

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Birkenhead County Borough.

Contributors

Birkenhead (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/a944sant>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

44 893

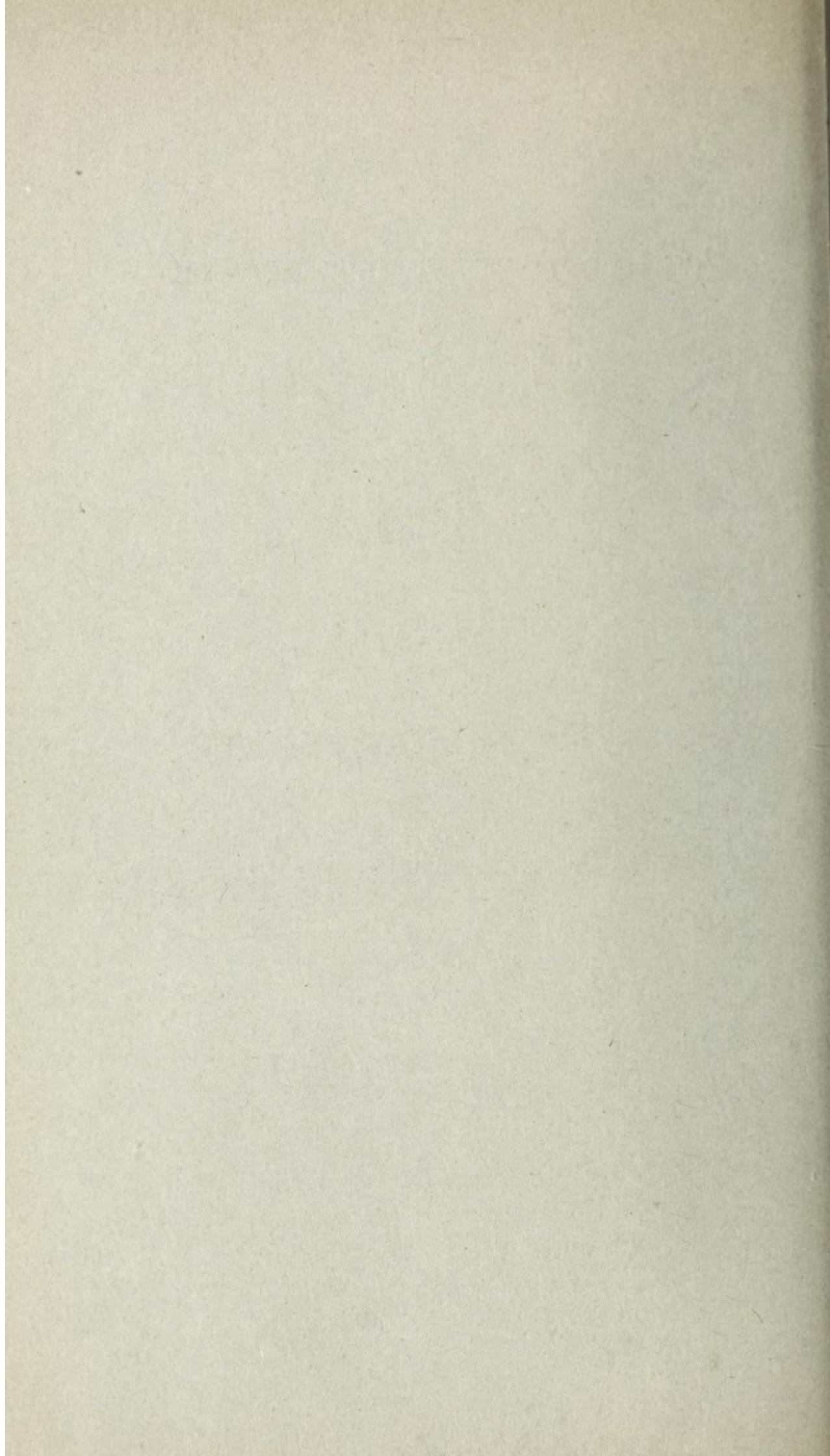
Library
—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1962

J. W. Lobban. M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1962

J. W. Lobban. M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31.12.62)

His Worship the Mayor

(COUNCILLOR J. KENNEDY, J.P.)

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR W. GARDNER

Deputy Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. A.L. CROMBLEHOLME

Aldermen:

MRS. E.F. GARDNER

MRS. D. MELVILLE

H.D. SHAKESHAFT

J.W. OATES

(Ex-Officio, Chairman of Finance Committee)

H. PLATT, J.P.

(Ex-Officio, Chairman of General Purposes Committee)

Councillors:

J.A. BIRD

M.B. HARROP

A.N. DEAN

MISS B. JACKSON

D.T.G. EVANS

MRS. A.A. OGDEN

R. PILKINGTON

Non-Council Members:

MRS. A. CAPPER

MRS. M. TRAVIS

MRS. E.M. CROOK

MR. P.A. WILSON

MR. J. NICKSON

MRS. M. SUTTON

INDEX

Accidents	4	Early Neonatal Mortality	1
Admissions to Hospital on Social Grounds	22	Emergency Slaughter of Animals	70
Ambulance Service: Commendation)	32, 33,	Examination of Tuberculosis Contacts	37
Training)	34	Excess of Births over deaths	2
Annual Slaughtering Figures	70	Export of Meat Products	70
Ante-Natal Clinics	24	Extermination of Pests	54
Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises	23, 24	Factories Act, 1961	57, 58
Application for Certificates) of Disrepair)		Follow-up of Registered Blind & Partially Sighted Persons	16
Application for Cancellation) Certificate)	49	Food Complaints	65, 66
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	18	Food & Drugs Act 1955	64
Bacteriological Examination of Milk	59, 60	Food Hygiene	62, 63
B.C.G. Vaccination at Chest Clinic)	37	Foot & Mouth Disease	72
B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children)		Fowl Pest	73
Birkenhead Corporation Act 1881- Pig Keeping	55	General Provision of Health Services	14
Birkenhead Corporation Act 1954- Registration of Barbers & Hairdressers	56	General Statistics	1
Blind Welfare Department	15	Health Committee	ii
Capital Programme -Appendix	75	Health Education	14
Care and After Care Committee	36	Health Visiting -Staff	25, 36
Care of Premature Infants	20	Association with Hospitals	25
Care of Unmarried Mothers & Children	24	Statistics of work done	26
Cases requiring Medical Aid	22	Clinic Duties & Attendances	26
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life	7	Heart Disease	4
Chemical Analysis of Milk	60	Home Nursing Service	26, 27
Chiropody	14	House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959	49, 50
Clean Air Act, 1956	52	Housing & Environmental Hygiene	45
Clearance Areas	48	Ice Cream	60, 61
Common Lodging Houses	50	Immunisation & Vaccination	28, 29, 31
Convalescent Treatment	20	Imported Meat	70
Co-operation with General Practitioners	25	Incidence of Blindness	15, 16
Cremations	14	Infant Mortality	1, 3
Day Nurseries	19	Infant Welfare Centres	17
Deaths: due to Tuberculosis		Infectious Diseases	4, 8
Cancer of the Lung		Inspection & Repair of Dwelling Houses	45, 46
Other Sites	1, 2, 3, 4	Introductory Letter	vi
Demolition & Closing of Unfit Dwellings	47	Legal Proceedings	46, 47
Dental Treatment	19	Main Death Rates per 1,000 Population	6
Diphtheria Immunisation	28, 29	Maternal Deaths	4
Diseases of Animals Acts (Waste))	72	Mortality	2
Foods) Order 1957)		Meat Inspection	67, 68, 69
Disinfection	55	Meat (Staining & Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960	71
District Midwifery Training	22, 23	Medical Examinations	13
Domestic Help Service	35	Mental Health Service	38, 39, 40
Dwelling Houses unfit for human habitation	47	Midwives - Number of	21
		- Supervision	21
		- Number of Cases attended	22

INDEX (Continued)

Midwives - Summary of Work	22	Ten-Year Development of	
- Establishment	23	Health Services -	74.75
- Off-Duty	23	Theatres, Music Halls &	
Milk Supply	59	Cinemas	55
Movement of Animals (Records)	79	The Authorised Officers (Meat	
Order 1960:		Inspection) Regulations 1960	71
National Assistance Act 1948	41	Tuberculosis	10.11
National Survey of Air		Tuberculosis - Register	11
Pollution	52	- Formal	
Neonatal Mortality	1	Notifications	12
Notifications received from		Tuberculosis (Slaughter of	
Midwives	22	Reactors) Order 1950	72
Nurseries & Child Minders		Unsound Food	64.65
Regulation Act 1948	19	Vaccination against	
Nursing Homes Registration	19	Poliomyelitis & Smallpox	30
Occupational Therapy	36	Visits to Cases of Tuberculosis	25
Offensive Trades	56	Visits by Superintendent of	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	Home Nursing Service	27
Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	30	Voluntary Agencies assisted by	
Perinatal Mortality	2	Local Authority	20
Pet Animals Act 1951	71	Water Supply	42, 43, 44, 61
Pharmacy & Poisons Act 1933	55	Welfare Foods	20
Phenylketonuria Testing	25	Whooping Cough Immunisation	29
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	4	Work done by Local Authority	
Post-Neonatal Mortality	2	in default of owners	47
Problem Families	14, 25		
Public Swimming Baths	41, 61		
Rag Flock & Other Filling			
Materials Act 1951	55		
Railways	54		
Registration of Premises used			
for the Sale of Animal			
Feeding Meat	71		
Regulation of Movement of			
Swine Order, 1951	72		
Rehabilitation of Tuberculous			
Persons:	36		
Riding Establishments Act 1939	73		
Screen Testing for Deafness	25		
Sewerage	41, 42		
Shipping	54		
Shops Act 1950	64		
Slaughter of Animals Act 1955	71		
Slaughter of Animals			
(Prevention of Cruelty)			
Regulations 1958	71		
Slaughterhouses (Hygiene)			
Regulations 1958	71		
Slum Clearance Programme	48, 49		
Smoke Abatement	50, 51, 53		
Smokeless Fuel Demonstrations	50		
Staff	v, 74		
Summary of Comparative			
Statistics	5		
Suspected Food Poisoning Cases			
& Infectious Diseases Cases			
associated with food and/or			
drink	8		
Swine Fever	72		

STAFF**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:**

J. W. LOBBAN, M. A. . M. D. . D. P. H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

A. H. WILDE M. B. . CH. B. . D. P. H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Anne D. Kellner, M. B. . CH. B. . D. OBST. R. C. O. G. . D. P. H. . D. C. H. .

Bernard M. Nolan, L. R. C. P. & S. I. D. P. H. (RESIGNED 22/4/62)

Mary P. K. Williams, M. B. . CH. B. . D. P. H.

John C. Hinchliffe, M. B. . CH. B. . D. P. H. . (APPOINTED 16/7/62)

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER:

F. G. Sutcliffe, L. D. S.

VETERINARY OFFICER:

N. M. Clayton, M. R. C. V. S.

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND INSPECTOR
UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:**

M. Holgate, M. R. S. H.

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR:

Miss C. M. Jones, S. R. N. . S. C. M. . H. V. C.

**NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES AND
SUPERINTENDENT, HOME NURSING SERVICE:**

Miss M. Pringle, S. R. N. . S. C. M. . M. T. D. . H. V. C.

LAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER:

J. H. H. Shell, D. P. A.

**TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD:**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review medical staff changes have occurred. Dr. B.M. Nolan resigned in April, having received an appointment in Australia. He was succeeded by Dr. J.C. Hinchliffe in July. Birkenhead is fortunate in having suitably qualified candidates for the vacant posts of Assistant Medical Officers.

There are still vacancies in both the Public Health Inspection Staff and Meat Inspection Staff. In spite of these shortages the work of these branches of the Health Department has been maintained, although frequently under difficulties.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/62, the Authority has submitted to the Minister a plan for the development of the Health and Welfare Services in Birkenhead in the 10 years up to 1971/72. A summary of the Health Services proposals is set out in the Appendix to this Annual Report.

I am grateful to all members of the Staff of the Health Department for the continued loyal support given during the year.

The Health Department has received assistance during the year from other Corporation Departments, and I acknowledge with gratitude this assistance from my brother officials and their staffs.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have maintained their interest and enthusiasm in the work of the Health Department. The inspiration of the Health Committee is a source of encouragement to all members of the staff.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LOBBAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimated population mid year 1962	142,940
Census Population 1961	141,683

BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Totals	
Live Births Legitimate	1374	1347	2721	
Illegitimate	68	76	144	2,865
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population				20.04
Comparability factor				0.97
Birth Rate as adjusted by factor				19.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				5.02

	Males	Females	Totals	
Still Births Legitimate	38	32	70	
Illegitimate	3	1	4	74
Total live and still births				2,939
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				24.3

DEATHS

Number of deaths :	Males 908 )	..	..	..	..	1,706
	Females 798)					
Death rate per 1,000 population						11.9
Comparability factor						1.14
Death rate as adjusted by factor						13.5

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of all infants under one year					79
Rate per 1,000 total live births					27.5
Deaths of legitimate infants under one year					73
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births					26.1
Deaths of illegitimate infants under one year					6
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births					41.6

NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks					57
Rate per 1,000 live births					19.8

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one week					48
Rate per 1,000 live births					16.7

POST NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants over four weeks and under one year	22
Rate per 1,000 live births	7.6

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Still births and deaths of infants under one week . . .	122
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	41.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 total births	0.67

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS	1,159
---	-------

GENERAL

Area of Borough (in acres)	8,643
Number of persons per acre	16.5
Number of houses in Borough	41,510
General rate 1962/63	21/5 in £.
Estimated product of a penny rate	£7,310

DEATHS

1706 deaths occurred during the year (908 males and 798 females). This represents a death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 population. The comparable death rate for England and Wales is 11.9 per 1,000 population. Recent annual figures are as follows :-

	Borough	England & Wales
1953	11.8	11.4
1954	12.7	11.3
1955	13.3	11.7
1956	12.8	11.7
1957	12.7	11.5
1958	13.3	11.7
1959	12.9	11.6
1960	12.9	11.5
1961	14.0	12.0
1962	13.5	11.9

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 79 deaths of infants under 1 year of age representing an infant mortality rate of 27.5 per 1,000 live births.

