	11	16	82	6	13	44
Richmond Avenue ...	3	12	59	3	7	45

2. ATTENDANCES MADE AT DAY NURSERIES

(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances			No. of days open
	0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
Richmond Ave.	2938	6878	9816	255
Haryngton Ave.	3268	8297	11565	255
Orford Lane ...	3107	8156	11263	255
Gough Ave. ...	3059	5955	9014	255
All Nurseries ...	12372	29286	41658	255

The table below gives the number of approved places in the two age groups at each Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year. Saturday openings have, for obvious reasons, been disregarded in the calculation of the average daily attendances.

Day Nursery	0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance
Richmond Ave.	20	11.52	35	26.97	55	38.49
Haryngton Ave.	14	12.82	36	32.53	50	45.35
Orford Lane ...	14	12.18	36	31.98	50	44.16
Gough Ave.	14	12.00	36	23.35	50	35.35
All Nurseries ...	62	48.52	143	114.83	205	163.35

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Ten such cases were admitted to various homes during 1954 as compared with 20 in 1953. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1954 are 112 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 105 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

Home	1954	1953
Harveston Avenue	16	16
Geoff Avenue	7	7
Orford Lane	11	16
Ratmond	3	3
St. Vincent	7	7
Total	44	59

2. ATTENDANCE MADE AT DAY NURSERIES

(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances		
	0-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years
Harveston Ave.	2,923	6,678	2,816
Harveston Ave.	3,209	7,587	3,157
Orford Lane	3,107	8,186	3,567
Geoff Avenue	3,227	7,821	3,227
All Nurseries	13,272	30,272	13,773

The above figures show the number of attendances made at the day nurseries during the year. The figures for 1954 are compared with those for 1953. The figures for 1954 are generally higher than those for 1953, particularly in the case of the 2-5 year age group.

Day Nursery	No. of attendances		Average daily attendance	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Harveston Ave.	30	30	11.52	11.52
Harveston Ave.	14	14	12.82	12.82
Orford Lane	14	14	12.12	12.12
Geoff Ave.	14	14	12.00	12.00
All Nurseries	56	56	12.46	12.46

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minder Regulation Act, 1948.

SECTION 23. MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health ...	23
Midwives in private practice	2
Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	9
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	1

The staff position remained unchanged during the year.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 557 domiciliary confinements reported and 1,244 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 519 cases and midwives in private practice attended 38.

The details are as follows:—

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	TOTAL
Municipal Midwives ...	78	441	519
Independent Midwives ...	Nil	38	38
Hospital Midwives ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS ...	78	479	557

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 55 domiciliary cases, including 28 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 27 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, both gas and air and pethidine, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

The table below gives details of analgesics administered to Warrington mothers confined at home during the year, by municipal midwives:—

	When doctor was not present at delivery	When doctor was present at delivery	TOTAL
Gas and Air ...	318	77	395
Pethidine ...	219	72	291

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

11 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified: 7 were hospital cases and 4 cases occurred in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 592 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante-natal Care	During Puerperium period	After 14th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupil's Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
As Midwife...	721	1079	69	284	200	2353
As Maternity Nurse ...	3296	4945	171	2077	98	10587
Emergency Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4017	6024	240	2361	298	12940

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teachers Certificate and four Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital which is an approved Training School.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a Course for Supervisors and two midwives attended a Post-Graduate Course during the year.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1954 the staff consisted of:—

1 Superintendent Health Visitor 2 Clinic Nurses.
10 Health Visitors/School Nurses. 1 Whole-time Health Visitor.

Resignations

2 Health Visitors/School Nurses 1 Clinic Nurse

Appointments

3 Health Visitors/School Nurses were appointed (two on qualifying under the Training Scheme).

Staff at 31st December, 1954

1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 11 Health Visitors/School Nurses.
1 Whole-time Health Visitor. 1 Clinic Nurse.

This shows a deficiency of one full-time Health Visitor and three Health Visitors/School Nurses on the basis of the proposed staff approved by the Minister of Health. Clinic nurses are not included in the proposals.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

Two student Health Visitors who were appointed under the Authority's scheme in 1953 were successful in their examination and returned to Warrington as qualified Health Visitors at the beginning of June.

No student Health Visitors were appointed during the year owing to lack of applicants.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

During the year Health Visitors have been extensively caring for the health and welfare of the whole family. Hitherto the main emphasis has been laid on the care of infants under 1 year of age, but their duties have now been expanded.

As an experiment, one Health Visitor was attached to a partnership practice with the intention of assisting at a private Infant Welfare Session held by this practice. It soon became apparent that she could be of more assistance to the family doctors concerned, in spheres other than infant welfare, especially in dealing with their aged patients. The Health Visitor was only employed part-time on this work and, in addition, worked her normal district. Where it can be arranged, I feel it is a great advantage for a Health Visitor to work with a practice. Practitioners find it difficult to deal with a large number of Health Visitors, but when only one handles their work, mutual confidence is established.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 27/54 focussed attention on a very real problem which besets the Health Department and all local authority Social Service Departments. As part of their normal duties in the past, however, Health Visitors have maintained a watchful eye on problem and potential problem families and have endeavoured, by calling in all services, whether of statutory or voluntary bodies, to prevent any deterioration in unsatisfactory domestic situations. It is a sad fact, that despite all the efforts of all concerned, on many occasions we can deal effectively, only with the end product of domestic upheaval by concentrating effort on the children of such families. By this means, at least, future problem families may be avoided.

It is considered that the Health Visiting services work best on combined duties in a defined district and it is therefore intended that the District Health Visitor shall continue, as heretofore, to care for the problem families in her area, and also to take action in an attempt to prevent families becoming problems.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

	First Visits	Other Visits	TOTAL
Expectant Mothers	304	233	537
Children under 1	1292	8456	9748
Children 1 to 2	—	—	3896
Children 2 to 5	—	—	6430
Tuberculous Households	—	—	112
OTHER CASES			
Infectious Diseases	—	—	183
After-Care visits	—	—	16
Visits to old people	—	—	60
Cancer survey	—	—	134
Special visits	—	—	504
TOTALS			21620

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January ,1954, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 11 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 4 Part-time Home Nurses.

Resignations

- 2 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

Appointments

- 2 Whole-time Home Nurses.

At 31st December, 1954, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 11 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 3 Part-time Home Nurses.

ORGANISATION

The Home Nursing Service continued materially unchanged during the year. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the services of suitably qualified and experienced staff, and it has been necessary to employ part-time nurses in order to fulfil the commitments. It has proved impossible to recruit staff who have had training in home nursing, the only new staff available being basically qualified nurses.

With the development of the Orford neighbourhood unit in the near future, it will be necessary to decentralise the Home Nursing Service to some extent to provide for this area. At the present time, the nurses working districts in this neighbourhood unit, travel from the central Nurses' Home to carry out their duty, resulting in a long cycle ride each way, sometimes twice a day. Before very long it will be necessary to station at least two nurses permanently on that estate, thus decentralising the Service. Much of the work of the Home Nurses is concerned with the care of the chronic sick and aged. By a combination of the use of the Home Nursing Service and the Domestic Help Service, many aged patients are kept in reasonable comfort at home. Many of these patients should really be in hospital, but owing to the inadequate chronic sick accommodation in the local hospitals, it is necessary for them to remain at home. It is understood that the Regional Hospital Board have in hand arrangements for increasing the number of chronic sick beds in Warrington, and this extra provision should materially help the lot of the chronic sick and aged, and incidentally ease the very heavy burden on the Home Nursing Service.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year:

Type of Case	No. of cases on Books at 1/1/54	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	223	1075	274
Surgical	36	448	58
Infectious Diseases	2	77	3
Tuberculosis	11	91	17
Maternal Complications... ..	1	29	2
Casual	—	—	—
Others	4	90	1
TOTALS	277	1810	355

Of the total of 1810 new cases attended during the year 201 were under 5 years of age, and 627 were over 65 years of age.

2087 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1732 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical	666	165	122	71
Surgical... ..	358	19	31	13
Infectious Diseases	65	6	9	1
Tuberculosis	47	4	25	9
Maternal Complications	20	—	4	3
Casual	—	—	—	—
Others	83	1	4	6
TOTALS	1239	195	195	103

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 62,331 visits to all cases during the year. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below:

To medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	44,919
To surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	11,118
To cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	858
To cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4,584
To cases of maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	300
To other causes	...	...	...	...	...	552

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table on page 45 gives an analysis by ages of the children immunised. This shows a slight increase in the numbers receiving primary immunisation, with the number of reinforcement injections remaining about the same.

A Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Campaign was held in the town during November on lines similar to the one conducted during 1953, in which cinemas, libraries and pharmacists' shops assisted by displaying publicity material. The general practitioners of the town readily co-operated in this campaign, and the local press rendered invaluable assistance by their ready publication of articles throughout the four weeks of the Campaign.

The table below gives details of primary and secondary immunisation carried out during the year by the Local Health Authority medical staff, and by private practitioners:—

	Performed by		Totals
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners	
Primary	866	286	1152
Secondary	1115	72	1187

The table on page 45, which shows the immunisation state, gives at the foot the immunity index of the child population. In accordance with the figures returned to the Ministry of Health this immunity index is based on the numbers of children who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before the 31st December, 1954, whether the last complete course was primary or reinforcement. From this it will be seen that the immunity index for children under one year of age is lamentably low, and the immunity index for the total child population of 43·26% leaves much to be desired.

Although there is a slight improvement in the immunisation state, it is still far from the ideal of 75% of the population protected, the figure required to prevent an epidemic outbreak of diphtheria. Until something approaching this figure is reached there is no room for public complacency.

WHOOPING COUGH INOCULATION

Inoculations have been given at Infant Welfare Centres and vaccine has been supplied by the Authority to general practitioners wishing to carry out the inoculation.

The numbers inoculated continue to increase, and 592 were completed during the year, the age distributions being given in the following table:

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of birth	Number of children inoculated
1942	—
1943	1
1944	—
1945	1
1946	2
1947	1
1948	7
1949	17
1950	8
1951	7
1952	43
1953	396
1954	109
TOTAL ...	592

Performed by Local Health Authority	371
Performed by Private Practitioners	221
TOTAL	<u>592</u>

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Public apathy regarding vaccination is still very apparent. The following table shows the trend over the past few years:

Year	Number of primary vaccinations
1950	495
1951	491
1952	453
1953	539
1954	441

The number of children under one year of age vaccinated during the year was 361, which represents only 26% protection of children born during the year.

The great increase in world traffic brings with it an increased risk of smallpox being introduced into the country. This town, with its proximity to large seaports and aerodromes, should not neglect the protection afforded by vaccination.

The numbers vaccinated in 1954 are given below:—

	Age at date of vaccination					Total
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	
Number vaccinated ...	361	18	15	10	37	441
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	3	6	63	72

VACCINATIONS

	Performed by	
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners
Vaccinations	151	290
Re-vaccinations ...	5	67

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation											Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1954		Number of children given reinforcing injection in 1954			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954		Totals in Age Groups	Age at 31st December 1954	
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	107	Under 1 yr.	1	
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	483	564	1-2 yrs.	—	
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	439	95	627	2-3 yrs.	—	
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	513	68	52	677	3-4 yrs.	1	
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	534	98	34	29	742	4-5 yrs.	3	
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2717	Total und. 5 yrs.	198	
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	464	163	45	14	102	823	5-6 yrs.	366	
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	525	104	39	24	68	205	988	6-7 yrs.	73	
1946	—	—	—	—	—	15	611	153	34	23	79	192	29	1136	7-8 yrs.	12	
1945	—	—	—	—	17	480	180	96	35	65	147	30	3	1053	8-9 yrs.	3	
1944	—	—	—	2	476	84	44	94	39	102	16	3	2	862	9-10 yrs.	3	
1943	—	—	20	444	112	30	50	81	69	30	3	4	2	845	10-11 yrs.	341	
1942	81	112	675	178	30	17	72	26	19	10	2	15	25	1181	11-12 yrs.	187	
1941	829	434	174	88	14	3	151	3	2	—	12	14	18	994	12-13 yrs.	1	
1940	563	154	166	35	23	218	136	4	—	3	14	2	—	1584	13-14 yrs.	—	
Born before 1940	—	111	148	72	39	246	109	3	14	6	7	1	—	1319	14-15 yrs.	1	
Annual Total	2153	1626	461	213	38	144	192	24	20	3	—	1	—	10785	Total 5 to 15 yrs.	—	
														4875	15 yrs. or over	—	
															TOTAL	1187	
																Total No. of Children who completed a full Course of immunisation since 1942	
																Under 1 year	—
																1 to 4 years	7.68%
																5 to 14 years	48.92%
																Under 15 years	44.90%
																	43.26%

Registrar General's estimate of Child Population, June, 1954 — 0-4 years — 6500
 5-14 years — 12300

Total child population — 18800

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE

AREA

The Authority's Service provides a complete cover for the County Borough and for the contiguous parts of Lancashire and Cheshire. With the expansion of the Borough at Orford certain previously chargeable journeys now become the Authority's responsibility, but there has been no other change in the area served.