The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 21.6 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death are as follows :-

Pneumonia	15
Other heart disease	1
Gastro-enteritis & Diarrhoea	2
Congenital malformations	13
Other defined diseases	41
Accidents (other than motor)	6
Infective & Parasitic conditions	1
	<hr/>
	79

A monthly case conference is held at St. Catherine's Hospital by the Consultant Paediatrician and Obstetrical Staff of the Hospital with the resident medical and senior midwifery nursing staff. The Medical Officer of Health has taken part in these discussions on neonatal deaths and still births. It is a further example of the very helpful co-operation between the hospitals and local authority medical staffs.

DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS

	(1961)	Rates per 1,000 Population.	England & Wales
Respiratory	11 (13)	0.07	0.059
Non-Respiratory	1 (2)	0.006	0.007

DEATHS DUE TO CANCER OF THE LUNG

The number of deaths was 76 compared with 67 in 1961. The rate per 1,000 population is 0.60 compared with the National figure of 0.51.

As will be seen in the recent annual figures, there is a very marked disproportion in the deaths in males and females :-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	57	5	62
1955	65	17	82
1956	48	8	56
1957	53	7	60
1958	79	11	90
1959	58	17	75
1960	64	19	83
1961	59	8	67
1962	68	8	76

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF OTHER SITES

These deaths numbered 235 representing 1.8 per 1,000 population compared with the National average of 1.6 per 1,000.

HEART DISEASE

Deaths due to heart diseases numbered 555 representing thirty-two per cent of total deaths. The pattern of coronary disease seen last year has been maintained. The greater number of deaths due to coronary disease in males has occurred in the age group 45 - 65, while for females the age group 75 and over shows the greater number of deaths.

PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS

These respiratory diseases accounted for 228 deaths or thirteen per cent of total deaths. Bronchitis claimed 120 deaths and pneumonia 108.

In 1961, deaths due to these causes numbered 250.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Influenza	11
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	3
Syphilitic disease	4

There were no deaths due to diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, and measles.

ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 15 deaths, a decrease of five compared with 1961. Other accidents caused 49 deaths, compared with 33 in 1961. Six deaths occurred in infants under 1 year. Fatal accidents have been fairly uniformly spread in all age groups with a slight preponderance in the 75 years and over age group, which is to be expected.

It is to be regretted that accidents have caused six deaths in infants, and in all have accounted for 34 deaths, 11 more than in 1961.

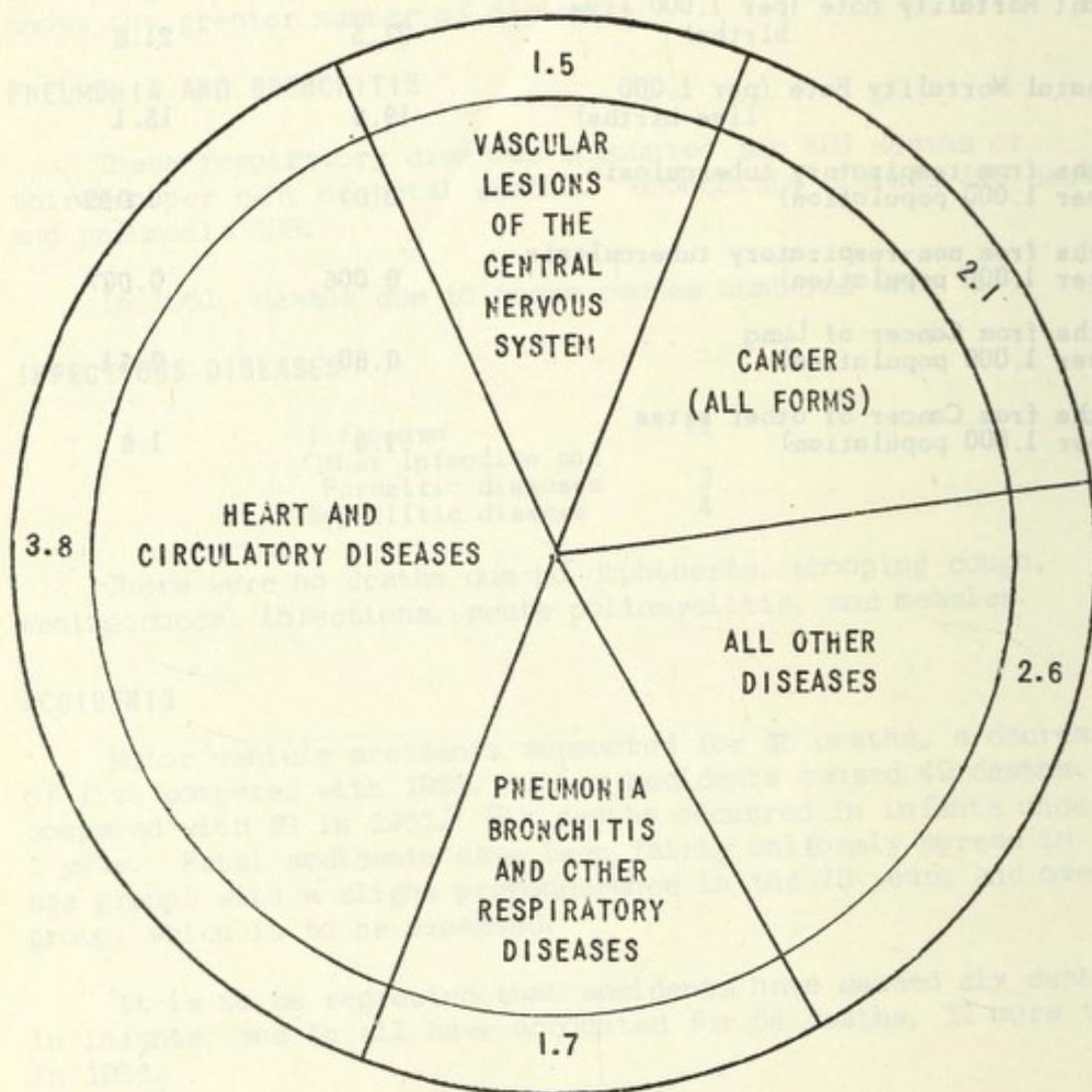
MATERNAL DEATHS

Two were registered during the year, one had occurred in October, 1961, and was registered in February 1962, following criminal proceedings at the Assizes. The cause of death was an embolism due to attempted abortion. The second case died of pulmonary embolism following enforced recumbency due to vomiting in pregnancy.

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Birkenhead	England & Wales
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	19.4	18.0
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.3	18.1
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	13.5	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.5	21.6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.8	15.1
Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.07	0.059
Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0.006	0.007
Deaths from Cancer of Lung (per 1,000 population)	0.60	0.51
Deaths from Cancer of other sites (per 1,000 population)	1.8	1.6

MAIN DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION
1962.



I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

As will be seen in the tables in succeeding pages, measles formed the bulk of notifications. Cases of dysentery showed a marked increase over last year.

The majority of cases were Sonne dysentery.

One case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There was a very mild case which had had a full course of immunisation previously.

Cases of scarlet fever continue to be mild.

SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING CASES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD AND/OR DRINK.

47 cases of suspected food poisoning and 235 cases of suspected dysentery were notified during the year. Investigations involved 372 visits to patients' houses by Public Health Inspectors and the submission of 471 specimens for bacteriological examination. In only 5 cases of suspected food poisoning was any suspect food available for examination and in all cases there were no pathogenic organisms in the remains.

Shigella sonnei was confirmed as the causal agent in 142 cases. These were all in isolated family outbreaks occurring mostly in the spring and early summer.

One person continues to be a carrier of *Salmonella typhi*.

No food poisoning organisms were confirmed as being the cause of any case this year. Whether this is fortuitous, or the effect of better food hygiene on the part of all concerned in the preparation and handling of food, remains to be seen, but it is hoped that the good results will continue.

	Meningo-coccal Infection		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Whooping Cough		Dysentery	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified	1	-	16	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	287	288	19	23	126	109
Final numbers after correction																
Age under 1 year	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	1	6	5	6
Age 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	29	4	4	7	5
Age 2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	40	2	4	4	4
Age 3	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	35	2	3	7	3
Age 4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	1	-	4	3
Age 5 - 9 years	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	118	9	5	24	16
Age 10 - 14 years ...	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	1	5	5
Age 15 - 24 years ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	4
Age 25 years and over .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	10	18
Totals	1	-	16	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	286	288	19	23	78	64

	Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Malaria		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Small Pox		Puerperal Pyrexia		Acute Encephalitis				Food Poisoning		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number originally notified	48	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	20	27	-	-
Final numbers after correction																						
Under 5 years	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age 5 - 14 years	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age 15 - 44 years	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age 45 - 64 years	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age 65 and over	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	48	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	20	27	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification.

There were 75 cases of tuberculosis notified during 1962, a decrease of 15 on the figure for 1961.

Mortality.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis during 1962, 11 due to respiratory tuberculosis and 1 due to non-respiratory tuberculosis, this is a decrease of 1 on the figure for 1961.

Tuberculosis Register.

The Register shows a net decrease of 159 during 1962, 100 new cases were added to the Register and 259 were removed for various reasons. Of the latter figure, 40 patients died and 173 were found to be recovered. As stated above, 75 of the new cases were primary notifications, 23 were inward transfers and two cases were re-diagnosed.

	Adults	Children (under 15 years)	Total
Respiratory - Male	641	60	701
- Female	514	50	564
Non-Respiratory - Male	20	41	61
- Female	54	37	91
Totals - Male	661	101	762
- Female	568	87	655
Grand Total	1,229	188	1,417
1961	1,377	193	1,576

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS DURING YEAR													
NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS													
AGE PERIOD	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	75-	Total
Respiratory - Males ...	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	7	8	12	1	43
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	4	4	1	8	-	24
Non-Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
TOTAL	-	1	-	-	1	4	5	7	12	10	20	2	71
NEW CASES OTHER THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION													
Death returns from Local Registrars													
Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death returns from Registrar - General (Transferable deaths)													
Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Posthumous Notifications													
Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory - Males ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Females ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Department	Not Passed		Deferred for further examination	Passed for:						Recommended for Premature Retiral	Examination for:			Special Examinations	Totals
	Service	Superannuation		Service	Service and Superannuation	Service, Superannuation & Driving P.S.V.'s	Superannuation	Teaching Appointments	Entry into Teachers' Training Colleges		Driving P.S.V.'s	Work in Mersey Tunnel	Disblement		
Architect															5
Baths															7
Cleansing															90
Education															293
Engineer & Surveyor's															75
Fire and Ambulance															9
Health															49
Housing															21
Libraries															13
Magistrates' Clerk															1
Markets & Abattoir															2
Municipal Buildings															3
Other Authorities															3
Parks & Cemeteries															23
Police															3
Probation															2
Town Clerk's															14
Transport & Ferries															422
Treasury															11
Water															43
Weights & Measures															6
Works & Buildings															102
TOTALS :-	5	4	10	329	254	200	156	33	96	11	37	24	Nil	38	1197

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Details of the various medical examinations carried out by the Medical Staff for other Corporation Departments will be found in the preceding table.

CREMATIONS.

The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Landican Crematorium, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant Medical Officer of Health act as his deputies. During 1962, 2,327 cremations took place, compared with 2,315 in 1961.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The register of problem families is maintained in the Health Department and has been kept under continual review. The usual co-operation between voluntary and statutory bodies has been continued.

CHIROPODY.

Chiropody provision for selected cases continues to be provided by the Birkenhead District Nursing Society as agents for the Corporation. The grant has been increased during the year and now is £850 per quarter. The following are eligible for treatment:-

1. Persons of both sexes over 65 years of age.
2. Handicapped persons of all ages.
3. Expectant mothers.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Mothercraft classes have been held during the year at the Ante-Natal Relaxation Clinics and also at St. Catherine's Hospital in the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Group teaching has continued as usual in the Infant Welfare Centres.

Smoking and Health :- With regard to smoking and health, posters have been periodically exhibited. Posters were also distributed for display throughout the town, in all the Council's Clinics and throughout all Corporation premises; also in local hospitals; general practitioners' surgeries; meeting rooms and halls of all places of worship; local organisations and associations and clubs, etc.; all Sub-Post Offices; Employment Exchanges; Executive Council and other public offices. The Director of Education also arranged for posters to be displayed in Youth Clubs and Schools.

Venereal Diseases :- Permanent plastic-covered notices giving details of times of treatment at local hospitals have been displayed in public conveniences. Posters were also distributed for display throughout the town, amongst other places in toilets and cloakrooms likely to be used by relatively large numbers of people, e.g., snack bars and cafes, public houses and hotels, dance halls and cinemas, theatres, large stores, factories, etc., whilst the Director of Education kindly agreed to issue some to Youth Clubs.