JOURNEYS

The details regarding the number of journeys, total mileage and number of patients carried are shown in the tables on page 47. It can be seen that the total mileage in 1954 shows an increase of 8,832 miles over the 1953 figures, and that 3,948 more patients were carried. Despite this heavy load on the Service, the number of journeys made increased by only 73. Further evidence of administrative improvements is the increase in the number of patients carried per journey, as shown in the following table:

	1952	1953	1954
Average No. of patients per ambulance journey	1.86	1.94	2.39
Average No. of patients per car journey... ..	1.60	1.90	2.09

The figures for Warrington itself show that there was a decrease of 186 in the number of journeys made, and the average number of patients carried per journey reached the satisfying figure of 2.5.

The following table shows the increase in the use of the Ambulance Service over the last three years:

	1952	1953	1954
No. of journeys	11419	10548	10621
No. of patients carried	20146	20363	24311
Distance in miles	89424	92840	101672

VEHICLES

The dual purpose vehicle is now ready for use and should help to meet the ever increasing demands for sitting-case transport.

A new colour scheme has been initiated and already three of the vehicles have been repainted, adding distinction to the Authority's ambulances.

MAINTENANCE

The Corporation Transport Department has again carried out the routine maintenance and inspection with much of the repair work. The co-operation of this Department has enabled repairs and maintenance to be carried out in a minimum of time.

A new system of cleaning and day-to-day maintenance by the staff was started this year and has been most successful in improving the general standard of cleanliness and fitness of the vehicles.

ACCOMMODATION

The Ambulance Depot has now completed its first full year and has afforded marked benefits to the staff, the Service and the vehicles.

PERSONNEL

At the beginning of the year the staff was increased by two, thus improving the previous serious staffing problem. There is still difficulty in manning a first class service at all times, especially during periods of absence of staff through sickness and holidays, but the Authority are considering a trial period of the use of radio telecommunication in the vehicles and perhaps this will give the answer to some of the problems.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Two cases were carried by rail during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—1954

	No. of Journeys	No. of patients carried	No. of Emergency calls	Distance Run: Miles
Warrington: Ambulance	5321	14334	897	43861
Car	3137	6919	131	34585
Lancashire: Ambulance	805	1282	156	7804
Car	602	960	4	7081
Cheshire: Ambulance	703	761	178	7457
Car	28	28	3	363
Other: Ambulance	21	23	9	432
Car	4	4	—	89
TOTALS: Ambulance	6850	16400	1240	59554
Car	3771	7911	138	42118
GRAND TOTALS	10621	24311	1378	101672

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Month	No. of calls		No. of patients		No. of Emergencies Ambulance only	Distance	
	Ambulance	Car	Ambulance	Car		Ambulance	Car
Jan. ...	589	354	1201	721	92	4720	4074
Feb.	511	306	1238	678	71	4384	3627
Mar.	709	260	1566	565	105	6204	2822
April	534	327	1001	656	120	4166	3423
May	532	336	1394	698	102	4537	3084
June...	465	334	1292	686	111	4401	3465
July	611	242	1414	447	110	5484	3363
Aug.	514	305	793	649	105	4131	3557
Sept.	584	302	1633	632	104	5365	3627
Oct.	525	330	1436	727	102	4841	3668
Nov.	616	351	1845	776	94	5422	4005
Dec....	660	324	1587	667	124	5899	3403
Totals	6850	3771	16400	7911	1240	59554	42118

Average distance per journey 9.5 miles.

NEW EQUIPMENT

In order to facilitate the removal of patients from their homes to the ambulance a new type of carrying chair was adopted as standard equipment.

ABORTIVE CALLS

Most of the wasted journeys are in connection with the attendance of patients at Out-Patient Departments of Hospitals. The attention of the hospitals has been drawn to this considerable waste of public money, and they have made considerable efforts to reduce wasted journeys. Much more co-operation is required from the general public. Too often they fail to notify the Ambulance Service when, for any reason, they will not be attending the hospital, even though they are aware that the ambulance calls regularly for them. It also happens that, on occasions, ambulances are late collecting patients due to the heavy demands on the service, and on arrival at the patient's home it is found that patient has gone by bus.

SUMMARY

The overall picture is one of continuing heavy demands on the Ambulance Service with some signs of benefit from increased efficiency in the organisation of the Service. The ultimate goal of maximum service with minimum outlay is not now too far removed, but requires a closer co-operation between the hospitals, the general public and the Service.

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

The after-care of the tuberculous received attention on the same lines as previously, being based mainly upon reports from private practitioners, tuberculosis medical officers, and the Authority's medical staff and the tuberculosis visitor. Special attention has been paid to housing needs, but in a period of such acute housing shortage, this is a very difficult problem. Cases in which bad housing is prejudicial to the control of the disease are represented to the Housing Committee for their assistance.

As close co-operation as possible is maintained with the Tuberculosis Hospital Service through the medium of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, who holds a joint appointment with the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board. By the attendance of the tuberculosis visitor at the hospital clinics free interchange of information is facilitated, but the present system encourages the divorcement of the clinicians carrying out treatment in the hospital clinics from the preventive work which is the province of the Local Health Authority.

During the year an improved system of contact tracing was expanded, and a register of contacts and their attendances at clinics is maintained. It is considered that only by large scale development of contact tracing will tuberculosis in the town be brought under control. The attendance of contacts has been, to some extent, disappointing, and it appears that there are still too many people who are unaware of the dangers of tuberculosis, or are afraid to face up to the fact that they may have contracted it. These same people apparently do not realise the importance of early diagnosis and treatment, not only for the benefit of the public at large, but for their own good. Nevertheless, the number of contacts examined during the year has greatly exceeded the examinations carried out at any previous time in this town.

At the end of the year there were 1,075 contacts recorded in the Contacts Register. The following table gives details of appointments made for contacts to be seen at the Chest Clinic, from which it will be seen that in all but 11 cases first appointments were made for these contacts.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

This treatment is carried out by the Tuberculosis Physician under the Local Health Authority's Proposals. During the year 93 contacts received B.C.G. Vaccination.

APPOINTMENTS made at CHEST CLINIC—1954

Class of Contact	FIRST APPOINTMENTS			SECOND APPOINTMENTS			THIRD APPOINTMENTS			FOURTH AND SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENTS				No. on register at 31.12.54					
	No. made	No. kept	% seen	For Advice		Non-att'dnces		% seen	For Advice		Non-att'dnces		% seen						
				No. made	No. kept	No. made	No. kept		No. made	No. kept	No. made	No. kept							
NEW contacts with NEW cases	166	99	59.6	61	27	18	5	40.5	4	3	24	12	53.5	—	—	3	2	66.6	172
NEW contacts with OLD cases	39	13	33.3	4	3	1	—	60.0	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
OLD contacts with OLD cases	302	155	51.3	63	37	41	12	47.1	7	7	8	1	53.3	2	2	2	2	100.0	307
ALL contacts	507	267	52.6	138	67	60	17	43.4	11	10	34	13	51.1	2	2	5	4	85.6	518

First Appointments not kept	...	...	...	240
Second appointments not kept	...	...	...	114
Third appointments not kept	...	...	...	22
Fourth appointments not kept	...	...	...	1

It was necessary to call upon the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit again to visit the town, to carry out a special survey on a school as a result of a case of tuberculosis in a member of the staff of the school. It would be very desirable if members of the staffs of schools were required to comply with the same conditions regarding X-ray examinations as apply to members of the staffs of Health and Children's Departments who are working in close contact with children.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

There was a further increase in the demand for articles on loan during the year, there being 354 articles of sick-room equipment loaned to 270 patients during the year under review as compared with 356 articles loaned to 252 patients during 1953.

SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELP

GENERAL

This service has continued to expand over the year, and did, in fact, experience the heaviest demand since the inception of the service. During the year 366 cases were dealt with, an increase of 65 long-term cases on the previous year, and the number of visits paid by Domestic Helps increased by 3735, mainly caused by the urgent and incessant needs of the chronic sick and aged towards the end of the year.

At the end of 1954, there were 34 Domestic Helps fully employed, compared with 31 at the end of 1953.

ORGANISATION

Visits for the purpose of assessing the need in each particular case, and for supervising the work of the Domestic Helps continue to be made to householders regularly.

STATISTICS

The following tables give the details of the numbers and types of cases attended, and the visits paid by Home Helps during the year. The visits are shown in the periods corresponding to those for which figures have been prepared for submission on monthly reports to the Authority's Health Committee.

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1954	
			Paid	Free
Sick and Aged	288	15117	206	2
Tuberculosis	7	260	5	—
Acute Illness	41	766	5	—
Mothers with young children	10	577	4	—
Maternity	20	223	2	—
TOTALS	366	16943	222	2

This shows an increase of 65 cases on the previous year, with an increase of 3,735 visits paid.

The schedule below shows the number of monthly visits paid:—

Period	No. of weeks	Sick and Aged	Tuberculosis	Acute Illness	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Grand Total	Average visits per week
1.1.54 to 30.1.54	4	1175	17	17	16	11	1236	309
1.2.54 to 28.2.54	4	1200	30	54	72	6	1362	340
1.3.54 to 28.3.54	4	1265	22	61	100	41	1489	372
29.3.54 to 2.5.54	5	1537	18	101	97	1	1754	350
3.5.54 to 29.5.54	4	1240	12	95	53	21	1421	355
1.6.54 to 3.7.54	5	1360	23	76	55	24	1538	307
5.7.54 to 31.7.54	4	1027	14	53	34	2	1130	282
2.8.54 to 29.8.54	4	903	11	38	32	9	993	248
30.8.54 to 26.9.54	4	1060	16	48	34	—	1158	289
27.9.54 to 31.10.54	5	1575	29	57	34	28	1723	344
1.11.54 to 28.11.54	4	1283	32	80	19	27	1441	360
29.11.54 to 31.12.54	5	1492	36	86	31	53	1698	339
TOTALS ...	52	15117	260	766	577	223	16943	325

Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1954 34

Visits paid by Organiser and by Home Help Visitor:—

To Home Helps and potential Home Helps 97

To patients' homes 1904

OBSERVATIONS

The expansion of the service imposed a heavy burden on the Domestic Helps, who responded extremely well, often under difficult circumstances, but the benefits derived by the public served, more than justified the effort. This service has undoubtedly firmly established itself as a service appreciated by the public and many of the chronic sick and aged are entirely dependent upon it.

There is still an obvious need for a "Meals on Wheels" Service, which, unfortunately can only be provided, in the absence of the local authority's statutory power, by voluntary agencies. It is to be hoped that voluntary effort, with financial support from the local authority may be successful in setting-up this much needed service.

At the present time it is necessary to deploy domestic helps from other households in order to provide meals for the chronic sick and aged. The utilisation of this service, together with Home Nursing, is referred to in my comments in Section 25. The greatest part of the Domestic Help Service in this town is deployed in caring for the chronic sick and aged, a proportion of whom would be accommodated in hospital if beds were available. With the present long waiting list for chronic sick beds, there is little hope of many of them ever being admitted, and Local Authority services must be used to the best advantage to provide these persons with such comforts and care as is possible at home. At the time of writing it is gratifying to know that the Regional Hospital Board have made arrangements for some improvement in the type and amount of accommodation available.