Clean Milk Bottle Campaign :- The Health Department and the Health Committee collaborated with the local dairy trade in a publicity campaign aimed at ensuring that all the public returned all empty milk bottles in a clean and wholesome condition to their suppliers. Initial reaction of the trade following the campaign was that there had been a reasonably good response by the public. It remains to be seen how far the response will continue without further publicity.

BLIND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

The total number of Registered Blind Persons on 31st December, 1962, was 360 (134 males and 226 females). On the corresponding date in 1961 there were 355 names on the register (132 males and 223 females). New cases during the year numbered 36 (11 males and 25 females). Inward transfers numbered 8 (3 males and 5 females).

Deaths, decertification, and transfers to other areas, accounted for the deletion of 39 names (12 males and 27 females).

The number of registered Partially Sighted Persons on 31st December, 1962, was 90 (38 males and 52 females). The corresponding figures for 1961 were 88 (33 males and 55 females). Additions to this register during 1962 were 14 (3 males and 8 females).

Deaths, decertifications, removals from the Borough, and transfers to the Blind Register, numbered 12 (2 males and 10 females), and there was 1 female inward transfer.

Of the 360 registered Blind Persons 177 (44 males and 133 females) are over the age of 70, and of the Partially Sighted 33 (11 males and 22 females) are over 70.

There are 10 blind (4 males and 6 females), and 5 partially Sighted (3 males and 2 females) children under 16 years of age.

Blind and partially sighted persons in employment number 41 (31 males and 10 females) respectively.

During 1962, 79 examinations were carried out by ophthalmic surgeons - 57 first examinations, and 22 re-examinations.

The cause of blindness in the 36 new cases was as follows :-

Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	11
Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital, Myopic and Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	19

The partially sighted persons notified in the same period were :-

Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	7
Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	4

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

(i) Number of Cases Registered during the Year in respect of which Para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommends :-

- (a) No Treatment
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)

(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment

	Cause of Disability		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No Treatment	5	7	20
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	10	2	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	1	-

B. - Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum case 1

Retrolental Fibroplasia cases Nil

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

At the end of the year, Infant Welfare Centres were open as follows :-

Central Clinic	Monday and Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
South Clinic	Tuesday and Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
North Clinic	Wednesday and Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Balls Road Clinic	Thursday and Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Upton Clinic	Tuesday and Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Woodchurch Clinic	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Prenton Clinic	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Thingwall Clinic	Alternate Fridays	2 - 4 p.m.

There has been a slight decrease in Clinic attendances mainly attributable to the fact that there has been no mass poliomyelitis vaccination during 1962.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

Below are set out details.

CLINIC	Attendance of under 1's	1-2	2-5	Total Attendances	No. of sessions	Total 1st Visits	Total re-visits	1st visits to Doctor	Re-visits to Doctor
North	3163	351	107	3621	101	292	3329	256	1100
South	4684	417	108	5209	102	423	4786	354	1161
Central	2388	227	123	2738	98	325	2413	291	880
Balls Road	3446	392	92	3930	103	284	3646	265	1271
Upton	2779	300	184	3263	101	266	2997	238	978
Prenton	1593	199	112	1718	48	116	1602	106	641
Woodchurch	1408	182	128	1904	52	125	1779	108	564
*Thingwall	357	71	12	440	25	28	412	25	97
Total	19818	2139	866	22823	630	1859	20964	1643	7592
(1961)	(20100)	(2186)	(843)	(23129)	(618)	(1872)	(21257)	(1692)	(9019)

* Held fortnightly.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

By arrangement with the Education Committee, expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age can receive dental treatment by the School Dental Staff at the School Dental Clinic.

The following table gives details of the dental care provided :-

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	5	3	2
Children under five	112	89	89	87

Forms of Dental Treatment provided :-

	Scal- ing and gum Treat- ment	Fill- ings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Crowns or Inlays	Extract- ions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio graph
							Full U or L	Part U or L	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children under five	25	7	-	-	178	103	-	-	-

DAY NURSERIES.

The following table shows the attendances during the year.

Name of Nursery	Capacity	No. on register at End of the year		Average daily atten- dances during the year.	
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Cavendish Road	25 places	5	15	7	11
Old Chester Road	25 places	6	12	4	10

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 187.

At the end of the year there were three Nursing Homes registered in the Borough.

All Nursing Homes are inspected periodically by Medical Officers of the Health Department.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

At the end of the year 3 people were registered under this Act. A member of the medical staff visits their addresses regularly.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

During the year 275 premature babies were born. 54 were still-born and 221 born alive. 229 were born in hospital, one in a Nursing Home and 45 at home. 13 of the babies born at home were transferred to the Premature Baby Unit for nursing. All premature infants are the subject of particular attention by Midwives and Health Visitors.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

15 children under 5 years of age were recommended for convalescent treatment during the year.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ASSISTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.**(a) St. Elizabeth's Convent**

No. of attendances during the year

87 1st Visits 777 Re-Visits

(b) Birkenhead and District Mothers' Welfare Clinic

Of the 839 new patients given advice at the clinic during the year 301 were residents of the Birkenhead Borough.

WELFARE FOODS.

The issue of welfare foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health continues from the ten distribution centres but sales have again decreased.

Other authorities share this experience and it seems evident that more children are being given proprietary milk foods and vitamin products.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

NUMBER OF MIDWIVES.

During the year, 62 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough :-

Municipal Midwives	16
Private Midwives	3
Midwives in Hospitals and Institutions	41
Midwives in Nursing Homes	2
	62

SUPERVISION.

The Non-Medical Supervisor, Miss Pringle, has carried out the following work during the year :-

Inspection of Midwives :

Visits to Midwives' homes	30
Office Interviews	453

Pupil Midwives:

Office Interviews	174
Supervision of nursings	296
Supervision of deliveries	18
Lecture Sessions	86

Miscellaneous Visits :

Cases requiring medical aid	34
Cases of puerperal pyrexia	4
Cases of still birth	5
Expectant mothers	20
Visits to Ante-Natal Clinics	12
Visits to Relaxation Clinics	6

In addition, the Midwife who assists the Non-Medical Supervisor in the administration of the service carried out the following (in addition to her normal duties as Midwife) :-

Visits :

Cases requiring medical aid	42
Expectant mothers	116
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	85
Attendances at Relaxation Clinics	** 98

** This figure includes attendances by other Midwives.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES - 886

The number was 886 (873 in 1961) of which 734 (761 in 1961) were attended by Midwives alone.

CASES REQUIRING MEDICAL AID.

164 cases were notified by Municipal Midwives in which medical aid had been called, as compared with 213 in 1961.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES:

Stillbirths	8
Liability to be a source of infection	1
Laying-out of a dead body	4

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES:

The following is a summary of the work of the Municipal Midwives during the year :-

	1962	(1961)
Number of bookings	1146	(1092)
Number of births attended		
(a) Doctor present	152	(124)
(b) Doctor not present	734	(724)
	886	(848)
Administration of gas and air analgesia	611	(622)
Administration of pethidine	605	(603)

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case was notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL ON SOCIAL GROUNDS.

All cases where requests are made for hospital delivery are assessed according to medical and obstetrical needs. The patient is visited by the District Midwife, who is prepared to book the case provided the medical history and the home conditions are satisfactory. In the cases of patients with unsatisfactory medical histories or difficult home conditions, hospital delivery is recommended.

During the year under review, 153 reports have been forwarded to hospitals by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. These have involved many visits, as in some cases patients have been visited three or four times. Of the cases referred, 15% were recommended for hospital confinement and 75% were considered suitable for home confinement.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY TRAINING.

The arrangements made for Pupil Midwives to take Part II Midwifery Training at the Maternity Hospital and to complete their training under the tutorage and supervision of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives have continued most satisfactorily.

15 Pupil Midwives completed their training during the year; 14 were successful in obtaining Part II Certificate of the Central Midwives Board; 1 Pupil Midwife was prevented by illness from taking the examination.

ESTABLISHMENT.

A Pupil Midwife who completed her Part II Training in Birkenhead was successful in her application for appointment as a Domiciliary Midwife.

Owing to staff difficulties, it was necessary to second a member of the Home Nursing Service who is a qualified Midwife, for a period of three months.

Again it has been necessary to employ two part-time Midwives to cope with the ever-increasing number of early discharges from hospital.

During the year, 715 patients were discharged before the tenth day, and of this number approximately 25% were discharged within 48 hours of delivery.

Since September, the pressure on the Midwifery Service has been so great that patients who were discharged from hospital before the tenth day, having had a stillborn baby or a baby who subsequently died, were nursed by those members of the Home Nursing Service who are qualified Midwives, in order to release the Municipal Midwives for more urgent duties.

OFF DUTY.

It has been possible to maintain the off duty of 36 consecutive hours every fortnight and the 96 hours every four weeks.

It has not been possible to institute a night rota system, but there is no doubt this will have to be the subject of much further consideration.

ANTE NATAL RELAXATION EXERCISES.

The year under review has shown an increase in the number of attendances. The instruction and exercises are given by a Physiotherapist. Health Visitors are in attendance to give advice, and the opportunity is taken to give demonstrations and talks on mothercraft.

The mothers find the instruction and exercises helpful and; no doubt, this has contributed to the increase in attendances.

Details are as follows (figures for 1931 in brackets) :-

Clinic	Sessions	Patients	Attendances
North	47 (52)	152 (134)	986 (786)
South	47 (51)	158 (58)	1086 (580)
Total:	94 (103)	310 (192)	2072 (1366)

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Arrangements are in operation for the care and welfare of unmarried mothers and their children. There has been a considerable increase in the numbers of young unmarried mothers. A number of these girls have been delivered in their own homes or in local hospitals, and many have kept their babies rather than have them adopted. Close co-operation is maintained with Moral Welfare Associations and Churches of all denominations.

Unmarried expectant mothers are encouraged to attend Ante-natal Clinics and to enter Mother and Baby Homes, where it is deemed desirable, usually six weeks before the confinement and six weeks after the birth of the baby. The length of stay averages twelve weeks, but this may be varied according to needs.

The Local Health Authority makes an annual grant of £50 to the funds of the Birkenhead and Wirral Moral Welfare Association.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Once-weekly Clinics were held by the Midwives at Central, North and South Clinics on 154 occasions, the number of patients dealt with being 1101 and the total attendances made being 3992 (1046 and 4068 respectively in 1931).

Arrangements are under consideration for the opening of an Ante-Natal Clinic Session at St. Mary's Parish Hall, Upton.

Attendances at Clinics (Figures for 1931 in brackets).

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of Cases	Attendance
Central	52 (52)	468 (379)	1810 (1690)
North	51 (50)	249 (287)	918 (1122)
South	51 (53)	384 (380)	1264 (1256)

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF.

It is pleasing to report that the staff has been fully maintained during the year - two resignations being replaced by suitable applicants. The two student Health Visitors in training from September, 1961, passed the examination and commenced duties in August, 1962. Two students were appointed and commenced the course of training in September, 1962. The services of the two part-time Clinic Nurses have been utilised again during the year.

ASSOCIATION WITH HOSPITALS.

The link with the paediatric departments of St. Catherine's Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Birkenhead, has continued. The regular visits of Health Visitors to Out-Patients' Departments and wards provides the two-way flow of information desirable to both paediatrician and Local Health Authority.

The co-operation with the Geriatric Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital has continued and 542 home visits were paid to aged persons. This is of great assistance as the problems of the aged are becoming increasingly important.

PHENYLKETONURIA TESTING.

This has continued as in previous years and 2411 infants were tested during the year with negative results.

SCREEN TESTING FOR DEAFNESS.

The screen testing of infants and young children "at risk" has continued - 269 such children having been examined during the year. One child was found to be deaf and was referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

This group continues to occupy a great deal of health visiting time. There has been the customary exchange of information with the N.S.P.C.C., Welfare Department, Children's Department and Mental Welfare Officers about these problem families, with case conferences when necessary.

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

No arrangements have been made for Health Visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general practitioner or group of general practitioners. During the year general practitioners, however, have occasionally asked for a Health Visitor to visit their patients to give advice or assistance. It is hoped that this practice will grow.

VISITS TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, Health Visitors paid 110 first visits and 1211 re-visits. On 410 occasions there was no access.

STATISTICS OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH VISITORS.

2867	first visits were paid to infants under one year.
15360	subsequent visits " " " " " "
22354	routine visits were paid to infants between one and five years of age.
1626	first visits were paid to expectant mothers.
343	re-visits were paid to " "
990	visits were paid in connection with miscellaneous matters.
8554	visits were paid in which no access was obtained.
542	visits were paid to aged.

CLINIC DUTIES AND ATTENDANCES.

Infant Welfare	1429
Medical Examinations	70
B.C.G. Vaccination	19
Ante-natal Relaxation	119
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	54
Mothercraft (St. Catherine's Hospital)	48
Hearing Screening (under 5 years)	80
Hospital Attendances: Geriatric Clinic	36
Paediatric Clinic	86

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The increased amount of supervision which had been carried out by Miss M. Pringle, Superintendent, was continued during 1962, invaluable assistance being given by the Senior Nurse, Miss P.E. Goldsmith and Mrs. R. Trimble, both of whom are Queen's Nurses who have been on the staff for many years. A high standard of nursing has been maintained.

Two District Nurses attended Refresher Courses during the year, from which they derived great benefit. One Male Nurse left to take up a hospital appointment, thus leaving the establishment one short at the year-end. Three District Nurses resigned for domestic reasons; two of the old-established members of the staff married during the year but are continuing their professional employment.

There was a slight decrease in the number of visits paid to patients receiving injections only, but the trend in general nursing shows an increase over last year.

During the year, three hospital-type beds with chain lifting gear and hoists have been obtained for long-term loan to severely-disabled patients who are being nursed at home. The number of small articles for loan has also been greatly increased.

This service is much appreciated by all the patients who are assisted in this way.

Many letters of appreciation have again been received from patients and relatives, and numerous items of nursing equipment have been donated.

Before the commencement of the bad weather at the end of the year, a number of the District Nurses had purchased their own cars, which they have used on duty, and the incidence of off-duty due to colds and sickness has shown a most marked reduction. This also ensures that much more work could be carried out by the District Nurses with cars, which otherwise would have meant very great pressure on the staff owing to the assistance being given to the Midwifery Service.

As in previous years, during the Christmas season, and at the commencement of one of the severest winters on record, the Home Nursing Service Staff distributed Christmas parcels and coal to 100 elderly needy persons. The cost is met by voluntary contributions made and collected by the staff, whose efforts are very much appreciated by the recipients.

STATISTICS

		(1961)
Cases brought forward from 1961:	429	424
New Cases dealt with during 1962:	<u>1287</u>	<u>1321</u>
	<u>1716</u>	<u>1745</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES AND VISITS PAID

	Cases		Visits	
	1962	(1961)	1962	(1961)
Medical	1019	1436	33181	35287
Surgical	191	230	4803	6636
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	33	53	2098	3188
Maternal Complications	44	26	355	306
	<u>1287</u>	<u>1745</u>	<u>40437</u>	<u>45417</u>
Number of visits paid to patients over 65			26774	27990
Number of patients under 5 at first visit			20	48
Number of visits paid to under 5's			323	631

VISITS BY SUPERINTENDENT

	1962	(1961)
Supervisory	322	300
Nursing)		100
Casual)	226	332
		<u>732</u>

* (With Assistance of Miss Goldsmith and Mrs. Trimble)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following is the programme of immunisation practised in the Health Department.

Age	Vaccine	Interval
6 - 8 months	Oral Poliomyelitis	1st) 2nd) 3rd)
4 weeks		
9 - 12 months	Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough)	1st) 2nd)
4 - 6 weeks		
12 - 18 months	Vaccination against Smallpox	
18 - 21 months	Triple Vaccine	3rd
School Entry	Diphtheria Tetanus Booster Poliomyelitis (Parents to be approached at Medical Examination of Entrants)	4th
9 - 12 years	Diphtheria Tetanus Booster	
12 years	E. C. G.	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

It is estimated that 56% of children under five years and 81.6% of the school population have been immunised.

IMMUNISATIONS IN 1962.

	Primary	Reinforcing Injections
0 - 4 years	1039	120
5 - 9 years	232	262
10 - 14 years	95	87
15 years and over	15	13
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>
	1381	482
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/>

	Medical Officers	General Practitioners
Immunisation against Diphtheria	262	56
Reinforcing Injections against Diphtheria	201	53
Combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation	-	32
Combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation (Reinforcing Injection)	-	7
Triple Antigen	374	619
Triple Antigen (Reinforcing Injection)	76	116
Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus	35	3
Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus (Reinforcing Injection)	27	2

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

	Infant Welfare Centres	G.P.'s
0 - 1 years	53	120
1 - 2 years	283	394
2 - 3 years	69	88
3 - 4 years	18	35
4 - 5 years	9	23
5 - 6 years	8	51
	<u>440</u>	<u>711</u>

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

By Medical Officers at Infant Welfare Centre	1443
By General Practitioners	4913
By Hospital Medical Officers	345
	<u>6701</u>

Age at Date of Vaccination	0 - 1 years	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number Vaccinated	630	1035	445	572	666	3348
Number Re-Vaccinated	-	4	42	385	2922	3353

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1962 the following injections were given :-

	Health Dept.	General Practitioners	Total
1st and 2nd Injections	185	867	1,052
3rd Injections	620	3,716	4,336
4th Injections	26	390	416

ORAL POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE

	Health Dept.	General Practitioners	Total
3 Oral (Primary Course)	785	593	1,378
3rd Oral (after 2 injections)	3,509	4,193	7,702
4th Oral (after 3 injections)	249	369	618

Following the Minister of Health's request in the Autumn for Local Health Authorities to step-up their programme for routine immunisation against infectious diseases, parents of school entrants were issued with consent forms to have their children protected against diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tetanus. These forms were returned at the medical examination of the children; the response was very good and sessions are being arranged at schools for these children to be immunised.

Posters and letters were despatched to all general practitioners in the town asking for their co-operation in increasing the immunisation figures and advertisements were inserted in the local press stressing the need for immunisation.

The following tabulated statement shows the numbers immunised against Diphtheria each year since 1941 :-

Age in Yrs. on 31st Dec. of the Corres. Yr.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total Immunised at 31st Dec. 1962
Under 1 yr.	25	18	9	5	30	71	60	27	45	539	535	637	626	524	510	69	148	612	325	176	176	Aged Under 5 years 5809
1 year	264	551	548	714	588	1009	1124	1020	981	564	484	378	270	228	467	617	647	860	1361	674	674	
2 years	428	501	347	355	241	353	385	318	289	181	261	251	245	294	130	201	217	331	270	136	136	Aged 5 - 9 years 20184
3 years	444	414	392	414	129	113	184	148	80	63	96	75	85	67	60	37	94	191	147	46	46	
4 years	432	379	382	47	75	71	84	136	67	86	67	60	77	57	60	40	50	139	123	27	27	
5 years	719	350	246	37	51	55	80	212	137	275	136	176	243	232	194	49	47	112	96	96	96	
6 years	1247	264	48	27	43	31	58	344	135	279	249	236	359	244	141	93	43	115	224	224	224	
7 years	1381	219	43	17	28	28	41	281	115	150	165	123	186	111	80	40	47	170	278	278	278	
8 years	1430	163	23	20	26	26	26	331	161	116	98	77	89	74	35	35	26	160	208	208	208	
9 years	1386	129	21	20	17	11	33	273	131	81	57	44	34	61	27	25	16	91	194	194	194	
10 years	1413	121	16	27	27	20	22	267	114	124	78	37	21	60	35	12	14	68	172	172	172	
11 years	1456	112	16	11	17	8	13	221	105	90	46	19	7	7	18	15	8	26	199	199	199	
12 years	1093	115	7	1	10	5	14	7	62	57	71	15	7	1	6	7	8	2	12	78	78	
13 years	959	103	15	1	5	7	6	7	13	23	123	6	1	4	-	-	8	11	18	18	18	
14 years	624	58	19	4	4	7	6	14	14	142	7	7	1	1	-	-	3	14	12	12	12	
15 years and over	377	33	24	22	8	15	14	11	19	16	12	6	6	8	9	3	4	36	52	52	52	Aged 15 yrs. & over 36108
Total each Year	13658	4462	1318	1607	1779	1862	2118	3676	2471	2900	2322	2127	2256	1992	1747	1245	1370	2659	3844	1381	1381	Grand Total 60979
Beneficiaries Injections						47	77	4352	2668	2198	1428	1715	1339	2150	1344	746	355	2322	1507	482	482	

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service attended a total of 58,413 calls, an increase of 2,496 calls upon last year's figure, and the largest yearly total to date.

Ambulances travelled a total mileage of 196,660, an increase of 6,778 miles. The above involved the moving of 57,417 patients and attending some 1,583 cases where patients were not conveyed. (See Statistics "Ambulances not Required" and "Special Services").

Malicious False Alarms showed an unwelcome upward trend again to 53, an increase of 7 on the previous year.

Transport was provided for the Emergency Maternity Flying Squad on 36 occasions and resuscitation equipment was used 62 times, and sometimes in conjunction with Fire Brigade equipment, mouth to mouth resuscitation being used on 10 occasions. Once again, the demand for conveyance of Midwives increased and was provided on no less than 662 occasions.

Although one continues to expect a limit to be reached in the demand made on the Ambulance Service, nevertheless calls continue to expand year after year, and makes future planning a most difficult operation.

COMMENDATIONS.

The undernoted were commended by the Chief Fire Officer for their action in dealing with difficult maternity cases :-

Driver Attendant	Roberts	J.	
"	"	Smith	R.W.E.
"	"	Chapman	W. (on two occasions)
"	"	Robinson	T.H.

TRAINING.

Thirty-one members of the Ambulance Service received First Aid awards, and twenty-eight received Safe Driving awards for the competition sponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Routine training has been given throughout the year by Shift Leaders but often difficulty is experienced due to the lack of continuity possible with ambulances and crews continually in and out of the Station. Emphasis has, however, been paid to "Mouth to Mouth" resuscitation. A training model was purchased, and both Ambulance and Fire Brigade personnel have received considerable instruction. This method of resuscitation, used in conjunction with the Brookes Airways carried on ambulances, has already had good results.

The two Ambulance Service Red Cross instructors have also been engaged in giving lectures to other organisations. Eighteen such lectures being on the mouth to mouth resuscitation whilst eighteen lectures were related, to First Aid.

ASSISTANCE TO AND FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES.

	Calls	Standbys
Assistance to :-		
Wallasey	44	144
Cheshire	17	-
Others	11	-
Assistance from :-		
Wallasey	-	-
Cheshire	-	-

ESTABLISHMENT.

Rank	Approved	Actual
Station Officers	1	1
Shift Leaders	3	3
Driver/Attendants	31-36	32

(The Senior Driver/Attendant in each shift acts as Deputy to the Shift Leader during periods of annual leave and sickness)

VARIATIONS.

Resignations	2 Driver Attendants
Retirements:	
Ordinary pension	1 Driver Attendant
Ill-health Award	1 Driver Attendant
Transfers	1 Driver Attendant (from Croydon Ambulance Service)
Appointments	4 Driver Attendants

AVERAGE AGE: 36 years 5 months

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE 11 years 1 month

SICKNESS

Classification	No. of days	Percentage
Due to Service	-	-
Not due to Service	171	1.3%

AMBULANCES NOT REQUIRED.

Classification	Type	Calls
Emergency	Refused conveyance	89
	Removed, passing car, etc.	41
	Transport not required	183
Out Patients	Too ill to travel	73
	Made own way	50
	Appointment errors	58
	Wrong address	17
	Not at home and not ready	128
	Refused conveyance	10
	Case cancelled	41
In Patients	Too ill to travel	13
	Made own way	21
	Not at home and not ready	28
	Refused conveyance	20
	Case cancelled	23
Malicious False Alarms	Malicious False Alarms	53
		848

SPECIAL SERVICES.

A total of 735 Special Services were attended and these included the conveyance of midwives on some 662 occasions.

Classification	Type	Calls	Patients	Mileage
Emergency	Home accidents	591	597	2,556
	Works accidents	482	485	1,804
	Street accidents	1,212	1,357	4,886
	Maternity	1,064	1,064	5,134
	Emergency Illness	1,878	1,890	7,873
Removals	Ambulances	30,962	31,383	117,772
	Sitting Cars	20,641	20,641	49,878
Special Services	Midwives	662	-	3,434
	Bedding	6	-	38
	Others	67	-	304
Ambulances not required	Malicious False Alarms	53	-	234
	Others	795	-	2,747
		58,413	57,417	196,660

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demands on this service continue to increase. The major use is by the chronic sick. The services provided to the aged, infirm and chronic sick enable these patients to remain in their own homes, thus relieving Hospitals and Welfare Hostels.

The only slackening in demand has been for maternity cases. In 1962, the number of hours worked by Domestic Helps for maternity cases is less than half for 1961. It is understood that this lessening of demand for home help in maternity cases has been experienced in other parts of the country.

The number of Domestic Helps has now exceeded one hundred (all but one are part-time).

Cases provided with domestic help during the year :-

	1962	1961
Maternity	61	68
Tuberculosis	2	5
Chronic sick, aged and infirm	802	672
Others	10	41
	875	786

Number of hours worked by Domestic Helps.

Chronic sick, Aged, Infirm and Tuberculosis	90 105	83421½
Maternity and Acute Illness	2057½	5477½
	92162½	88899

The following table shows the growth of the Domestic Help Service since 1948 :-

	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits -Organiser and Assistant</u>
1948	14626	112	N/A
1949	21905	292	N/A
1950	40205	355	1386
1951	47889	432	1376
1952	53431	467	1745
1953	60856	480	1894
1954	61646	488	1784
1955	60497	533	1347
1956	62057	616	1486
1957	63290	611	1457
1958	71329	618	1185 *
1959	72059	663	1055 *
1960	82686	726	1684
1961	88899	786	1863
1962	92162	875	1677 *

* Figure down due to staff changes.

CARE AND AFTER CARE COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Committee remains unchanged. Examination of contacts is carried out by Dr. Eric Blackstock, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, at the Central Chest Clinic, 42 Hamilton Square, where the Tuberculosis Almoner also has her office.

Nursing equipment, destructable paper cups, paper handkerchiefs and free milk are supplied where required.

The Almoner held 1,184 office interviews during the year and made 1,371 home and hospital visits.

77 patients were referred to the National Assistance Board for financial help and 191 cases were referred to the John Lloyd Corkhill Trust and other organisations.

12 families were referred for rehousing, of which cases three were rehoused.

Convalescence was arranged for 23 patients, in each case the cost was met by the John Lloyd Corkhill Trust.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitors visit regularly all cases of tuberculosis occurring inside the Borough which have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health, advising as to nursing methods and prevention of the spread of the disease.