SECTION 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

There was no change during the year in the service administered by the Authority. The staff position remained unchanged. The Mental Health Sub-Committee met monthly.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The following tables give details of the work performed by the Authorised Officers and Mental Health Visitors during the year, the numbers of cases ascertained as subject to be dealt with and their disposal, cases awaiting vacancies in institutions, etc.

WORK PERFORMED BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS AND MENTAL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1954

	No. of home visits paid	No. of cases involved
Cases under Statutory Supervision	364	72
Cases under Voluntary Supervision	124	24
Cases on Licence from Institutions (Progress Reports)	33	4
Home Circumstances Reports on applications for long licence, or holiday leave	35	22
Home Circumstances Reports for the purpose of Section 11	27	16
New Cases investigated	39	19
TOTALS	622	157

SOURCES OF CASES ASCERTAINED

	No. of Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority:—			
(1) Under Section 57(3) Education Act, 1944	3	6	9
(2) Under Section 57(5) Education Act, 1944:			
(a) on leaving Special Schools...	2	—	2
(b) on leaving Ordinary Schools...	1	4	5
Cases ascertained under any other circumstances	5	2	7
TOTALS	11	12	23

By resolution of the Mental Health Authority the cases as ascertained above were dealt with as shown in the following table.

DISPOSAL OF CASES ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR 1954

	No. of Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Placed under Statutory Supervision:			
(a) Not requiring admission to an Institution or to the Occupation Centre	3	6	9
(b) and admitted to the Occupation Centre	2	4	6
(c) pending admission to an Institution	2	—	2
2. Placed under Voluntary Supervision:			
(a) Not requiring admission to an institution or to the Occupation Centre	1	1	2
(b) pending admission to an Institution	3	1	4
TOTALS	11	12	23

NUMBERS OF WARRINGTON DEFECTIVES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

	No of Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Under Statutory Supervision:			
(a) under 16 years	23	16	39
(b) over 16 years	21	12	33
2. Under Voluntary Supervision:			
(a) under 16 years	—	—	—
(b) over 16 years	8	16	24
3. In certified Institutions	33	45	78
4. In "places of safety" under Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	9	1	10
5. On Licence from certified Institutions	3	2	5
TOTALS	97	92	189

Of the total of 96 defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision 29 (18 males and 11 females) attend the Occupation Centre.

Three of the defectives on Licence are licensed to the care of their parents in their own homes, and two are on licence to the care of persons other than their parents. All five defectives are progressing favourably, and three are engaged in useful employment.

One female defective moved into Warrington from another area, and one female defective moved from Warrington to another area.

The 93 defectives under Institution care are placed in hospitals as shown in the table below:—

Hospitals	Males	Females	Total
Brockhall Hospital, Langho	16	17	33
Calderstones Hospital, Blackburn.....	6	11	17
Newchurch Hospital, Culcheth.....	—	14	14
Greaves Hall Hospital, Southport.....	3	—	3
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster.....	2	1	3
Ashton House Hospital, Birkenhead...	—	2	2
Lisieux Hall Hospital, Chorley.....	2	—	2
Rampton State Hospital, Retford.....	1	—	1
Moss Side State Hospital, nr. Liverpool	1	—	1
Arclid Hospital, Cheshire.....	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Scotland.....	1	—	1
Cranage Hall, Cheshire.....	1	—	1
The Manor, Cheshire.....	—	1	1
Mary Dendy Hospital, Cheshire.....	1	1	2
Etloe House, London.....	—	1	1
Whitecross Homes, Warrington, Place of Safety.....	7	1	8
Atherleigh Hospital, Leigh, Place of Safety.....	2	—	2
TOTALS	44	49	93

All patients under Statutory or Voluntary Supervision were visited regularly.

CASES AWAITING VACANCIES IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954

	Males	Females	Total
1. For whom representation has been made to the Local Health Authority by parent or guardian.....	3	—	3
2. In "Place of Safety" under Section 15 of Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	9	1	10
TOTALS	12	1	13

Two male and three female patients were admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals under the provisions of Section 6, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. Of these, in the case of two females the admissions followed detention in a "place of safety."

One male patient was admitted to a mental hospital under the provisions of Section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913/38.

One male patient was admitted to a "place of safety" under the provisions of Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913/38.

One male defective was granted licence to the care of his parents.

Three patients were admitted to Mental deficiency hospitals for periods of short-term care under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

One female patient was transferred from Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley, to Calderstones Hospital, and one male patient from Calderstones Hospital to Mary Dendy Hospital.

OCCUPATION CENTRE

There were no staffing difficulties during the year. The staff was increased by one Assistant Supervisor (unqualified)/Guide and the Guide Help was promoted to Assistant Supervisor (unqualified)/Guide.

The following table gives details of cases attending, total attendances, and average daily attendance during the year.

Cases attending at 31st December, 1954	
Warrington	19
Lancashire	12
Cheshire	6
TOTAL	37
Total attendances	6924
Average daily attendance..	36·8

The defectives attending the Centre are provided with hot mid-day meals from the Civic Restaurant and one part time assistant is employed to assist in serving the meals.

The majority of the Warrington mental defectives attending the Centre are conveyed to and from their homes by ambulance, but the demands on the service are now so great that attempts are being made to provide alternative means of transport.

MENTAL ILLNESS

The following tables give details of the numbers of cases of mental illness dealt with by the Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year, admissions to, discharges from, and, deaths in hospitals, etc.

CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

	No of Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Admitted to an Establishment designated for the purpose by the Minister of Health—			
(a) Under Section 20 of Lunacy Act, 1890 (on a Three Day Order)	40	27	67
(b) Under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 (on a Justice's Fourteen Day Order)	13	27	40
2. Summary Reception Orders made in respect of—			
(a) Patients conveyed to a Mental Hospital from another Hospital or establishment following detention on an Order made under Section 20 or 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	1	12	13
(b) In respect of a patient already in the same Mental Hospital—			
(i) After treatment as a voluntary patient	1	1	2
(ii) Under the provisions of Section 20 or 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890...	10	10	20
(c) Patient admitted direct to a Mental Hospital (from home, or wandering at large)	5	4	9
3. Notified as an alleged person of unsound mind or suffering from mental illness, and dealt with as—			
(a) Voluntary patients	5	11	16
(b) No order made (excluding cases already shown under 3(a) above)	23	25	48
4. Voluntary patients admitted to a mental hospital following detention under Section 20 or 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	15	15	30
5. Direct to Mental Hospitals.....	29	25	54
TOTALS	142	157	299

The table below gives details of the total number of cases referred to the Duly Authorised Officers:—

	Males	Females	Total
Cases in which immediate action was taken under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (3 day Orders)	40	27	67
Cases in which immediate action was taken under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (14 day Orders)	13	27	40
Cases admitted direct to Mental Hospitals under Section 16 Lunacy Act, 1890.....	5	4	9
Cases dealt with by admission to mental hospitals as voluntary patients.....	5	11	16
Cases in which no statutory action was taken (referred to Consultant Psychiatrist or directed into other channels of social services for welfare or care).....	20	28	48
TOTALS	83	97	180

Of the 107 cases dealt with by Statutory Orders 23 were not Warrington residents; 8 were discharged on the expiration of the Order and 3 patients died before the Order expired. The table below gives details of subsequent action taken in the remaining 75 cases.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Cases originally dealt with under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 in respect of whom further temporary detention was necessary under Section 21A.....	17	11	28
2. Cases originally dealt with under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 in respect of whom further temporary detention was necessary under Section 21A.....	5	9	14
3. Admitted to mental hospital by Summary Reception Order under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 following—			
(a) detention under a 3 day Order made under Sec. 20	2	6	8
(b) detention under a 14 day Order made under Sec. 21	1	6	7
4. Admitted to mental hospital under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 following			
(a) detention under a 3 day Order made under Sec. 20	5	2	7
(b) detention under a 14 day Order made under Sec. 21	2	8	10
5. Admitted to mental hospital under Section 5 of Mental Treatment Act, 1930 following detention under Sec. 21 Lunacy Act, 1890	—	1	1
TOTALS	32	43	75

The 42 cases shown under headings 1 and 2 of the previous table who were detained for further periods under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890 were eventually disposed of as shown in the table below:—

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to mental hospital by Summary Reception Order under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 following original detention under:—			
(a) Section 20 (3 day Order)	6	3	9
(b) Section 21 (14 day Order)	2	8	10
Admitted to mental hospital under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 following original detention under—			
(a) Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (3 day Order)	7	3	10
(b) Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	1	1	2
Admitted to mental hospital under Section 5 of Mental Treatment Act, 1930, following original detention under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	1	1
Discharged from hospital following original detention under Section 20.....	3	4	7
Discharged from hospital following original detention under Section 21.....	1	—	1
Died in hospital (Sec. 20 Lunacy Act, 1890)	2	—	2
TOTALS	22	20	42

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

1. Under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890

	Males	Females	Total
To Winwick Hospital—			
(a) Following order under Section 20	2	5	7
(b) Following order under Section 21	1	5	6
(c) Following extended period under Section 21A	7	8	15
(d) Direct on Summary Reception Order under Section 16	5	4	9
(e) After period as voluntary patient.....	1	1	2
To Rainhill Hospital following order under Section 21	—	1	1
To Rainhill Hospital following order under Section 21A	—	2	2
To Whiston Hospital following order under Section 21A	1	—	1
To Ormskirk Hospital following order under Section 21A	—	1	1
To Deva Hospital following order under Section 20	—	1	1
TOTALS	17	28	45

2. Under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930

	Males	Females	Total
To Winwick Hospital—			
(a) Following detention under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	5	2	7
(b) Following detention under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	2	7	9
(c) Following further period of detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	7	1	8
(d) Direct from home through Mental Health Service	5	11	16
(e) Direct from home not under arrangements made by Mental Health Service	29	25	54
To Rainhill Hospital—			
(a) Following detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	1	—	1
To Ormskirk Hospital—			
(a) Following detention under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	1	1
(b) Following detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	2	2
TOTALS	49	49	98

3. Under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

	Males	Females	Total
To Winwick Hospital—			
(a) Following detention under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	1	1
(b) Following detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	—	1	1
(c) Direct from home through Mental Health Service	—	1	1
TOTALS	—	3	3

4. *Total Admissions to Hospitals of Patients suffering from Mental Illness*

	Males	Females	Total
To Designated Hospitals by 3 day Orders made under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	40	27	67
To Designated Hospitals by 14 day Orders made under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.....	13	27	40
To Mental Hospitals direct by Summary Reception Orders made under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	5	4	9
To Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 of Mental Treatment Act, 1930.....	35	37	72
To Mental Hospital as a Temporary Patient under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930	—	1	1
TOTALS	93	96	189

Discharges from Hospital

	Males	Females	Total
From Winwick Hospital (from Summary Reception Order, Sec. 16, Lunacy Act, 1890)...	10	10	20
From Rainhill Hospital (from Summary Reception Order, Sec. 16, Lunacy Act, 1890) ...	—	2	2
Following admission as voluntary patients under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930—			
(a) From Winwick Hospital	47	47	94
(b) From Deva Hospital	—	1	1
(c) From Ormskirk Hospital	—	2	2
(d) From Whiston Hospital	—	1	1
(e) From Prestwich Hospital	—	1	1
(f) From Winwick Hospital following admission under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930	1	—	1
TOTALS	58	64	122

Deaths in Hospital

	Males	Females	Total
At Winwick Hospital (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890).....	6	7	13
At Rainhill Hospital (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890).....	—	1	1
At Winwick Hospital (Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930).....	—	2	2
At Whitecross Homes (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890).....	1	2	3
At Whiston Hospital (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890).....	—	1	1
At Designated Hospitals.....	3	—	3
TOTALS	10	13	23

The following table gives details of Warrington patients in Hospitals at 31st December, 1954.