On the initial visit details of contacts are obtained, and, together with details of family and housing conditions, are reported to the Chest Physicians for their information.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

19 patients attended daily at the Anne Glassey Workshop, Wallasey, for occupational therapy. 12 patients attended the Class for Outpatients held at St. James Hospital each Thursday afternoon.

The part time handicraft teacher gave home tuition for one session weekly and individual teaching on the wards at St. James Hospital for two sessions each week.

Handicraft materials were supplied to patients at home and in hospital.

REHABILITATION.

Rehabilitation and training of tuberculosis patients shows an

ever-changing picture. Increasingly our women patients are able to return to their former employment and many of the men patients fall into the same category. There still remains however a group of men patients, unskilled or semi-skilled workers who after treatment are unable to return to their former occupation, who are too old for retraining and can only be employed under sheltered conditions or have to remain permanently unemployable.

At the Anne Glassey Workshop three patients were permanently employed under sheltered conditions.

7 patients were accepted as Ministry of Labour Trainees, 3 were placed at the Anne Glassey Workshop and 4 at Ministry of Labour Training Centres.

EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.

During the year 728 children were called for clinical examination and skin test, and 543 new adult contacts were given appointments for X-ray examination. Of these, 542 children attended and 330 adults were X-rayed.

One adult was found to have respiratory tuberculosis.

The ratio of contacts per notified case was 11.623.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AT CHEST CLINIC.

As stated above, 542 children were given Mantoux tests, 64 of these were discovered to be Mantoux positive and were sent for X-ray of the chest.

Of the remaining 478 cases, 422 children were vaccinated, 339 at the Chest Clinic and 83 at other hospitals.

73 student nurses attended for Mantoux tests, 49 were found to have a positive Mantoux and of the remaining 24 who were negative, 13 attended for B.C.G. vaccination.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

(by Medical Officer of Health's Department).

Parent Notified	Mantoux Test		Children given B.C.G.
	Children Tested	Positive Reaction	
2566	1085	197	881

Children found to be positive following Mantoux testing are sent for X-ray examination at the Mass Radiography Unit. Certain cases are referred to the Chest Physician. Children who have been vaccinated are sent for an X-ray of chest in 12 months time.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Statistics

MENTAL ILLNESS.

Cases referred to Mental Welfare Department :-

By general practitioners	228
By Police (Including Courts)	50
By others (General Hospitals, National Assistance Board, Welfare Department etc.)	227
By Psychiatric Hospitals	76
By Psychiatric Out-Patients Departments	<u>104</u>
	<u>685</u>

Admissions to Hospital (Arranged by Mental Welfare Department)

Under Mental Health Act 1959:

Informal admissions (Section 5)	226
Urgency applications (Section 29)	238
Observation (Section 25)	25
Treatment (Section 26)	24

Under Criminal Justice Acts	<u>5</u>
	<u>518</u>

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY.

Cases referred to Mental Welfare Department -

From Education Committee	12
From other sources (Police, National Assistance Board, Welfare Department, etc.)	14
Transfers from other Local Authorities	2
From Hospitals	3
From Hospitals (Licence)	3
Discharged from Guardianship	<u>1</u>
	<u>35</u>

Admissions to Hospitals -

Informal admissions (Section 5)	6
Court Orders (Section 60)	3
Court Order (Restriction on discharge - Section 65)	<u>1</u>
	<u>10</u>

Admission to Guardianship (Section 33) 2

Short-Term Care Admissions

To Hospitals	20
To other establishments	5
	<u>25</u>
Outward transfers	1
Deaths	2

Waiting List of Patients requiring hospital care -

Urgent	8
Less Urgent	10

Appeals to Mental Health Tribunals

2

Junior Training Centre -

No. on Register at 31.12.62	Male	27
	Female	19
	Total:	<u>46</u>

Average daily attendance 31

Position as at 31.12.62 -

Number in Hospital	202
' under Guardianship	2
' ' Home Supervision	<u>237</u>
' on Register	<u>441</u>

The work of the Department has shown an increase as compared with 1961. It is noteworthy that in spite of the freedom from form-filling under the Mental Health Act, 1959, general practitioners still look to the Mental Welfare Officers to arrange hospital admission for patients, and this on occasions when the patient has been seen by a consultant psychiatrist in a domiciliary consultation. It would seem that the time spent by Mental Welfare Staff in arranging the admission of a number of informal patients would be more profitably spent in giving after care to patients and, indeed, would be more in line with the spirit of the Mental Health Act, 1959. It is to be hoped that gradually the general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists will arrange the admission of many of the patients, as the admissions of patients with physical disease are arranged by the general practitioner and appropriate consultant. The number of "urgency applications" seems high. One would have expected that many of these could have been the subject of "observation applications".

During the year, a disturbing feature has been the large number of cases of overdose of drugs referred from the Casualty Department of the General Hospital. Included in this number have been several adolescent girls.

The admission of elderly senile patients has presented difficulties, but this is not a local problem only.

Co-operation between the Medical Staffs of the Hospitals and the Mental Welfare Staff has continued to be of a high order. Much of the success of this partnership, if one might call it so, has been due to the regular case conference at Deva Hospital where problems, clinical and administrative, have been discussed. It is to be hoped that gradually the Mental Welfare Officers may have more time to devote to hospital visiting and case discussions in place of routine attendance on admissions.

Seven names have been added to the register of those attending the Junior Training Centre during the year. The attendances, however, have been disappointing. The children attending the Centre are more prone to illness than normal children and probably this accounts for the difference between the number on the register and the average attendance.

Plans are now well advanced for the Adult Training Centre to be built at Moreton to serve both Birkenhead and Wallasey

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Duties under this Act have been assigned to the Welfare Committee of the Council.

The Medical Officer of Health is in administrative control of the Welfare Department, the staff of which is housed in the Health Department offices.

There is the utmost co-operation between the staffs and useful information about handicapped persons or the aged and infirm is exchanged between the Welfare Department and Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Mental Welfare Officers, and the Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year, no cases required to be dealt with under Section 47 of the Act. Several cases were visited, but in each, it was eventually found possible to take alternative action.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Indoor swimming baths are provided in the Borough at Byrne Avenue and Livingstone Street Baths. There are two swimming pools at each of these premises, and while all pools are open during the summer months, one pool at each establishment is closed during the winter months for conversion into a Public Hall.

Until December 1959, the swimming bath water at Byrne Avenue and Livingstone Street Baths was obtained by pumping salt water from the River Mersey. This practice continues in respect of Livingstone Street Baths, but at Byrne Avenue the supply is now taken from the town's main; pure dried vacuum salt is added to provide reconstituted salt water.

The swimming pool water is constantly changed by a continuous circulation system, during which it is chemically treated, filtered, heated, aerated, and sterilised by a marginal chlorination process. The Water in the Baths is changed routinely every six months, but additional water is added at intervals for "make-up" purposes to replace losses.

Periodic bacteriological examinations are made by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Daily tests are carried out by the Baths Department Staff to ensure satisfactory alkalinity and chlorine factors.

SEWERAGE

The Borough is adequately sewered with the exception of a small area on the Western fringe.

This area, together with adjacent areas in Wallasey County Borough, Hoylake Urban District Council and Wirral Urban District Council, has been the subject of a combined scheme for improvement of the outfall which has received the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Questions have arisen about the implementation of the scheme which have not yet been resolved.

The sewerage from the Borough is discharged untreated into the River Mersey.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following report upon water supplies in the Borough.

The two main sources of supply are the Alwen Reservoir situated on the Denbighshire Moors in North Wales and abstraction from the River Dee at Heronbridge, near Chester. In addition, deep wells at Springhill and Flaybrick within the statutory area are used to augment the output during periods of high demand.

The supply within the Borough is a mixed Alwen/Dee water which is moderately soft in character, but slight variations do occur according to the condition of the raw Dee water abstracted and dependent upon the use of the well supplies. During the summer period, if the river flow is low, then there is a tendency for the hardness of the supplies distributed to increase.

The Waterworks laboratory on the Dee Scheme is operated by a full-time Chemist and Bacteriologist who supervises the treatment processes and undertakes regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the raw water and the treated water to ensure purity of supplies to the consumer.

The Works of the Department continue to be a source of interest to the public and numerous visits to Alwen and Dee Works have been arranged during the year.

Agreement has now been reached for the reconstitution of the West Cheshire Water Board, which will be named the Wirral Water Board and will incorporate the Water Undertakings of the Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations and of the Hoylake and Neston Urban District Councils. It is anticipated that the re-grouping, which will give a single authority for the Wirral area, will come into effect as from the 1st October 1963.

The supply to the statutory area has in all cases been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, and this also applies to the water afforded to our bulk customers.

Approximately some 850 bacteriological examinations of supplies are made annually, the majority of which are in respect of the final treated water. The following are typical results:

	Raw Water			Final Water			Mixed Supply
	Dee	Alwen	Wells	Dee	Alwen	Wells	
No. of Colonies on Agar 1 day at 37°C. per ml.	430	3	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Colonies on Agar 3 days at 22°C per ml.	4320	91	1	0	3	0	13
Presumptive coli present in	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Presumptive coli absent from	0.01	-	100 ml.	100ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable No. per 100 ml.	900	20	0	0	0	0	0
Bact. Coli (Type 1) present in	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bact. Coli (Type 1) absent from	0.1	1.0	100 ml.	100ml.	100 ml.	100ml.	100 ml.
Probable No. per 100 ml.	250	13	0	0	0	0	0

Treatment of the Alwen supply is by pressure filtration followed by sterilisation by chlorine and ammonia.

Treatment of the Dee supply is by settlement in upward flow sedimentation tanks followed by rapid gravity filtration and super chlorination.

Treatment of the Wells supply - marginal chlorination only.

The following is a typical result of chemical analyses :-

Chemical Analysis (p.p.m.)	Alwen	Dee	Mixed
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	18	92	31
Chlorides (Cl)	9.1	22.0	12.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.076	0.007	0.060
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.038	0.03	0.015
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.0	1.2	0.33
Oxygen absorbed 3 hrs. at 27°C.	2.1	0.68	1.4
Temporary hardness	18	92	31
Permanent hardness	16	22	17
Total hardness	34	114	48
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	66	208	80
Calcium (Ca)	12.4	36.0	16.0
Magnesium (Mg)	0.7	5.7	1.9
Carbonate (CO ₃)	10.8	55.2	18.6
Sulphate (SO ₄)	21.4	53.2	32.5
Aluminium (Al)	0.6	0.05	0.5
Iron (Fe)	0.1	0.02	0.1
Manganese (Mn)	0.07	0.02	0.05
Zinc (zn)	Abs.	Abs.	Abs.
Poisonous Metals	Abs.	Abs.	Abs.
Total Residual Chlorine	0.16	0.05	Nil

The water as put into supply is not plumbo solvent in action. In addition to the regular bacteriological examinations, all new mains being put into operation are sterilised and similar action is taken after the cleaning of any tanks or service reservoirs.

The estimated number of dwellings in the Borough is 41,510 and population 142,940. All properties are supplied direct from the distributive system but there are a number of old houses, possibly some 40 - 50, which do not have an inside supply but are each provided with an outside W.C. and a tap in the back yard. These properties are fast being demolished.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

I am obliged to the Chief Public Health Inspector for the following report on the work of his Section of the Department during the year.

INTRODUCTION.

There has been no change in the staff of the department during the year. A student inspector attending a sandwich course at Salford was given six months practical training in the duties of a Public Health Inspector.

Special attention has been given to the Clean Air Programme. In March the Council considered its programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas and decided to alter the sequence of proposed areas and to extend them so that by the end of 1965 twelve areas containing over 17,000 buildings and covering more than 3,100 acres should be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Later in the year the Council agreed to engage extra staff so that the whole of the Borough should be covered by smoke control orders at the end of about 10 years.

On July 1st Birkenhead's first smoke control area came into operation. This area of 594 acres contained 3,002 buildings when first surveyed but with further building in the area there are now over 4,000 houses subject to control. A second area at Bidston was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and a preparation of this area was nearly completed at the end of the year. It is pleasing to be able to report that most people living in the areas agree with the Council's policy of reducing smoke emission and have co-operated magnificently. Many residents of other parts of the Borough are anxious to have similar smoke control orders covering their own districts.

INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF DWELLING HOUSES.

All repairs to houses have been secured as a result of the service of notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1954. No notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

2,134 complaints were received during the year. This is in addition to complaints made to the inspectors on their districts.

No. of inspections under the Public Health Act, etc.	12,945
No. of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, etc.	12,866
No. of informal notices served under the Public Health Act	1,438
No. of Statutory notices served under the Public Health Act	407
No. of Statutory notices served under the Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1954. Sec: 52	145

No. of Statutory notices served under the Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1954. Sec: 66	Nil
Average number of notices outstanding	473
No. of notices complied with during the year	1,335
Number of defects remedied during the year	4,251

Summary of Improvements effected :-

Houses made fit in all respects	2
Roofs repaired	471
Chimney stacks repaired	81
Mainwater gutters repaired	252
Downspouts repaired	109
Walls pointed or repaired	163
Lighting or ventilation improved	10
Windows repaired	173
Window sashcords renewed	258
Firegrates repaired	94
Hearthstones repaired	13
Floors relaid or repaired	159
Skirting boards repaired	43
Wallplaster repaired	332
Ceiling plaster repaired	174
Doors repaired	209
Staircases repaired	26
Sinks renewed	14
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	104
Dampness remedied	149
Yard surface repaired or relaid	85
Yards drained	20
Sufficient water supply provided	125
Drains constructed, altered or repaired	87
Drains cleansed	362
Water closets repaired	395
Food stores provided	1
Watercourses or ditches cleansed	29
Tents, Vans, Sheds removed	3
Nuisance from animals abated	7
Land drains provided	1
Rooms disinfested	224
Miscellaneous	289

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings under Sec:94, Public Health Act 1936 were instituted in 7 cases where owners had failed to comply with the requirements of abatement notices.

Fines were inflicted in 3 cases totalling £7. 5. 0. Costs in 2 cases amounted to £2. 11. 0.

One case was withdrawn as the work was completed at the time of the hearing of the summons.

The Magistrates made a nuisance order in 5 cases where the nuisances were still outstanding at the time of the hearing of the summonses.

Proceedings were instituted under Sec: 95, Public Health Act, 1936, in 1 case where the Nuisance Order had not been complied with and a fine of £5. 0. 0. was imposed.

Work done by Local Authority in default of owners.

The Local Authority cleansed obstructed drains at 53 houses where owners failed to comply with 48 hour notices under the provisions of Sec: 52 of the Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1954.

By agreement with or at the request of owners, repairs of a general nature were completed at six houses under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The costs of the above work are recoverable from the responsible persons and amounted to £359. 7.2. during the year.

HOUSING ACT 1957. Secs: 17 and 18.

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation.

19 houses or parts of buildings used as dwellings were reported to the Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense.

During the year the Council made the following Orders :-

Demolition Orders in respect of 12 dwellings

Closing Orders " " " 8 "

In addition, undertakings, restricting the future use to non-residential purposes, were accepted in respect of 3 houses.

One Closing Order was determined, the premises having been made fit, and a Closing Order on a dwelling house was substituted for a Demolition Order made in 1961.

Offers to carry out works intended to make the premises fit were accepted in respect of two further houses subject to Closing Orders. The works have not yet been completed.

Demolition and Closing of Unfit Dwellings.

32 unfit houses, not in Clearance Areas, were demolished during the year, and, following the re-housing of the occupants, 20 dwellings were closed.

40 families comprising 138 persons were re-housed from these dwellings.

Housing Act, 1957. Sec:42.

Clearance Areas.

The Medical Officer of Health represented the undermentioned areas and the Council declared them to be "Clearance Areas".

Area	No. of dwellings	No. of families	No. of persons
Camden Street Clearance Area 1962	12	28	111
Chapel Street No. 1 ' ' 1962	121	150	507
Chapel Street No. 2 ' ' 1962	5	10	39
	138	188	657

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Orders made in respect of the undermentioned areas :-

George Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Clearance Areas	1961
Hope Street Clearance Area	1961
School Place	1961
Price Street	1961
Chester Street	1961
Cathcart Street	1961
Camden Street	1962

Well maintained payments were awarded in 32 cases and some further late claims concerning property in the School Place area are still under consideration by the Minister.

Three properties in the George Street Areas and two in the Chester Street Area were transferred to Part II of the Order schedules.

Slum Clearance Programme.

Owing to the reduction in the building programme decided upon in 1961, only 138 premises were represented in Clearance Areas in 1962 compared with 323 in 1961.

It is very pleasing to report, however, that the Council have, during the year, given considerable thought to the Slum Clearance position.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government visited the town in May and discussed the problems and difficulties with the Council and officials. Further discussions also took place with a representative of the Ministry later in the year.

As a result, plans have now been made for a building programme of 750 new houses a year, and the percentage allocated for slum clearance rehousing has been increased to 70%.

This will enable the Department to step up the rate of clearance to 500 houses per year, as envisaged in the original programme, and ensure that in the next five years the worst of the unfit property in the town will have been dealt with.

Rent Act 1957.

Once again I have to report that little use has been made of this Act during the past year.

Formal details of the applications made for the issue and cancellation of certificates are set out below :-

Part 1 - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

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

Part 2 - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

7.)	Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates of disrepair	3
8.)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	None
9.)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of objection by tenant	Nil
10.)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3

In addition three certificates as to the remedying of defects were issued.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

Standard Grants.

37 applications for standard grants were made during the year. This compares with 97 applications in 1960 and 63 in 1961. The applications were exclusively from owner occupiers.

8 premises were surveyed in connection with applications for discretionary grants.

At the end of the year a pilot scheme was started to show landlords the desirability of improving their houses with the aid of grants. A small area of approximately 100 old houses was surveyed in the hope that landlords, tenants and owner occupiers can be encouraged to bring the houses up to a modern standard and so save the area from becoming a potential clearance area.

Common Lodging Houses.

There was no change in the number of Common Lodging Houses during the year. The six registered premises provide accommodation for 241 men.

There are no lodging houses for women.

40 visits were made to these premises during the year. Most are conducted in a reasonable manner but one house is frequented by the rougher type of lodger and has given rise to some difficulties. Constant attention must be given to this house to ensure a reasonable standard is maintained.

Smoke Abatement.

Once again the main effort has been in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

Smokeless fuel demonstrations.

Early in the year it was felt that demonstrations of the burning of smokeless fuels would be useful in the months prior to the coming into operation of the Borough's first smoke control area, and at the end of February and the beginning of March, the solid Smokeless Fuel Federation gave a demonstration of the burning of several solid smokeless fuels in their Mobile Unit.

The unit was in Birkenhead for one week and was parked on two sites on the Woodchurch Estate.

A second solid smokeless fuel demonstration was given by the North Western Gas Board from 2nd to 13th April inclusive at 203 Ford Way. The burning of gas coke was successfully demonstrated in the same type of grate as the majority of people use in the Woodchurch Smoke Control Area.

Both the exhibitions were successful and 1,650 people visited the latter. The visitors were very appreciative of the demonstrations and of the advice given by the Demonstrators and officers of this Department.

Area No. 1 Woodchurch - Smoke Control Order.

This Order came into operation on 1st July 1962 and covers an area of 594 acres containing about 4,000 properties mainly domestic. About a sixth are privately owned houses and the remainder are owned by this local authority.

The works of adaptation have been completed satisfactorily and much useful knowledge in the work of survey, estimating and fitting of appliances has been gained.

The Inspector's reception by the householders during the time of survey, estimating and fitting of appliances has generally been good and appreciative, and after six months using the smokeless fuels there have been extremely few complaints of dissatisfaction from the residents. Attention has been given to the complaints and advice given by the Inspectors and the North Western Gas Board's staff, with satisfactory results.

Periodic visits to the area since the 1st July have found a small number of smoke emissions from domestic premises, some due to lighting smokeless fuel with sticks and paper instead of the gas poker, and others due to the burning of bituminous coal. The offending premises have been visited, and verbal warnings given or warning letters sent to the offenders.

Area No. 2 Bidston.

The order for this area comprising 719 properties in 383 acres was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 31st May 1962 and the order comes into force on 1st July 1963.

Conversion of firegrates in local authority owned houses was well in hand at the end of the year, and notices were sent to owners of other houses indicating what adaptations were required.

Area No. 3 St. James.

The work of survey and estimating had been completed by the end of the year and after consideration by the Committee and the Council, the Smoke Control Order is expected to be made in February. This area comprises 1,344 Corporation owned dwellings and 478 privately owned. The respective estimated costs are £30,799 and £12,807.

The total number of visits to premises in connection with the 3 areas above mentioned totalled 6,161.

Industrial.

Due to smoke control area work much less attention has been given to industrial smoke emission and the record is as follows :-

Number of complaints received	12
Number of smoke observations made	15
Number of visits to factories	36
Number of other visits	14

The complaints were mainly of a minor character and have been dealt with satisfactorily.

Clean Air Act 1956.

Notifications of installation of furnaces (Sec: 3)	9
Prior approval to new furnace installation (Sec: 3)	-
New chimney heights approved (Sec: 10)	3
Existing chimneys used	5
Chimneys not approved but exempt	1

National Survey of Air Pollution.

The four stations have been in operation for over 12 months and the filter papers and dreschel bottles are changed every day. This survey will give a daily record of the amount of smoke and sulphur-di-oxide present in the air in the vicinity of each station, viz:-

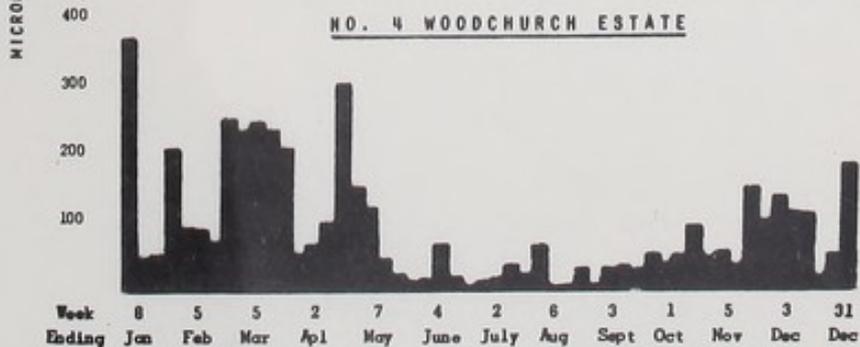
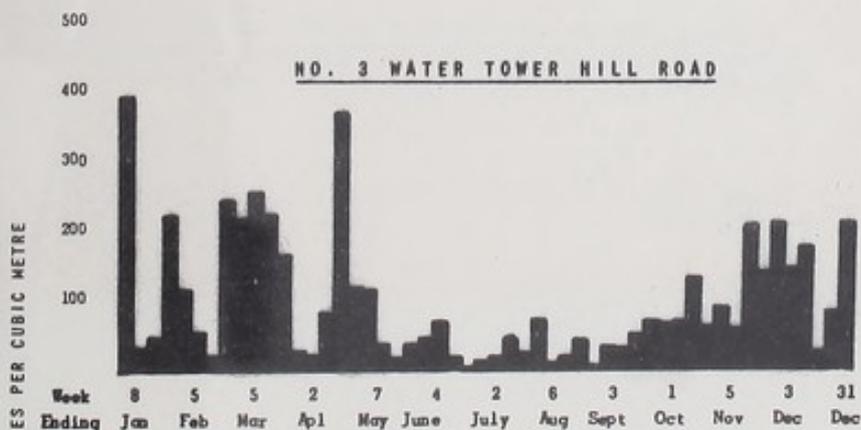
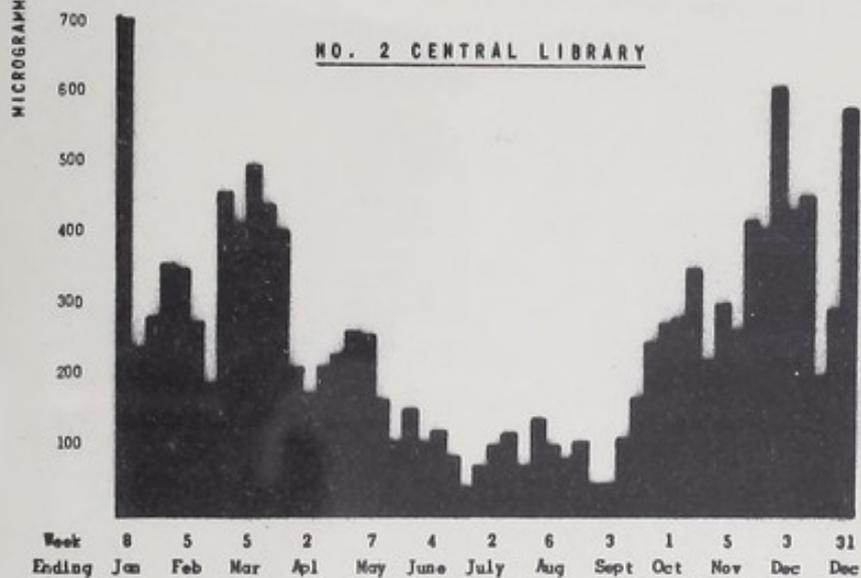
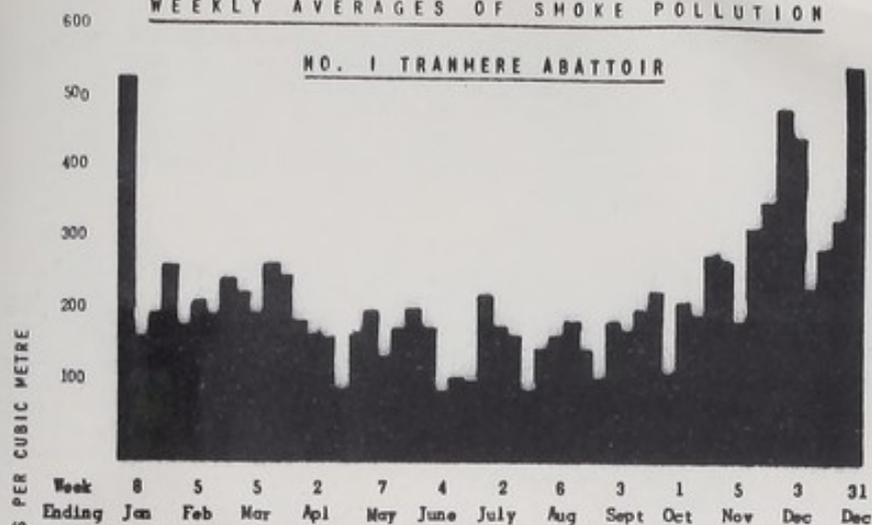
- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1.) | Tranmere Abattoir | - | an industrial area |
| 2.) | Central Library | - | a densely built up residential area |
| 3.) | Water Tower, Hill Road | - | a lightly built up residential area. |
| 4.) | Woodchurch Estate | - | a clean air zone. |

This is part of a National Survey and will enable comparisons to be made with other parts of the country both industrial, urban and rural. The results of a few years observations will also show what improvement, if any, is taking place.