	Males	Females	Total
Under Summary Reception Orders made under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890—			
In Winwick Hospital	91	79	170
In Rainhill Hospital	7	23	30
In Lancaster Hospital	5	2	7
In Prestwich Hospital	3	3	6
In Whittingham Hospital	1	5	6
In Friern Hospital, London.....	—	1	1
In Whitecross Homes, Warrington	10	16	26
In Whiston Hospital	1	—	1
In Ormskirk Hospital	—	2	2
In Deva Hospital	—	1	1
TOTALS	118	132	250
Under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, as voluntary patients—			
In Winwick Hospital	25	20	45
In Rainhill Hospital	2	1	3
Under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930—			
In Winwick Hospital	—	2	2
TOTALS	27	23	50

HOME VISITING

The Mental Health Visitors and Authorised Officers paid visits to homes as shown below:—

	No. of home visits paid	No. of cases involved
For Home Reports in cases under consideration for discharge	5	3
For purposes of After-care to discharged patients	467	103
TOTALS	472	106

AFTER-CARE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

After-care of patients discharged from hospital after suffering from mental illness followed the lines indicated in previous reports, and in this field of work, valuable assistance was rendered by S.S.A.F.F.A. and the Council of Social Service.

ORGANISATION

The ready co-operation of the Borough and County Justices in the administration of this Service is gratefully acknowledged.

I would also wish to acknowledge the high degree of co-operation received from the mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions. Placement of defectives in the latter is somewhat easier, but many more beds are required. Occasional difficulty arises with short order mental patients resulting in their admission to distant hospitals. The difficulties of the local hospital are appreciated and it is hoped that these difficulties may soon be overcome.

Considerable assistance in this branch of the Service was received from the Borough Police whose ready co-operation at all times is gratefully acknowledged.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells in Bunter sandstone at Winwick and Houghton Green and boreholes at Newton Hollow, Foxhill, Frodsham, Cheshire and Forest Farm, Burtonwood, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council. Supplies are supplemented in bulk by Liverpool and Manchester Corporations.

- (1) The supply of the area and its several parts have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and borehole supplies are chlorinated. Treatment is afforded to the supplementary supplies by the Liverpool and Manchester authorities.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Premises not connected comprise two occupied buildings on outskirts of area a considerable distance from main supply. These are supplied from wells. Direct to houses: 22,496. Population: 80,020.

Routine sampling is undertaken by officials of the Water Department of the Local Authority and samples from each source of supply are submitted to the Public Analyst, J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. Thirty bacteriological and fifteen chemical samples were examined during the year.

Sanitary Inspectors submitted 2 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, both of which were satisfactory.

Five samples for bacteriological examination were obtained from the yard of a road service depot following complaints of taste and revealed heavy contamination. Further investigation revealed that a plastic water service pipe had been affected by washings from a leaking gas main with permeation through the plastic service pipe. This experience points to the care needed in the use of certain types of plastic piping in circumstances where contact is likely with hydro-carbon oils or washings. The replacement of the service pipe with lead piping remedied the matter.

The Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., has supplied the following analyses which are representative of each source of supply.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON DOMESTIC SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	0	0	0	3	0
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	0	26	1	17	1
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	0	0	0	0	0

CHEMICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Appearance		clear	and colourless		
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	7.00	7.35	7.04	6.94	6.98
PARTS PER MILLION—					
Total solids	389	422	257	266	406
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	Nil	.02	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	2.25	5	2.75	1.25	0.50
Chlorides as Cl	29	33	23	64	29
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C.....	0.17	0.2	0.24	0.3	0.22
Total hardness	284	280	137	118.5	269
Temporary hardness...	190	158	120	92	208
Permanent hardness	94	122	17	26.5	61
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	190	158	120	97	208
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E.), indicates that work on the Sankey Valley Main Drainage Scheme is nearing completion; all sewerage work in connection with the Orford Avenue scheme has been completed and brought into operation and work is proceeding on the replacement of obsolete ejectors by a new pumping station.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of sewers and a storm water overflow to deal with the unsatisfactory system in the Thelwall Lane area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department. Mr. W. Whitfield succeeded Mr. C. Parfitt in the position of Cleansing Superintendent on the 1st November, 1954, and supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Due to continued labour difficulties, the frequency of collection was slightly over one week.

The weights of refuse collected during 1954/55 were:

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	21,154 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

97 per cent of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping and 3 per cent by direct incineration. The incinerator was originally part of the nightsoil processing plant, but as this latter service had ceased, it was decided at the end of the year to close down the incinerator and operate controlled tipping entirely. The controlled tip is situated between Lodge Lane, Bewsey, and Longshaw Street. A further 21.5 acres of land (subject to flooding) has been acquired for use as a controlled tip.

SALVAGE

The collection of food waste was discontinued in February, 1954, except from dwellings at which individual food waste containers were in use. After the processing plant was closed at Wigan all raw waste was disposed of to a pig keeper. No nuisances were reported from this service.

A certain amount of salvage work was done in connection with waste paper, rags and metals.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Owing to failing health the keeper and owner of the only registered lodging house in the Borough accommodating 95 males indicated his intention of retiring and disposing of the premises. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of the premises by the Local Authority and approval given by the Minister to the carrying out of reconstruction work of an extensive nature. The Salvation Army have agreed to rent and operate the premises as a hostel and lodging house on completion of the work.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

The ten cinemas and one theatre in the Borough are now considered to provide good standards of repair, decoration and adequacy of sanitary accommodation for patrons and staff. Lighting, seating, ventilation and general cleanliness are considered to be of a high standard. During the year the provision of adequate cloakroom and sanitary accommodation at the theatre resulted in a redesigning of the foyer with improved heating and lighting arrangements. Dressing room accommodation has been increased and improved.

Twenty five inspections were made during the year by sanitary inspectors who are authorised officers for the purpose of Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three formal and two informal samples of upholstery fillings were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as "prescribed analysts" for the purpose of the Act. All were satisfactory.

Three manufacturers of upholstered furniture and bedding materials are registered under the Act. There are no persons or premises engaged in the manufacture or storage of rag flock within the Borough.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 73 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. R. Dale. No sales from unauthorised premises were detected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Eight premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS

Nine formal samples of feeding stuffs and three formal samples of fertilizers were submitted for analysis. Two feeding stuffs were found not to conform with the permitted limits of variation. The variations were not large and were not considered prejudicial to the purchaser, and were notified to the manufacturers for adjustment and investigation of manufacturing processes.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made 224 visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and in 6 instances contraventions were recorded and dealt with informally.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

Three samples of water procured from plunge baths were submitted for bacteriological examination and proved to be satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Sanitary inspectors made 103 visits of enquiry in respect of notifiable infectious disease.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by sanitary inspectors.

(1). INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	27	10	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	401	277	40	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	14	—	—	—
TOTALS	442	287	42	—

(2). CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	2	5	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	4	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	69	37	—	14	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	78	45	—	16	—

Two outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

PART III.—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 2,135 complaints were received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:—

House disrepair and dampness	1,107
Storage of refuse	38
Closets	141
Drainage and sewers	442
Rodents	137
Vermin and insects	160
Animals	6
Smoke nuisances	19
Fumes and smells	20
Paving	13
Noise	2
Water supply	13
Unwholesome dwellings	17
Overcrowding	4
Miscellaneous matters	16

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 2,417 informal and 1,155 statutory notices were served, and 1,748 informal notices and 785 statutory notices were complied with.

Twenty six complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 19 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. An abatement order was made in one instance and the remainder were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summons and date of hearing. (See details of proceedings, page 110).

Seventy nine Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 were made and six undertakings not to relet were accepted. Sixty two dwelling houses were demolished during the year.

The Borough Surveyor (J.Y. Hughes, Esq.), indicates that it was necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in 129 houses.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into operation in August, 1954. Apart from modifications of the provisions of earlier Acts the main purposes of the Act are to require local authorities to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by August 1955 their proposals for dealing with houses which are considered to be unfit for human habitation indicating the period likely to be required to deal with them; prescribing a standard of fitness for dwellings for human habitation; and laying down conditions under which it will be possible for owners of controlled dwelling houses to secure a limited increase in rent. The Act also modifies the conditions under which grants are available to owners of property which has a life of more than 15 years and who are prepared to improve their houses by additions and alterations and the provision of modern amenities.

The measures to determine the number of houses which must be demolished are in progress. It may be that insufficient time has elapsed for opinions to be expressed on the effectiveness or otherwise of the legislation in inducing owners of property to spend money in order to increase rents or to avail themselves of the monetary grant towards improving property which has a life of at least 15 years. Suffice it to say that by the end of the year 11 applications had been approved for improvement grants. All were from owner-occupiers.

It is not possible to say how many tenants have had their rents increased under the provisions of the Act, as an owner is not required to notify his intention to the local authority. Many tenants may still be in ignorance of their right to apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair if they feel that the increase is not justified by the condition of the property. Certain it is that some elderly people and others when served with notices of increase have merely applied for an increased rent assistance from the National Assistance Board until on enquiry by the Board they have been advised to apply for a certificate of disrepair. At least one instance of this has come to light in Warrington. Nine applications only for certificates of disrepair have been made up to the end of the year and all have been granted. The amount of increase claimed varied from one shilling and sixpence to four shillings and ninepence, and these amounts are only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full amount because in each case the owner has elected not to do internal decoration. In no case has the owner attempted to complete the work or exercise his right to challenge the conditions of disrepair in the certificate. On the other hand it is pleasing to record that a growing number of owners and agents are requesting the advice of the department on whether the condition of their property will justify an increase before they take any steps. This avoids much wasted time in the service of notices and forms and prevents much anxiety to tenants.

The Housing Survey which commenced in March, 1953, continues and 7,420 out of a total of approximately 16,824 privately owned houses have been surveyed. Of the former figure 5,224 have been found to be without a piped supply of hot water or other facilities for a constant supply of hot water. Of the remaining 9,404 houses, a reasonable estimate would be that 50%, or 4,700 houses, also have no piped or other constant supply of hot water, and from this the opinion is formed that approximately 10,000 houses in Warrington, privately owned, have no piped or easily available supply of hot water. When one considers the occasions when hot water is a necessity in the activities of the housewife and the family, it is to the credit of the occupants that, with few exceptions, so many houses are so well kept.

The survey has also been instrumental in bringing to light the plight of certain overcrowded tenant families and an allocation from the total pool of houses has now been made to relieve the more seriously overcrowded conditions.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,530
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,795

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,914
(b)	Number of inspections and reinspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,170
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—							
	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	...						586
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—							
(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—							
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...			Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—							
(a)	by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...					Nil
(B)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts—							
(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...						838
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—							
(a)	by owners	...	...	...	...	...	.....	392
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...					9
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:—							
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...			79
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...		62
(3)	Number of undertakings not to relet given by owners	...						6
(D)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936—							
(1)	Numbers of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...						Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit	...	...					Nil
(3)	Closing Order made on parts of buildings...	...	...	...				Nil

The number of new houses erected during the year 1954—

Total including numbers given separately under (b)—

(i) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	359
(ii) by other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) by other bodies and persons—						
(a) Private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) Ministry of Works (temporary bungalows)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—						
(i) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	359
(ii) by other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

(Period March, 1954 — March, 1955)

SURVEY

One hundred and thirty six complaints of rodent infestation were received at the Department during the period. 361 premises were inspected during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold; at pigstyes and cowsheds whilst concerned with movement of animals under the Diseases of Animals Acts; and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. Surveys under the Act were carried out at 50 premises.

Two small block control schemes were carried out during the year.

SEWER TREATMENT

In the first sewer treatment test baiting was carried out in 266 manholes, following which 101 manholes were poison baited and 29 showed takes. The second treatment was a maintenance treatment when 85 manholes were poison baited and 40 showed takes. The estimated kill on the Ministry's formulae was 83 rats and 310 rats respectively. Arsenious oxide in bread rusk and zinc phosphide with sausage rusk were the poisons used. Some reservation is expressed about the first sewer treatment owing to heavy rain surcharging the sewers and washing away the bait.

NOTICES

114 informal requests requiring occupiers to carry out treatment were made and in 104 cases requests were complied with. 22 informal notices requiring rat proofing of premises were served and 11 were complied with during the period.

One contravention of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950, was brought to the notice of the occupier of a farm and the contractor carrying out the work. Remedial measures were immediately taken.

The following table covering the period March, 1954, to March, 1955, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1955

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	103	21469	3292	24864	15
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	18	111	7	136	—
(b) Survey under the Act.....	20	18	12	50	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	247	247	14
III. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	38	129	266	433	21
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	1	—	—	1	—
{ Minor	17	52	10	79	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	13	24	9	46	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV).....	31	76	19	126	—
VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	31	76	19	126	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.....	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	2	—	2	—

NOTES

- Note 1* With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.
- Note 2* (i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in Column (3).
- (ii) Sewers should not be included.
- (iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (3).
- Note 3* For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered *once only* in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with.

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Bugs	—	5	52	—	57
Fleas	—	1	3	—	4
Cockroaches ...	—	6	25	—	31
Ants	1	6	15	—	22
Flies	1	—	—	1	2
Spiders	—	—	2	—	2
Beetles	—	—	2	—	2
Silver Fish ...	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	2	18	100	1	121

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 82) gives the monthly deposits at each of the four gauges for the year 1954, and is shown in graph form on page 87).

Table A2 (page 83) shows the average monthly and total deposits from the commencement of the survey, i.e., for the years 1950 to 1954, and the monthly rainfall over the same period is shown in Table A3 (page 85).

In contrast with 1953, when the deposits were the lowest recorded, the average amount of solid matter deposited over the whole area during 1954 was the highest yet recorded. This increase is significant only when the rainfall figures are examined, as these also proved to be the highest since recording commenced. The influence on the amount of deposited matter of such factors as rainfall, wind and fog, has been commented upon in previous years and when this has been taken into account the average yearly figures 1950-54 shown in Table A2 appear fairly constant, without any distinct upward or downward trend.

The monthly average of sulphur emissions is shown in Table B (page 86) and is summarised in graph form on page 88. Here, too, there is a slight increase in the average figure for the whole Borough. The usual downward summer curve can be seen but, as in 1953, poor weather prevailed during the spring and summer, with a consequent higher than normal domestic consumption of fuel. The lowest recording during the period was approximately 13 milligrammes SO_3 per 1,000 sq. cms. per day, which corresponds with the lowest reading in 1953, whereas in previous years, when better weather prevailed readings between May and August were in the region of 10 milligrammes per day.

The following particulars detail the work performed by the Senior District Inspectors in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and the Smoke Byelaws:—

No. of timed chimneytop observations taken	118
No. revealing black smoke over 2 mins.... ..	5
No. revealing black smoke under 2 mins.	19
No. revealing other smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance	1
No. of visits and interviews	73
No. of premises where improvement in plant or firing method recommended... ..	23
No. of premises where recommended improvements had been effected	14

SURVEY OF FUEL INSTALLATIONS

No. of plants visited and recorded where bituminous fuel is consumed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of plants visited and recorded operating on non-bituminous fuel only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

In 23 cases investigated for the excessive emissions of smoke the following factors were found to be influencing the conditions:—

Bad methods of firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unsuitable fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fire-man having other duties to perform	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Structural defects in plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abnormal demand on plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Obsolete plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

As a result of advice and recommendations, improvements have been effected in 16 instances, as follows:—

New plant installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Structural improvements and/or alterations together with additional instrumentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fitting of F.R.S. fire doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improved methods of firing and/or improved fuel supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Three firms were advised to obtain the assistance of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) and benefit was derived from the advice and practical demonstrations provided.

Exempted processes have also received attention. In one instance structural work is in hand which should result in improvement; in another, apparatus is in process of manufacture to deal with a long-standing grit nuisance and should be in operation shortly.

One of the factors associated with increased smoke emissions in recent years is increased production. As a consequence abnormal demands are made on existing plant and by the time additional steam-raising or furnace capacity is decided upon or can be provided production demands tend to exceed this capacity. The result is seen in emissions of heavy to moderate smoke, which, while not sufficient to constitute an offence, occurs very frequently. The provision of an adequate reserve of steam-raising and furnace plant should be the aim of all industrial concerns, so that increase in production and abnormal or emergency demands can be met.

No formal action under the byelaws has been taken during the year. The policy of seeking the co-operation of industrialists by means of advice and persuasion is considered to be the best use of the time which the two qualified smoke inspectors can devote to this work. It is anticipated that clean air legislation will shortly appear on the statute book, which will enable local authorities and their officers to take more positive action than their present powers permit.

TABLE A1
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES — 1954
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
2. Bank Park ...	29.80	25.40	25.01	23.08	24.43	23.08	29.18	27.30	28.98	26.08	30.80	42.90	336.04
4. Cemetery ...	19.36	15.83	18.77	16.89	19.29	19.36	19.29	13.32	26.44	22.26	17.86	32.96	241.53
6. Orford Park ...	25.83	16.64	14.69	18.87	20.82	18.10	20.80	14.41	34.00	26.14	22.23	36.03	268.11
7. Dallam Farm ...	20.54	22.05	20.46	23.24	17.25	16.67	16.65	17.75	23.75	19.88	27.46	35.32	261.02
AVERAGE FOR BOROUGH ...	23.77	19.98	19.73	20.52	20.45	19.30	21.48	18.17	28.29	23.59	24.59	36.80	276.67
RAINFALL (IN INCHES) ...	2.76	3.21	2.01	0.69	2.46	3.51	4.25	4.20	3.21	5.14	4.84	3.95	40.23

TABLE A2
DEPOSIT GAUGES — RECORD OF DEPOSITS — 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954
AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS AND TOTAL DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	Bank Park	Cemetery	Orford Park	Dallam Farm	Seasonal Average for Borough
1950					
Monthly average ...	26.72	14.89	22.12	17.82	20.40
Total ...	294.91 (a)	177.78	265.45	213.86	244.86
1951					
Monthly average ...	24.45	22.52	20.84	20.43	21.98
Total ...	268.95 (a)	270.72 (c)	208.37 (b)	245.22	263.76
1952					
Monthly average ...	26.11	18.02	26.17	16.84	21.79
Total ...	313.46	216.23	314.01 (d)	202.09	261.56
1953					
Monthly average ...	23.97	15.14	16.08	15.83	17.68
Total ...	260.39 (a)	181.71	192.93	189.93	210.37
1954					
Monthly average ...	28.00	20.13	22.34	21.75	23.06
Total ...	336.04	241.53	268.11	261.02	276.67

N.B. (a) The Bank Park figures for 1950, 1951 and 1953 are for 11 months only.

(b) The Orford Park figures for 1951 are for 10 months only.

(c) The Cemetery figures for 1951 were increased by an abnormal deposit of 90.86 tons per square mile caused by the burning of refuse in close proximity to the Gauge.

(d) The Orford Park figures for 1952 were increased by an abnormal deposit of 88.85 ton per square mile caused by the spreading of sand at the time of high winds and in close proximity to the Gauge.

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
NORTH EAST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	3	4	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
EAST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	12
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
SOUTH EAST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	5	24
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	5	2	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	24
SOUTH—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	15
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	15
SOUTH WEST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	3	2	2	2	2	3	7	4	5	6	—	36
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	3	3	6	2	—	6	1	3	7	3	6	—	40
WEST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	1	—	1	3	1	4	3	—	1	3	—	—	17
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	7	4	9	—	35
NORTH WEST—Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	3	—	3	7	3	3	12	1	6	1	—	39
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	3	4	5	9	4	4	9	4	6	5	3	1	57
DAYS OF CALM ...	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	2	3	15
DAYS OF FOG—Slight ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	2	15
Moderate ...	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	15
Heavy ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6

TABLE A3
MONTHLY RAINFALL — 1950 to 1954

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	1.03 ins.	2.77 ins.	3.37 ins.	0.74 ins.	2.76 ins.
February ...	4.54 „	1.85 „	0.92 „	1.27 „	3.21 „
March	1.31 „	4.35 „	1.81 „	1.57 „	2.01 „
April	2.73 „	2.17 „	2.69 „	2.86 „	0.69 „
May	1.16 „	3.15 „	2.22 „	1.62 „	2.46 „
June.....	2.77 „	0.69 „	1.92 „	1.65 „	3.51 „
July	3.15 „	2.82 „	1.66 „	5.96 „	4.25 „
August	4.00 „	3.86 „	1.44 „	3.29 „	4.20 „
September ...	4.26 „	2.67 „	3.09 „	2.93 „	3.21 „
October	2.69 „	0.98 „	3.78 „	1.59 „	5.14 „
November ...	4.26 „	7.70 „	2.44 „	3.07 „	4.84 „
December ...	2.60 „	5.13 „	2.80 „	1.10 „	3.95 „
TOTALS	34.50 „	38.14 „	28.14 „	27.65 „	40.23 „

TABLE B
INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₃ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 1,000 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH DPBO₂
1954

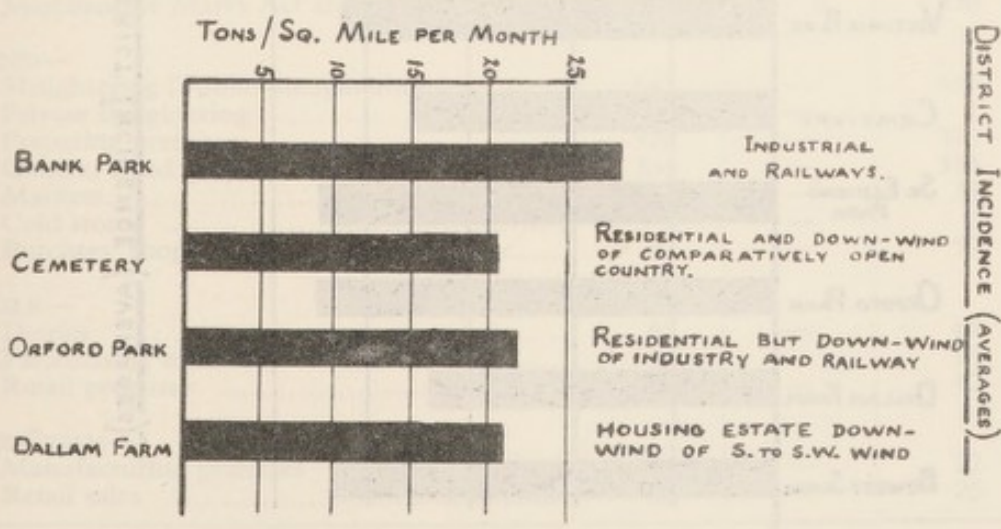
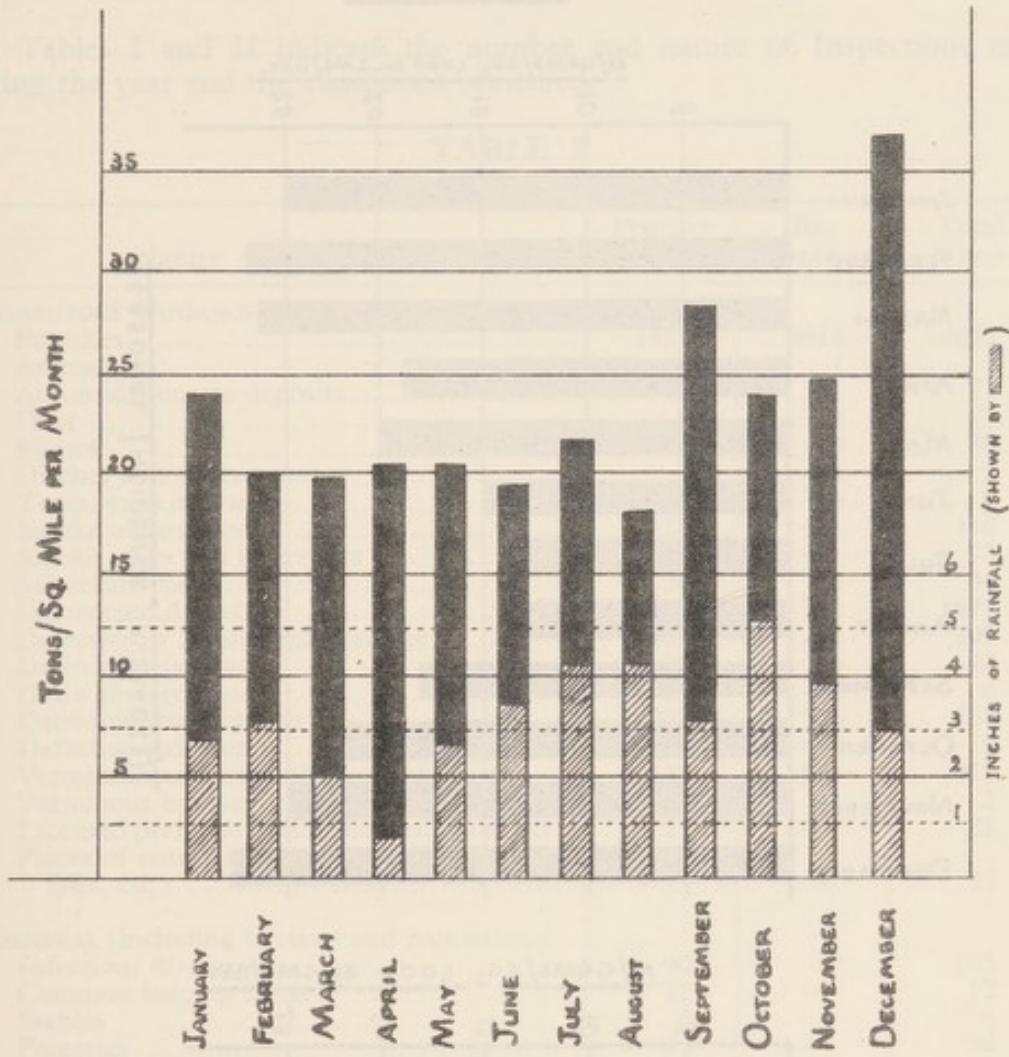
(Corresponding figures for 1953 shown in brackets)