The following graphs show the degree of smoke pollution at each of the four stations in the first complete year of operation. For simplicity the daily readings have been calculated as weekly averages and clearly show the difference in intensity of smoke pollution in industrial and densely built up residential areas as at Tranmere Abattoir and the Central Library as compared with a sparsely built up area around Hill Road Water Tower and the Woodchurch Housing Estate which became a clean air zone on the 1st July

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF SMOKE POLLUTION

NO. 1 TRANHERE ABATTOIR



Railways.

Some improvement is noticed around Woodside Station mainly due to the new Diesel engined trains which have replaced the coal fired locomotives on the local passenger services. The Locomotive Depot at Bidston is due to close down in March and this should be a great help to cleaner air at the North end of the Borough. The displaced locomotives will operate from the Mollington Street depot.

Shipping.

Less attention has been possible during the year due to pressure of work on Smoke Control Areas, but a few bad offenders have been visited and advice given on how to abate the smoke nuisances. Progress still continues among the smaller local vessels in the replacement of coal fired vessels by oil fired or diesel engined vessels.

EXTERMINATION OF PESTS.

Rats and Mice.

- (a) In Sewers. All sewer manholes, except those found to be free from infestation on "test baiting", were treated twice during the year. This is in accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No. of manholes baited	6057
No. of 'partial' takes recorded	71
No. of 'complete' takes recorded	2000
No. of manholes 'test baited'	2430

- (b) In surface premises

No. of premises inspected	780
No. of premises found to be infested with rats or mice	592
No. of treatments by rodent operator	589
Total number of visits by rodent operator	1876
Total number of visits by Public Health Inspectors	935

Insect Pests

No. of houses involved	87
No. of rooms treated	213
Other premises	Nil
Verminous articles treated	6
Verminous persons cleansed	12

A nominal charge is made for this work.

9 occupiers of 16 premises retain the services of the rodent operator to make regular visits to their premises throughout the year to keep them free from rats, mice and insect pests.

Disinfection.

2 rooms in 2 houses were disinfected during the year.

Arrangements were made for the disinfection of 6 lots of bedding.

BIRKENHEAD CORPORATION ACT 1881. Section 90 - PIG KEEPING.

5 new applications for permission to keep pigs were received.

At six premises the keeping of pigs was discontinued.

There are now 24 pig-keepers in the Borough.

THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

120 visits were made during the year. These premises are well conducted and defects speedily remedied by the proprietors.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT 1933.

The department is responsible for the issue of licences to persons, other than pharmacists, who sell by retail those poisons set out in Part II of the Poisons List. Part II poisons were being sold at 3 shops which were not on the Authority's register.

New licences issued during the year	13
Licences renewed during the year	156
Change of address	Nil
No. of visits to shops	296

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act the undermentioned premises have been included in the Statutory Register.

Premises licensed for the manufacture and storage of Rag Flock (These premises closed at the end of the year)	1
Premises registered for the manufacture of new upholstery	3

22 visits of inspection were made and the undermentioned samples were submitted to the prescribed analysts for analysis :-

	Passed	Failed	Total
Rag Flock	3	1	4
Cotton Felt	1	-	1
Cotton Millpuffs	1	-	1
Kapok	1	-	1
Coir Fibre	1	-	1
Feathers and Down	1	-	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No applications for the establishment of new trades were received.

5 visits of inspection were made.

BIRKENHEAD CORPORATION ACT 1954

Register of Barbers and Hairdressers.

New registrations during the year	19
Number on register at end of year	162
Number of visits to hairdressers premises	58

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT 1933.

The department is responsible for the issue of licences to persons other than pharmacists, who sell or retail, wholesale or otherwise, poisons set out in Part II of the Poisons List. Part II poisons are those which are dangerous to human health and are so classified in the Poisons List. The Poisons List is divided into two parts, Part I and Part II. Part I poisons are those which are dangerous to human health and are so classified in the Poisons List. Part II poisons are those which are dangerous to human health and are so classified in the Poisons List.

THE RAG PICK AND OTHER FILING MATERIALS ACT 1954.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the department has issued licences to persons who are engaged in the business of rag picking or other filing materials. The licences are issued to persons who are engaged in the business of rag picking or other filing materials. The licences are issued to persons who are engaged in the business of rag picking or other filing materials.

Further regulations under the provisions of the Act have been issued. The regulations are issued to persons who are engaged in the business of rag picking or other filing materials. The regulations are issued to persons who are engaged in the business of rag picking or other filing materials.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD IN THE COUNTY OF CHESHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occup- iers Prosec- uted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	26	27	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	435	195	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	48	-	-
	497	270	9	-

2. **Cases in which DEFECTS were found**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (cont'd)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	14	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	14	-	3	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Sections 133 and 134

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec: 110 (1) (C) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.) Cleaning) and) Washing	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	-

MILK SUPPLY.

Practically the whole of the milk supply in Birkenhead is from five wholesale processors and bottlers, a large proportion coming from the two plants situated within the Borough. These process a total of about 150,000 gallons of milk each week.

Supervision and sampling control are therefore directed mainly at these two places and samples are also taken from milk sold in the Borough but originating elsewhere. The details given later show that a very satisfactory standard is maintained.

During the year 8 complaints were received regarding foreign material in milk, 5 of these being in respect of school milk. Old foil caps were found on 3 occasions, part of a ball point pen, a small brass nail and a valve from the bottle filling machine at other times. An unopened bottle contained old tea leaves, these probably being part of a mixture of sugar and tea which was not removed from the bottle during washing. A piece of grass was found in a bottle of farm bottled milk.

Two complaints were received in respect of milk supplied in dirty bottles.

In appropriate cases the bottlers of the milk were cautioned. No legal proceedings were instituted.

In addition, 3 complaints were received from schools of badly damaged bottles being received. When the foil caps were removed by the pupils fragments of glass fell into the milk, rendering it unusable.

The numbers of registered dairies and dairymen and of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are :-

No. of registered dairies	43
No. of registered dairymen	281
Dealers licences to sell pre-packed milk	279
Dealers licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Processor's licences to pasteurise milk	2
Numbers of visits to dairymen's premises	302

Bacteriological examination of milk.

Samples were submitted with the following results :-

	Passed	Failed	Total
Pasteurised milk	104	-	104
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	105	9	114
Sterilised milk	49	1	50
Tuberculin Tested milk	12	6	18
	<hr/> 270	16	<hr/> 286

The phosphatase test was satisfactory for all samples, the failures for Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested(Pasteurised) milk being in respect of the methylene blue test. All fifteen samples which failed that test were obtained from milk vending machines. There are now only 5 of these machines in the Borough and the high percentage of failures is again an indication that stocks are not being turned over at the necessary regular frequent intervals. The sample of Sterilised milk which failed the turbidity test was processed outside the Borough.

Chemical Analysis of Milk

211 samples of milk were submitted for analysis :-

201 samples were reported as genuine

5 samples were reported as deficient of fat.

5 samples were reported as deficient of fat.
and naturally deficient of non-fatty solids.

Of the genuine samples 15 were naturally deficient of non-fatty solids. In those cases where the bulked milk was deficient, the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Department was asked to assist in improving the quality. The number is slightly less than in 1961, but it is felt that the incidence of poor quality natural milk is still high, and it is hoped that the Milk Marketing Board's schemes for bonus quality payments will produce an improvement.

All the samples adversely reported upon were taken in the course of delivery to the wholesale dairies.

The 5 samples of milk deficient in fat were from 2 farmers. In all cases the fat content of milk in other churns of the same consignment made up for the deficiency so that the bulked milk of each farmer was satisfactory.

The 5 samples deficient in fat and naturally deficient in non-fatty solids were from 4 farmers. The bulked milk in all cases was satisfactory in fat content and non-fatty solids.

ICE CREAM.

The manufacture and distribution of ice cream in the Borough continues to be satisfactory.

Routine inspection and sampling has shown that the Regulations governing the manufacture and handling of ice cream are being fully implemented by the trade.

Details of the premises retained on the Statutory Register are as follows :-

FOOD HYGIENE.

This work is carried out in the main by six district inspectors. The amount of time which can be devoted to food hygiene is dependent on their other commitments. When pressure of district work is high, few visits can be paid to shops and other premises: attention to this important section is, therefore, rather piece-meal. As reported last year I feel that if enough attention is to be paid to food hygiene it is necessary to employ at least one full time specialist inspector.

It has been necessary to draw retailers' attention to the necessity of rotating stocks and particularly to maintaining deep freeze cabinets in good order and ensuring from time to time that these cabinets operate at the correct temperature.

Manufacturers of pre-packed perishable foods and deep frozen foods usually issue to retailers a set of instructions, compliance with which would ensure the food is in good condition when sold to the customer. It is found, however, that in some instances food has been kept in stock too long or at too high a temperature so that when it reaches the consumer it is not in a state fit for consumption.

The number of Food Hawkers has increased from 42 to 47 during the year. The standard of cleanliness and equipment of the vehicles is good.

The following premises are registered under the provisions laid down in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Fish Fryers	89
Fish Fryers and chicken roasters	3
Butchers manufacturing sausages	50
Butchers manufacturing sausages and cooked meats	24
Ham boiling	2
Grocers manufacturing cooked meats	6
Pickle manufacturers	2
Chicken roasters	8
Meat products factories	4
	<hr/>
	188

Premises registered under the provisions laid down in the Birkenhead Corporation Act 1954 :-

Notification of new food premises	(Sec: 101)	5
Food hawkers and their premises	(Sec: 102)	47
Vendors of shell fish and their premises	(Sec: 103)	37

During the year 125 written notices and 54 verbal notices were given, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, covering 357 separate items.

Summary of Inspections and Defects remedied.

	Shops	Cafes Canteens	Food Preparing Premises	Licensed Premises	Stalls	Totals
Number of premises	889	145	199	151	116	1500
Number of inspections	975	97	110	86	262	1530
Defects and Contraventions remedied						
Sanitary convenience separated from food room	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drain inlets removed from food rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walls, Floors, ceilings, doors, windows						
(a) repaired	22	2	11	13	-	48
(b) cleansed	18	3	5	9	-	35
Food rooms ventilated	1	1	-	-	-	2
Accumulation of refuse removed	9	-	-	-	-	9
Cleanliness of persons, utensils, clothing	3	-	-	-	-	3
Wash-basins provided	1	-	1	-	-	2
Sinks provided or renewed	6	1	1	2	-	10
Hot and cold water supplies provided	8	2	1	3	-	14
Towels, soap etc. provided	3	-	-	-	-	3
Protection from contamination of food	5	-	-	1	-	6
Contravention of local Eye-laws	1	-	-	-	-	1
Premises closed	7	1	-	-	2	10
	85	10	19	28	2	144

Shops Act, 1950.

698 inspections and 67 re-inspections were made under this Act.

Following the service of notices the following contraventions were remedied :-

Lighting provided or improved	4
Sanitary conveniences repaired	2
Washing facilities provided	5
Seats provided for female assistants	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.**Analysis of Food (other than Milk).**

A wide variety of foods and drugs was sampled during the year. A total of 197 samples (in addition to the 211 milk samples previously referred to) were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, Tennyson Harris, Esq., Ph.C., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., whose help and co-operation are gratefully acknowledged.

A sample of sausages contained preservative. This is permitted only if a notice to that effect is conspicuously displayed in the shop or on a label if the sausages are packed in a container. No such notice or label was given in this case. The retailer was cautioned, after it was found that the notice in the shop had been inadvertently concealed.

Samples of processed peas and sweet chutney were found to be incorrectly labelled. The attention of the packers was drawn to these offences and the labels changed.

A sample of corned mutton submitted, following a complaint of dark marks on the surface of the meat, was found to contain an excess of iron and tin in those areas. The exterior of the can was in perfect condition and further random samples from the same consignment were found to be satisfactory.

An informal sample of blackcurrant jam was found to be 20% deficient in fruit. This was manufactured locally in the season for sale in the market and as all stocks had been sold a further formal sample could not be obtained. The manufacturer was cautioned.

Unsound Food.

The inspection of food in shops, warehouses, canteens, etc., was carried out by all the public health inspectors. All condemned food was collected and disposed of - mainly by tipping on the Corporation tip - under supervision. The following list shows the types and quantities of food dealt with.

Canned and Bottled Goods -

Meat	1666
Fruit and Vegetables	5495
Fish	409
Soup	120
Milk	289
Preserves	112
Puddings	404
Biscuits	8 lbs.
Blancmange	30 pint pkts.
Cakes	29
Cheese	12 lbs.
Cream	6 lbs.
Dried Fruit	6 boxes
Eggs (frozen whole)	14 lbs.
Flour, cereals	76 lbs.
Frozen foods (various)	813 pkts.
Ice Cream	9 galls.
Meat and Fish pastes	9 lbs.
Pig Carcase	120 lbs.
Poultry	13 lbs.
Sauces, chutney	2 lbs.
Sugar	14 lbs.
Salad Cream	1 gall.

Food Complaints.

During the year 29 complaints were received regarding food alleged to be unfit for consumption. Most alleged that some foreign object or substance was found in the food.

All cases were investigated with the manufacturers or importers and in the majority of cases some fault in the processing or storage was indicated. In a number of cases doubt arose as to whether the foreign object was actually in the food or whether the food was in the alleged condition at the time of purchase.