Month	Station 2 Bank Park	Station 3 Victoria Park	Station 4 Warrington Cemetery	Station 5 St. Elphins Park	Station 6 Orford Farm	Station 7 Dallam Farm	Station 8 Bewsey School	Monthly Average
January	26.2 (28.3)	25.7 (29.6)	24.6 (27.5)	25.6 (29.2)	26.0 (29.1)	20.8 (23.9)	25.0 (29.3)	24.8 (28.1)
February	25.2 (27.5)	27.4 (24.0)	25.9 (22.2)	26.4 (17.2)	26.8 (30.2)	24.0 (19.1)	28.1 (21.8)	26.3 (23.1)
March	29.1 (26.0)	22.8 (26.2)	21.3 (25.1)	26.5 (23.9)	29.0 (22.0)	24.2 (26.4)	28.2 (29.9)	25.9 (25.6)
April	20.6 (22.6)	21.0 (16.6)	17.1 (15.7)	18.1 (18.9)	18.4 (20.8)	13.8 (14.7)	19.1 (20.6)	18.3 (18.6)
May	20.5 (19.2)	22.3 (10.9)	15.1 (10.2)	22.1 (15.0)	16.4 (24.8)	18.6 (13.0)	22.8 (18.1)	19.7 (15.9)
June	18.1 (16.6)	15.3 (13.2)	11.2 (10.6)	15.9 (14.4)	no result(11.3)	11.9 (12.1)	17.2 (15.1)	14.9 (13.3)
July	13.7 (16.1)	15.9 (13.9)	11.1 (11.1)	16.1 (16.5)	no result(15.2)	9.0 (11.9)	14.4 (15.5)	13.4 (14.3)
August	20.0 (15.9)	12.9 (14.1)	10.6 (10.5)	15.5 (14.3)	no result(9.7)	8.4 (10.2)	13.7 (12.2)	13.5 (12.7)
September	19.4 (20.7)	16.4 (16.3)	13.9 (12.4)	22.3 (17.6)	21.6 (16.4)	13.5 (14.2)	17.3 (20.4)	17.8 (16.9)
October	26.9 (23.8)	17.4 (16.2)	14.5 (16.8)	25.0 (19.8)	26.8 (22.6)	20.6 (20.6)	23.5 (25.7)	22.1 (20.8)
November	26.8 (25.9)	23.7 (19.4)	22.4 (21.0)	25.7 (24.7)	26.4 (26.2)	24.4 (24.9)	26.6 (24.6)	25.1 (23.8)
December	29.4 (21.4)	30.8 (18.3)	no result(17.6)	25.8 (20.0)	32.8 (21.9)	18.9 (19.7)	25.7 (21.9)	27.2 (20.1)
TOTALS	275.9 (264.0)	251.6 (218.7)	214.9 (200.7)	265.0 (231.5)	266.0 (250.2)	208.1 (210.7)	261.6 (255.1)	249.0 (233.2)
Monthly average	23.0 (22.0)	21.0 (18.2)	17.9 (16.7)	22.1 (19.3)	22.2 (20.9)	17.2 (17.6)	21.8 (21.3)	20.7 (19.4)

N.B. For the purpose of showing comparative totals and monthly averages where the results are not available, the readings are assumed to be the average of the other six sites; i.e., Warrington Cemetery, December, 1954—27.2; Orford Park, June, July and August, 1954—14.9, 13.4 and 13.5 respectively.

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1954

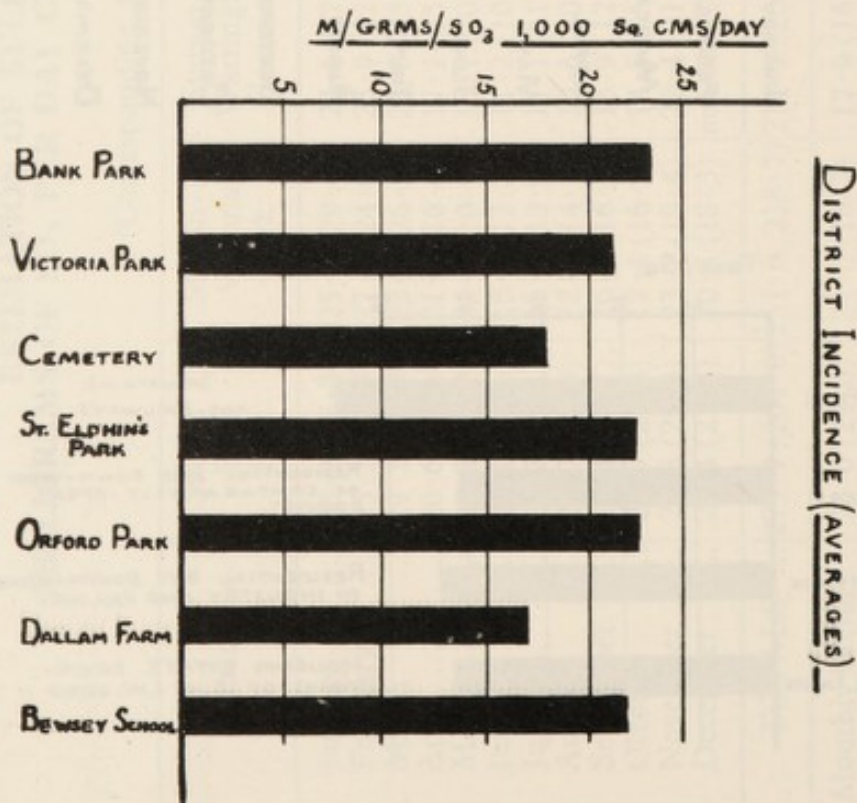
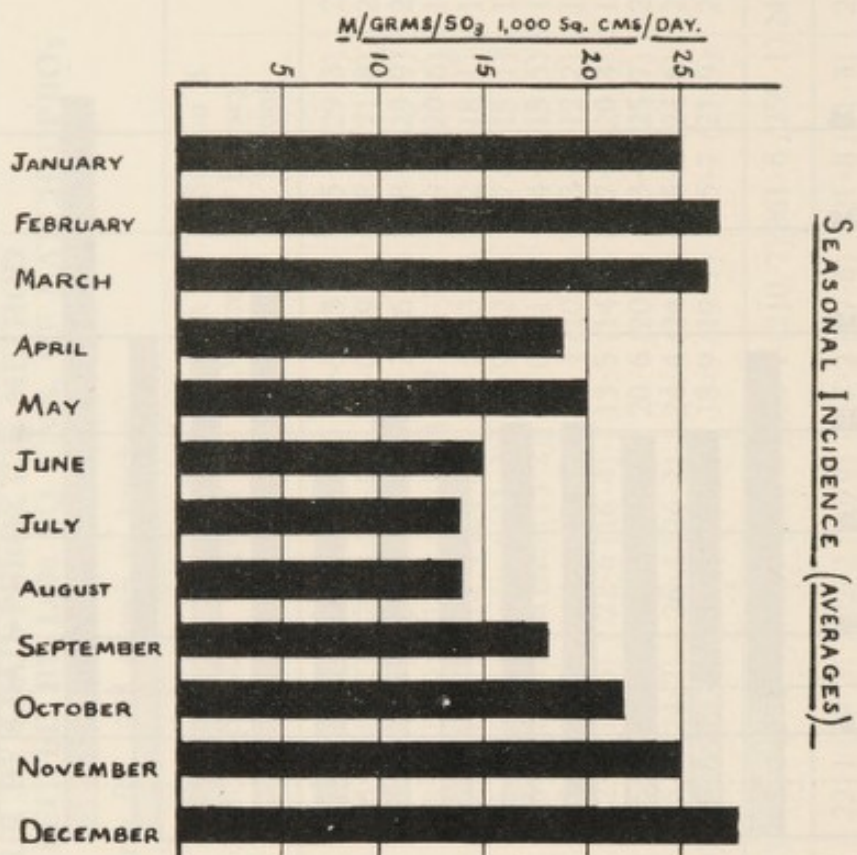
SEASONAL AVERAGE - WHOLE TOWN
AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1954

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE)

TABLE B



PART VI—Sanitary Inspections of District

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES—			
Premises	1424	4614	6038
Animals	1	1	2
Accumulations or deposits	40	31	71
Dust	5	2	7
Fumes	20	10	30
Ditches and watercourses	1	1	2
Tents, vans or sheds	3	6	9
Smoke observations.....	118	—	118
Smoke visits and interviews	73	—	73
Miscellaneous	26	8	34
Obstructed drainage	697	774	1471
Defective or insufficient drainage	123	276	399
Drain tests (smoke)	22	6	28
Drain tests (colour)	5	1	6
Defective water closets	222	366	588
Defective pail closets	1	4	5
Verminous and unwholesome dwellings	152	161	313
Verminous business premises	1	1	2
Licensed premises (public houses, clubs, etc.)	21	—	21
Places of entertainment (Cinemas, theatres, fairs, etc.)	25	—	25
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Infectious disease	90	13	103
Common lodging houses	12	—	12
Stables	6	—	6
Piggeries	50	—	50
Tips	27	—	27
Rodent Control	101	239	340
Pets Act	6	—	6
Pharmacy and Poisons	13	—	13
Merchandise Marks Act and Regulations ..	224	6	230
FOOD—			
Slaughtering (Public Slaughterhouse)	647	—	647
Private slaughtering	1	—	1
Preparing premises	370	—	370
General Food shops	336	—	336
Markets.....	35	—	35
Cold stores	2	—	2
Butchers' shops	52	—	52
MILK—			
Dairies	65	—	65
Pasteurising establishments	95	—	95
Retail premises	42	—	42
ICE CREAM—			
Manufacturing premises	22	—	22
Retail sales	25	—	25

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Total Visits
FACTORIES—			
Power	277	—	277
Non-power	10	—	10
Work places, outworkers	19	—	19
HOUSING—			
Repair (Sec. 9)	—	20	20
Demolition (Sec. 11)	95	161	256
Closure (Sec. 12)	—	—	—
Overcrowding	5	—	5
Housing Survey	4914	256	5170
Housing rents and repairs	11	—	11
DISEASES OF ANIMALS—			
Saleyards	39	—	39
Movement of swine.....	46	—	46
Importation of animals	6	—	6
Foot and mouth disease	—	—	—
Swine fever	9	—	9
Fowl pest	5	—	5
Miscellaneous	3	—	3
Interviews.....	718	—	718
TOTALS	11358	6957	18315

TABLE II
DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS—		WORKPLACES—	
Roofs	529	Sanitary accommodation (males)	1
Walls (Interior)	483	Sanitary accommodation (females)	2
Walls (External)	231		
Ceilings	129	PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—	
Floors	192	Cleanliness	4
Firegrates	79	Ventilation	1
Wash Boilers	4	Disrepair—	
Doors and Windows	213	Structure	2
Dampness	1271	Seats, floor coverings	6
Lighting	—	Sanitary accommodation	
Ventilation	150	Males—	
Chimney stacks	153	Insufficient	3
Gutters and downspouts	493	Ventilation	1
Downspouts disconnected	2	Cleanliness	1
Yard or passage surfaces	19	Washing facilities	2
Yard drainage	—	Miscellaneous... ..	2
Water supply	33	Females—	
Ash bin stores	35	Insufficient	3
		Ventilation	1
DRAINAGE—		Cleanliness	2
Defective	43	Washing facilities	2
Inspection chambers	5	Miscellaneous... ..	4
Abolished	—		
Additional gullies	4	LICENSED PREMISES—	
Sinks	39	Reconstruction	
Sink waste pipes	49	(Premises)	1
Soil or vent pipes	6	Reconstruction (Living Accommodation)	1
Other necessary app.	1	Provision of staff room	1
New drainage provided	8	Provision of bottle store	1
		Improvement bar facilities... ..	2
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES—		Sanitary accommodation	
Water closets	138	Reconstruction	3
Pail closets	2	Additional W.C.s	6
Water supply	1	Additional urinals	1
Flushing cisterns	24	Additional washing facilities	2

PART VII—INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

From January 1st, 1954, Warrington was included in a specified area by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order, 1953. The effect of the Order was to require that all retail sales should be of specially designated milk of one or other of the following categories:

Tuberculin Tested

Pasteurised

Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested

Sterilised.

Existing producers' licences enabling the use of the designation "Accredited" expired on the 30th September, 1954, and this designation was discarded from 1st October, 1954.

The sale of pasteurised milk to persons who bottled on premises other than those on which the milk was pasteurised also became illegal after 1st October, 1954. From this date pasteurised milk was required to be heat treated and bottled on the same premises.

The position has now been reached in Warrington whereby the pint can and dipper has gone completely and the exposure of milk to contamination by the use of such methods has ceased. The risk of acquiring tuberculosis from bovine sources is further diminished in that the only milk permitted to be sold without heat treatment is milk from tuberculin tested herds.

Whilst not directly related to the scheme of specified areas for milk the following information published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with the Ministry's area eradication plan for tuberculosis shows the progress made in the elimination of tuberculosis on the farm.

Area eradication plan for Tuberculosis

	Total cattle on June 4th 1954	Cattle in attested herds and areas on March 31st, 1955	
		Number	% of total cattle
Great Britain	9777347	5157043	53
England and Wales	8067656	3914823	49
England	7004661	3116971	45
Wales	1062995	797852	75
Scotland	1709691	1242220	73

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors 289

Dairies—

Pasteurising Premises 2

Dairy Premises 14

—
16
—

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:—

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	18
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	45
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	8
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	14
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	6
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	233
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	6

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year 2

Distributors removed from the register during the year 13

Distributors newly registered during the year 26

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	313	Phosphatase	311	2
		Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	311	2
Sterilised	28	Turbidity Test	28	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	7	Phosphatase	7	—
		Methylene Blue	7	—
Tuberculin Tested	4	Methylene Blue	2	2

Of the 313 samples of pasteurised milk, 127 were taken from retailers, 119 from pasteurising plants and 67 from schools.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Two samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative returns were received in each case.

(b) ICE CREAM

Twenty samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and all complied with the standard. Thirty samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results.

Type	Provisional Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped	—	—	—	—	—
Unwrapped	12	10	4	4	30
TOTALS	12	10	4	4	30

Grades 1 and 2 are presumed satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

In two instances following unsatisfactory bacteriological samples, investigations were carried out at the manufacturer's premises. As a result recommendations were made to improve the hygiene and cleanliness throughout the processes and in both cases subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream	5
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream ...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of packed ice cream...	203

(c) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The following particulars summarise the types of premises subject to the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, together with a broad classification of their condition and the action taken during the year. In this classification Category A premises are satisfactory; Category B premises require improvement short of reconstruction, and Category C premises require reconstruction.

During the year a total of 353 visits and revisits was made to these premises.

PREMISES SUBJECT TO S.13

Type of Premises	Total No.	Category			Specifications	
		A	B	C	Served	Complied with
1. Fish-friers (with dining accommodation)	6	—	6	—	—	—
2. (a) Restaurants, cafés, hotel kitchens, milk bars and snack bars	50	21	23	6	8	7
(b) Industrial Canteens	37	20	17	—	4	3
(c) School cooking centres	10	10	—	—	—	—
3. Bakehouses	11	7	2	2	2	2
4. Butchers' Shops	43	19	30	4	2	3
5. Mobile Vans	4	4	—	—	—	—
6. Tripe boilers	2	2	—	—	—	—
7. Slaughterhouses	1	1	—	—	1	—
8. Potato peelers	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Potato Crisp Friers	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Sweet boilers	2	1	1	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous premises	—	—	—	—	3	6
TOTALS	168	75	81	12	20	21

Of the twenty-one specifications complied with transfers to higher categories were made possible in twelve instances indicated below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Newly established premises brought to A standard... | 1 |
| (b) Category C premises brought to A standard | 1 |
| (c) Category B premises brought to A standard | 8 |
| (d) Category C premises brought to B standard | 2 |

PREMISES SUBJECT TO S.14

Type of Premises	Total No.	Category			Specifications	
		A	B	C	Served	Complied with
1. (a) Cooked Meats only	7	6	1	—	3	2
(b) Cooked Meats combined with Butchers' premises	43	17	15	11	7	10
(c) Cooked Meats combined with Bakers' premises	33	13	12	8	5	2
2. Fish Friers	73	16	29	28	2	3
3. Ice Cream						
(a) Manufacturers	6	6	—	—	2	1
(b) Sale and/or storage	203	203	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	365	261	57	47	20	19

Of the 19 specifications complied with transfers to higher categories were made possible in 12 instances as indicated below:

- (a) Newly established premises brought to A standard... 1
- (b) Category B premises brought to A standard 4
- (c) Category C premises brought to B standard 4
- (d) Category C premises brought to A standard 3

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream	3
Premises for the storage and sale of home ice cream	6
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream...	203

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food preparing premises by service of, and compliance with, specifications are listed below:—

Type of Improvement	Specifications	
	Served	Complied with
PREMISES—		
Separation of processes	16	11
Walls	13	17
Floors	14	16
Ceilings	11	15
Ventilation	10	16
Lighting	6	7
Repair or Re-decoration	19	18
Cloakroom Facilities	2	1
Facilities for Meals	2	1
CLEANSING FACILITIES		
Want of cleanliness	11	12
Crockery and Utensil sinks	9	10
Vegetable sinks	4	2
Hot Water	13	12
Steriliser	4	2
Facilities for air drying	—	1
COOKING EQUIPMENT—		
Suitable siting	8	8
Cowling and ducting... ..	3	3
Replacement	1	1
Tables, shelves, etc.	11	12
SANITARY ACCOMODATION—		
Patrons	—	—
Staffs	8	11
Patrons' Personal Washing Facilities	4	—
Staff Personal Washing Facilities	12	18
Soap, Towels and Nail Brushes	3	2
STORAGE—		
Refrigerator	3	3
Dry and bulked goods	3	5
Temporary receptacles	4	3
Refuse	9	11
Solid fuel	4	5
DRAINAGE—		
New and additional	6	5
Grease or grit traps	5	2
Paving and drainage of yards	6	3
BYELAW REQUIREMENTS—		
Notices	3	2
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery	3	4
Sale and exposure in open air	1	1
TOTALS	231	240

UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:—

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	—	1	0	14
Butter	—	—	2	6
Cereals	—	—	1	1
Cheese.....	—	5	1	18
Fish	—	3	1	0
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	—	9	3	10
Meat (Cooked and uncooked).....	—	8	2	11
Poultry	—	—	—	—
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.....	—	—	2	14
Vegetables	—	—	—	—
CANNED FOODSTUFFS				
Cereals	—	—	—	5
Fruit	3	18	3	24
Fish	—	—	2	18
Meat	1	16	1	19
Milk	—	6	1	6
Preserves, etc.....	—	3	1	0
Vegetables	—	19	3	11
Miscellaneous.....	—	4	3	27
TOTAL WEIGHT	9	0	0	16

(d) FOOD POISONING

Two isolated instances of food poisoning were notified by medical practitioners. In one case salmonella typhi murium was recovered from the patient and whilst no definite conclusion could be arrived at, a lightly cooked duck egg which had been consumed by the patient was suspected to be the cause. The second notification concerned illness of a gastric nature affecting a father, mother and three children under 5 years of age. No evidence implicating food could be obtained and no organisms were recovered. Standards of hygiene and housekeeping were very low and the conclusion was reached that the illness was likely to be due to gross contamination of foodstuffs with organisms of intestinal origin, assisted by dirty handling and dirty cooking utensils and a complete indifference to hygienic practices in the household.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst, and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 241 (See Table 1).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported genuine is indicated in the following table.

Periods	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st).....	39	3.45	8.69
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th).....	45	3.44	8.79
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th).....	42	3.64	8.76
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)...	35	3.75	8.78
TOTALS	161	3.58	8.75

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 162 samples of milk submitted, 2 samples only failed to reach the standard of the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. Of these deficient samples 1 had a small fat deficiency of 3.3%, for which no action was taken other than further sampling. The remaining sample contained 17.8% extraneous water for which a conviction and fine was obtained. A further sample of milk (informal) was found to contain small pieces of glass which obtained access to the milk owing to damage to the bottle rim in transit. Deeper crates were provided by the firm to prevent this.

An informal sample termed "Nulife" Herbal Powder was found to be a mixture of Aspirin, Phenacetin, Caffeine and Liquorice Root and as such was incorrectly described as a herbal powder. The herbalist was interviewed and agreed to cease describing the powder as a herbal powder.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-Total	Total
Milk	161	1	162	159	—	159	2	1	3
Ice Cream...	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
Gin	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rum	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Port	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato pork sausage ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pig's chee k brawn	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Parsley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak and kidney pudding ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon flavouring	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground nutmeg ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almond flavoured essence ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge mixture ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Beef dripping ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork dripping ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Apple juice	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism herbs	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive oil ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbal powder ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lime marmalade	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant and glycerine pastilles ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut mixed peel	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Thyme and Parsley stuffing with lemon and suet ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE I (continued)

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Mint sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef suet (shredded)	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rice	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake mixture ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking powder ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper (white).....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cider vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground almonds ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mixed spice	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure English cream	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double cream ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Synthetic cream powder ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate cream eggs	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream chocolate fish	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
"Mars" chocolate bars	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	195	46	241	193	44	237	2	2	4

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

GENERAL

An event of special significance to local authorities, butchers and farmers occurred in December, 1953, when the Government indicated its intention to end control of meat and livestock and requested the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses, which had been set up early in 1953, to produce an interim report on the arrangements required throughout the country to ensure that slaughtering facilities were available to meet the needs of trade, pending the publication of their final conclusions.

The Interim Report was issued in January, 1954, and recommended that local authorities should be given the responsibility of ensuring the adequacy of slaughtering arrangements to meet the needs of their areas; that they should, at once, consult representatives of local farmers and traders and make clear to them what action they proposed to take in regard to slaughtering facilities, indicating whether they were to be permitted to resume private slaughtering or whether their needs would be met by the provision of public slaughtering facilities. The report also suggested some consequential amendments of existing law to enable local authorities to exercise their new responsibility. As a result the Slaughterhouse Act, 1954, embodying most of the recommendations of the Interim Report was passed and July 2nd, 1954, was fixed as the day when the Ministry of Food would end a control which had endured since the early days of 1940.

A survey of the situation in Warrington revealed that of ten licensed and registered private slaughterhouses existing in 1939, three were demolished, three had been converted to other business uses, two were unsuitable for use on public health grounds and two only could be considered for future use. Of these latter one was the Orford slaughterhouse owned by the Co-operative Society, which had been requisitioned by the Ministry of Food and used during the period of control, the other was a private slaughterhouse previously licensed without limitation of time for which special consideration was required to be given by the Act.

To cover adequately all possibilities a meeting was held at which the following interests were represented: Warrington County Borough, Warrington Rural District Council, Runcorn Rural District Council, Warrington and District Meat Traders' Association, National Farmers' Union, Auctioneers of Certifying Centres, U.S.D.A.W. and the Warrington Co-operative Society. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the Orford Slaughterhouse could provide for the needs of the area providing it was operated as a public slaughterhouse by the local authority. In the event the requisition of the premises was taken over by the County Borough, together with the requisition on lairage accommodation at two adjoining farms. The Local Authority also took into their employ the Ministry of Food manager, as deputy manager, six slaughtermen, an apprentice slaughterman, a yard man and a drover.

In accordance with Sec. 4(2) of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1954, the Council resolved that after 31st December, 1954, no fresh licence to keep premises as a slaughterhouse should be granted under the Act, except in special cases and with the consent of the Minister, excluding from this provision the private slaughterhouse previously referred to which was undergoing reconstruction, but would not be in operation until 1955. The resolution was finally confirmed by the Minister.

SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION

The resumption of private trading resulted in a considerable increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the public slaughterhouse. The number slaughtered and inspected represented an increase of 23.7% over the highest figure recorded in the previous four years. Arrangements for inspection were a continuance of the system which operated under Ministry control whereby each of 5 inspectors performed whole time duty at the slaughterhouse on one week in five.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Cattle (excluding cows)...	2894	1737	2421	2858	2921
Cows	2797	1992	2409	3164	2878
Calves	832	807	1471	1977	1982
Sheep and Lambs	20825	11750	17266	14405	17888
Pigs	5086	1148	1655	1312	551
TOTALS	32434	17434	25222	23716	26220

DISEASED CONDITIONS

Despite the increase in the number of animals slaughtered the tables which follow show a percentage reduction over previous years in the amount of meat it was found necessary to condemn for various reasons.

	1954	1953	1952	1951
Carcases requiring detailed examination	3957	3158	3692	5038
Carcases affected with Tuberculosis	1403	1182	1351	2113

The extent of Tuberculosis and other diseases is further analysed to show the type of animal affected and the incidence compared with the previous three years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	1954	1953	1952	1951
	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows)	12.51	15.54	11.48	14.38
Cows	33.43	43.78	42.05	50.53
Calves	0.36	0.12	—	0.05
Pigs	2.03	3.40	3.63	7.77

OTHER DISEASES

	1954	1953	1952	1951
	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows)	14.69	18.88	16.73	16.31
Cows	36.00	39.46	45.16	49.87
Calves	1.56	1.61	1.43	0.96
Pigs	6.80	12.98	15.83	13.03
Sheep	3.66	5.96	3.27	4.80

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	2894	2797	832	20825	5086
Number inspected	2894	2797	832	20825	5086
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	5	5	13	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	425	1002	8	750	346
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	14.69	36.00	1.56	3.66	6.80
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole Carcasses condemned	8	21	3	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	354	914	—	—	102
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12.51	33.43	0.36	—	2.03

TABLE B

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1954

Kind of Animal	Number Examined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcass condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat and offal destroyed for all diseases
				Plucks	Lungs	Hearts and pericardium	Skirts	Livers	Splens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders				
Beasts:																		
Cattle exc cows	2894	362	95	—	258	20	30	55	36	22	13	83	8	—	8	13832	6979	20811
Cows	2797	935	266	—	805	51	73	121	71	63	59	294	37	38	21	42948	30643	73591
Total Beasts ...	5691	1297	361	—	1063	71	103	176	107	85	72	377	45	38	29	56780	37622	94402
Sheep	20825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2074	2074
Pigs	5086	103	89	31	5	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	1	2078	1588	3666
Calves	832	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	252	2613	2865
TOTALS ...	32434	1403	453	34	1068	71	103	176	113	91	79	383	45	38	33	59110	43897	103007

TABLE C
TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CON-
DEMNED AND DISPOSED OF UNDER MINISTRY OF FOOD
GUARANTEE DURING THE YEAR 1954

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bull- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Totals lbs.
Tuberculosis.....	600	2939	10293	42948	252	—	2078	59110
Abscesses	194	739	600	1635	4	56	67	3295
Actinomycosis	—	49	56	71	—	—	—	176
Adhesions	—	2	115	169	—	1	25	312
Angiomatosis	27	111	55	3597	—	—	—	3790
Arthritis	—	—	—	4	—	—	23	27
Cirrhosis	41	14	40	476	—	—	65	636
Congestion	—	61	86	501	—	—	209	857
Contamination	—	—	—	8	—	45	2	55
Cysticercus Bovis ...	—	70	—	112	—	—	—	182
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	26
Degeneration	—	16	28	326	—	—	—	370
Distomatosis.....	75	1452	1809	7521	—	625	—	11482
Dropsy	—	—	—	915	50	124	—	1089
Echinococcus	—	56	31	482	—	144	—	713
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	78
Emphysema	—	—	20	91	—	—	—	111
Enteritis	—	52	—	472	—	—	156	680
Fevered	—	—	—	657	—	—	—	657
Ill-bled (Moribund)	—	—	—	510	59	434	—	1003
Indurated	—	—	—	6922	—	—	53	6975
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	110
Immaturity (Foetal Carcases)	—	—	—	—	2366	—	—	2366
Inflammation	64	265	341	1520	2	34	381	3607
Johnes Disease	30	60	120	1204	—	—	—	1414
Mastitis (Acute Septic, Simple) ...	—	—	—	1674	—	—	—	1674
Melanosis	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Necrosis	—	—	—	85	2	—	23	110
Nephritis	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	67
Parasitic	—	7	58	106	—	398	115	684
Pericarditis	—	24	17	672	—	—	16	729
Peritonitis	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	90
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	25	47	72
Pneumonia and Pneumonycosis	—	—	—	30	2	—	58	90
Traumatism	—	114	73	609	18	100	321	1235
Tumours	—	—	7	103	—	—	11	121
	1031	6031	13749	73591	2865	2074	3666	103007

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED: 45 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

The reduction in the incidence of this parasitical condition continued, only five instances being detected amongst 5,691 adult bovines slaughtered. The examinations are carried out in accordance with Ministry of Food Circular M.F.5/48 and Memo 3/Foods. Since decontrol, arrangements have been made for affected animals to receive cold storage treatment over the prescribed period at premises in Liverpool, the cost of transport and treatment being charged to the owner of the meat. Delivery and return of the meat after treatment is controlled and supervised by an inspector of the department.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 TO 1954.

The Slaughter of Animals Amendment Act, 1954, came into force on 1st October, 1954, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations made under Sec. 2 of the Act on 1st December, 1954. The Act and the Regulations modified and extended the powers of local authorities under the 1933 Act in respect of slaughtermen's licences, requirements as to construction and provision in slaughterhouses and lairages, and measures for the prevention of cruelty.

Licences granted to slaughtermen may now be for one year only, must specify the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder, and the types of instrument which may be used for slaughtering. All animals killed in slaughterhouses must now be rendered insensible to pain by a mechanically operated instrument, and by the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, all pigs over the age of 12 weeks slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse or knackers yard must also be mechanically stunned. The regulations also require that a casting pen of the Weinberg or Dyne type must be used in the slaughter of bovines by the Jewish or Mohammedan method.

Fifteen slaughtermen were licensed during the year and proceedings were taken against 2 slaughtermen for killing sheep without previously rendering the animals insensible as required by the Act of 1933. Fines of £5 were inflicted on each defendant.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Thirty-nine visits were made by sanitary inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc. Forty-six visits were made in regard to transfer of animals under licence.

The Local Authority granted licences during the year under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950, authorising the holding of 24 markets at which swine were included and one licence to hold a market for the sale of poultry under the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1952, and the Live Poultry (Amendment) Order, 1952.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

Two outbreaks of swine fever occurred at piggeries in the Borough which were confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938, and TUBERCULOSIS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1946

One cow was sent in to Orford Slaughterhouse by a veterinary inspector following examination of animals at farms and markets. The animal was affected with localised tuberculosis rendering necessary the condemnation of organs only.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACTS

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area:—
Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

INSPECTIONS

Notice was served in respect of 6 instances of insufficient sanitary accommodation, and 6 instances of insufficient washing facilities. Additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were provided in 5 instances.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TABLE III

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 93, 39 2 Howard Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93, 39 Withdrawn— work completed		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 60 Garibaldi Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 18 Harbord Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 20 Harbord Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 93, 45. 12 Philip Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93, 45. Withdrawn— work completed		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections, 93, 45. 54 Pierpoint Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93, 45 Withdrawn— work completed		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 13 Bostock Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 189 Wellfield St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 14 Ernest Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 65 Lythgoes Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed.		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 10 Melville Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 47 Longshaw St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Withdrawn— work completed		3/6

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 99 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93</i> Withdrawn— work completed.		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 60 Parr Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93</i> Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 93, 45. 74 Priestley Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93, 45</i> Withdrawn— work completed		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 93, 39. 49 Longshaw St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93, 39</i> Withdrawn— work completed.		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 93, 45. 39 Plumpton St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93, 45</i> Withdrawn— work completed.		6/-
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93. 21 Napier Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93</i> Withdrawn— work completed		3/6
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93 Section 39 60 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	<i>Sec. 93</i> Abatement Order made. <i>Sec. 39</i> Withdrawn— work completed		11/- 2/6
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 to 1950. Section 9.	Milk containing 17.8% extraneous water.	Conviction.	40/-	10/6
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Sec. 1.	Slaughter of animal (sheep) contrary to Sec. 1. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.	Conviction.	Two defendants fined £5 each	

PART XI - INTERIM PROCEEDINGS

Case No.	Party	Date	Event	Remarks
100-10000-1	John Doe	10/15/1918	Filed	...
100-10000-2	Jane Smith	10/16/1918	...	...
100-10000-3	...	10/17/1918	...	...
100-10000-4	...	10/18/1918	...	...
100-10000-5	...	10/19/1918	...	...
100-10000-6	...	10/20/1918	...	...
100-10000-7	...	10/21/1918	...	...
100-10000-8	...	10/22/1918	...	...
100-10000-9	...	10/23/1918	...	...
100-10000-10	...	10/24/1918	...	...
100-10000-11	...	10/25/1918	...	...
100-10000-12	...	10/26/1918	...	...
100-10000-13	...	10/27/1918	...	...
100-10000-14	...	10/28/1918	...	...
100-10000-15	...	10/29/1918	...	...
100-10000-16	...	10/30/1918	...	...
100-10000-17	...	10/31/1918	...	...
100-10000-18	...	11/1/1918	...	...
100-10000-19	...	11/2/1918	...	...
100-10000-20	...	11/3/1918	...	...
100-10000-21	...	11/4/1918	...	...
100-10000-22	...	11/5/1918	...	...
100-10000-23	...	11/6/1918	...	...
100-10000-24	...	11/7/1918	...	...
100-10000-25	...	11/8/1918	...	...
100-10000-26	...	11/9/1918	...	...
100-10000-27	...	11/10/1918	...	...
100-10000-28	...	11/11/1918	...	...
100-10000-29	...	11/12/1918	...	...
100-10000-30	...	11/13/1918	...	...
100-10000-31	...	11/14/1918	...	...
100-10000-32	...	11/15/1918	...	...
100-10000-33	...	11/16/1918	...	...
100-10000-34	...	11/17/1918	...	...
100-10000-35	...	11/18/1918	...	...
100-10000-36	...	11/19/1918	...	...
100-10000-37	...	11/20/1918	...	...
100-10000-38	...	11/21/1918	...	...
100-10000-39	...	11/22/1918	...	...
100-10000-40	...	11/23/1918	...	...
100-10000-41	...	11/24/1918	...	...
100-10000-42	...	11/25/1918	...	...
100-10000-43	...	11/26/1918	...	...
100-10000-44	...	11/27/1918	...	...
100-10000-45	...	11/28/1918	...	...
100-10000-46	...	11/29/1918	...	...
100-10000-47	...	11/30/1918	...	...
100-10000-48	...	12/1/1918	...	...
100-10000-49	...	12/2/1918	...	...
100-10000-50	...	12/3/1918	...	...