Bread and confectionery were again the commodities giving rise to the largest number of complaints. Mould was discovered on a wrapped loaf and a wrapped swiss roll. A nail was found in a sliced loaf, a match stick in a sausage roll and a length of string in a bread roll.

A packet of rusks was found to be infested with spider beetles, dead moth larvae were found on chocolate biscuits and a housefly was embedded on the pastry of a custard tart. Dark grease from machinery was discovered in a sliced loaf, on 3 occasions. In all cases the bakeries were cautioned. Complaints were also received about small stones in a fruit scone and a blackcurrant tart. These stones were the same size and colour as the fruit in each case.

Apart from the loaf of bread and the swiss roll mentioned in the previous paragraph, complaints were received of mould affecting

a frozen chicken pie, a jar of infant food and a meat pie. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the last complaint and a fine of £5. 0. 0. imposed on the retailer.

Imported canned fruit gave rise to 5 complaints. Insects were found in three tins, mould in a tin of mandarin oranges and a surgical dressing in a tin of pineapples. Legal proceedings were commenced in respect of the latter complaint but did not come to a satisfactory conclusion because the importers possessed warranties from the manufacturers abroad and it is not possible to take proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act against overseas companies or individuals.

A carton of shrimps was alleged to have been rancid when purchased and maggots were said to have been on bacon and ham when they were examined shortly after purchase. In view of the conditions under which these articles had been stored since purchase, their condition when sold could not be determined with certainty.

Complaints were also received about 2 small flies in the batter covering chipped potatoes and a bluebottle embedded in brawn. A small beetle was also found in a packet of frozen peas. In all these cases the manufacturers were cautioned.

A small bottle of orange drink had dirt adhering to the inside of the bottle. These bottles are washed in the same type of machine as milk bottles and gross contamination from previous misuse is not always removed.

MEAT INSPECTION

This section of the report details the work carried out by the Veterinary Officer and the staff of Meat Inspectors. The principal Acts and Orders which enable the Meat Inspection Staff to exercise its powers of inspection and to maintain supervision of meat supplies are -

Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924-52
 Birkenhead Corporation Act 1954
 Food and Drugs Act 1955
 Slaughterhouses Act 1958
 Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958
 Slaughter of Animals Act 1958
 Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958
 Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960
 Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

During the year a total of 125,790 animals were slaughtered within the Borough.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
1962	41,436	694	72,559	11,098	3

The number of animals slaughtered, which had shown a steady increase in recent years, diminished in 1962. Trammere Abattoir which in the main deals with home-bred livestock, increased its output by 1,103 animals. The recession on the overall figure was due to a decrease in the landings of fatstock from Ireland. This may be attributed to a number of economic factors, e.g. increased home production, competition from meat supplies from foreign countries, acquisition by Irish farming industry of alternative markets, and an increase in the amount of dressed carcass meat into this country from Ireland.

All animals slaughtered were subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspection.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
No. Slaughtered	41436	694	72559	11098	3
No. Inspected	41436	694	72559	11098	3
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci-whole carcasses condemned	45	22	44	84	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10326	10	19240	2465	Nil
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.7%	1.4%	26.5%	22%	Nil

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	482	Nil	Nil	175	Nil
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.2%	Nil	Nil	1.6%	Nil
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weight of condemned carcasses and portions 26 tons 3 cwts.
Weight of condemned offal and portions 128 tons 16 cwts.

Slaughtering takes place at Woodside Lairage, which is a Landing Wharf and slaughtering place for imported animals, and at Tranmere Abattoir, which is now a private slaughterhouse dealing mainly with home-bred animals.

The number of animals slaughtered at Woodside Lairage and Tranmere Abattoir during the year was as follows.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Woodside Lairage	34,226	-	30,363	972	3
Tranmere Abattoir	7,210	694	42,196	10,126	-
Totals	41,436	694	72,559	11,098	3

WOODSIDE LAIRAGE

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Whole carcasses condemned for tuberculosis	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part carcasses con- demned for tubercul- osis	123	Nil	Nil	14	Nil
No. of carcasses of which some organ was condemned for tuberculosis	456	Nil	Nil	14	Nil
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tub- erculosis	1.4%	Nil	Nil	1.5%	Nil

WOODSIDE LAIRAGE (Cont'd).

Total weight of carcase meat condemned for tuberculosis - 6 tons 1 cwt.

Total weight of offal condemned for tuberculosis - 10 tons 4 cwts.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Goats
Whole carcasses condemned for conditions other than tuberculosis	20	Nil	13	35	Nil
Part of carcasses condemned for ditto	106	Nil	43	155	Nil

Total weight of carcase meat condemned for conditions other than tuberculosis - 11 tons 6 cwts.

Total weight of offal condemned for ditto - 83 tons 2 cwts.

TRANMERE ABATTOIR.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned for tuberculosis	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part carcasses condemned for tuberculosis	15	Nil	Nil	152
No. of carcasses of which some organ was condemned for tuberculosis	26	Nil	Nil	161
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.5	Nil	Nil	2.9

Total weight of carcase meat condemned for tuberculosis - 1 ton 10 cwts.

Total weight of offal condemned for tuberculosis 7 cwts.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Whole carcasses condemned for conditions other than tuberculosis	25	22	31	49
Part carcasses condemned for ditto	54	2	48	98

Total weight of carcase meat condemned for conditions other than tuberculosis - 7 tons 6 cwts.

Total weight of offal condemned for ditto - 35 tons 3 cwts.

ANNUAL SLAUGHTERING FIGURES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948	81884	6223	24790	103	-	113000
1949	96171	6859	30266	581	-	133877
1950	109383	6243	31347	605	-	147578
1951	102463	4976	28442	1573	-	134454
1952	96058	4818	42718	3226	-	146820
1953	50496	4335	49751	6940	-	111520
1954	91798	2923	83647	14128	-	192496
1955	55737	533	94657	12236	-	163163
1956	82193	290	112080	7763	-	202326
1957	56724	284	107714	6993	-	171715
1958	47533	591	93220	10712	-	152056
1959	46467	57	97841	7384	-	151749
1960	59909	819	95505	6838	-	163071
1961	77222	1431	92012	6053	34	176752
1962	41436	694	72559	11098	3	125790

The incidence of tuberculosis in home-bred cattle shows a further decrease although it shows a marked increase in the case of pigs. The reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis in imported cattle is a tribute to the success of the Eire Government's tuberculosis eradication scheme.

EMERGENCY SLAUGHTER.

During the year 53 animals were received into Tranmere Abattoir for emergency slaughter due to sickness or injury. Of these, 7 carcasses were totally condemned, while in the other cases it was necessary to condemn only part of the carcasses, or the offal.

Cattle showing a positive reaction to the tuberculin test were sent to Tranmere Abattoir for slaughter.

IMPORTED MEAT.

Check inspections of imported meat in Wholesale Depots were carried out during the year. In all 83 visits were paid to Wholesale Depots, and as a result of the inspections, 24 cwts. of carcase meat, 4 cwts. of offal, 11 tins of cooked meat weighing 73 lbs. and 20 poultry carcasses weighing 33 lbs. were found to be unfit for consumption.

EXPORT OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

During the year the Veterinary Officer issued licences to gut-scraping firms for 238 tierces (42 gallon casks) of beef rounds and middles, 44 tierces of hog casings, and 420 hanks of sheep casings for shipment abroad, following visits to the factories and inspection of the products.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1955.

The slaughtering and stunning of animals in a slaughterhouse is prohibited except under licence granted by the Local Authority. As at 31st December 1962 there were 59 slaughtermen's licences in force.

THE AUTHORISED OFFICER'S (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS 1960.

These regulations came into force on 12th August, 1960, and prescribed a new qualification, the holder of which will be eligible to be appointed by a Local Authority as an authorised officer under the Food and Drugs Act in relation to the examination and seizure of meat. The training and examination of candidates is being carried out under the auspices of the Royal Society of Health, and the standard is comparable with that used for the R.S.H. Diploma in the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, but covering meat only. Five members of the staff are now qualified in accordance with these Regulations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS 1958.

During the year considerable improvement was carried out at Woodside Lairage and Tranmere Abattoir to comply with the standards laid down in the above Regulations. At Woodside Lairage the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board installed a new lighting system, and at Tranmere Abattoir improvements included additional sanitary accommodation, a supplementary lighting system, and a mechanical pig de-hairer. On the 1st July 1962 Tranmere Abattoir passed under lease to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and was licensed as a private slaughterhouse.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS 1958.

Further improvements include the installation during the year of stunning-pens in all slaughtering bays at Woodside Lairage and at Tranmere Abattoir. In addition extra racks and mangers were provided as necessary at Tranmere Abattoir.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

This Act regulated the sale of pet animals and makes it an offence to keep a Pet Shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority. These shops are visited regularly to ensure compliance with the conditions of the licence. During the year 78 visits were made and 13 licences issued.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE SALE OF ANIMAL FEEDING MEAT.

The Birkenhead Corporation Act, Section 98, regulates the sale of animals feeding meat and provides for the registration of approved premises. There were 16 such registered premises in the Brough as at 31st December 1962.

MEAT (STAINING AND STERILISATION) REGULATIONS 1960.

During the year 60 visits were paid to premises registered for the sale of animals feeding meat under the provisions of the above Regulations. No contraventions were observed.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

In addition to the promulgation of the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the supervision of infected premises and the issuing of licences for the movement of animals, it is the duty of the Local Authority to enforce all Orders made for the protection of animals and poultry from unnecessary suffering during transit.

The various duties include the inspection of animals at farms and piggeries, railway cattle sidings, the supervision of the cleansing and disinfection of premises following outbreaks of any of the scheduled diseases of animals, and the issuing of licences controlling the movement of animals.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

This year has been free from outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in this area. There were only five outbreaks in the whole of Great Britain, with a total of 952 contact animals slaughtered, compared with 103 outbreaks and 25,056 contact animals slaughtered in 1961.

SWINE FEVER.

Outbreaks of Swine fever in adjacent counties at the end of the year caused the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to issue Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 20, 1962 which restricted the movement of pigs over a large area including Birkenhead. This involved the licensing of movements of pigs within, out of, and into the Borough. Although there were no outbreaks of Swine Fever within the Borough during the year, there was a total number of 1874 confirmed outbreaks in Great Britain, as compared with 1071 confirmed outbreaks in 1961.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER 1951.

During the year 251 store pigs were brought into the Borough under licence. During the period of 28 days detention the premises were visited and the pigs were examined.

TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER 1950.

During the year 155 cattle which had reacted to the tuberculin tests were slaughtered at Tranmere Abattoir. A report of the post-mortem examination was in each case sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957.

During the year 63 visits of inspection and supervision were paid to farms and piggeries within the Borough under the provisions of the above Order. Eight licences were granted to applicants to use approved heat-treatment plant to boil waste foodstuffs for pig-food. Fifteen such licences are now in force.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS) ORDER 1960.

There are thirteen cow-keepers within the Borough, and during the year 23 visits were paid to these farms for the purpose of inspection of the records of cattle movements.

FOWL PEST.

Restrictions on the sale, exhibition, and movement of poultry continued in force during the year. Although no outbreaks occurred in the Borough, the national incidence was high, there having been 3,384 confirmed cases compared with 1,240 confirmed cases during 1961.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1939.

This Act provides for the inspection of riding establishments for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence under this Act is being or has been committed. There are three riding schools in the Borough and all horses and ponies, on examination, were found to be in good condition.

TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS (1962/63).

STAFF

(Expressed in whole-time equivalents)

Category	1962/63	Proposed
Doctors (including Medical Officer of Health)	2.55	No change.
Dentists	.09	No change.
Midwives	13	No change.
Health Visitors	13.20	19.20 by 1972
District Nurses	19	21 by 1972
Staff (other than domestic) in Day Nurseries	10	No change..
Other Nursing Staff	.75	No change.
Ambulance Staff (No. of Vehicles in brackets)	42 (12)	58 (14) by 1972
Home Helps (including Organiser & Assistant)	44.83	54.68 by 1972
Domiciliary Social or Welfare Workers - Mental Health :-		
(a) University or equivalent professional training	0	No change.
(b) General Training in social work	0	1 by 1972.
(c) Other social workers	4	No change.
(d) Welfare assistants	0	No change.

C A P I T A L P R O G R A M M E

Scheme	Location & Size	Need	Provisional Cost	Provisional Starting Date
M. & C.W. Clinic Prenton	To be selected. To serve 15,000 population.	Replacement	£26,615	1964/5
Day Nursery, Rock Ferry.	To be selected. 25 places with expansion after 1972	Replacement	£16,310	1964/5.
M. & C.W. Clinic, Upton.	To be selected. To serve 15,000 population.	Replacement	£26,615	1965/6
Day Nursery, Woodchurch or Upton area	To be selected. 25 places with expansion after 1972, to serve population of 29,000	New provision	£16,310	1967/72
M. & C.W. Clinic, Thingwall	To be selected. To serve 3,000 population.	Replacement	£15,560	1967/72
Ambulance Depot, with accommodation for personnel	To be selected 12 Bay (Minimum)	Replacement for present Depot when central re-devel- opment proposals completed.	No details available as to likely cost or starting date.	
Other Capital Works affecting Health Revenue Expenditure :-				
Adult Training Centre	Pasture Road, Moreton, Wallasey, (Joint Scheme with Wallasey L.H.A 100 places)	New provision (50 places for Birkenhead adults)	£82,954 (To be shared between Wallasey and Birkenhead)	1962/3
M. & C.W. Clinic, Home Nursing Centre, Central Offices, etc.	Hamilton Street, Birkenhead. Clinic to serve 29,000 population	Replacement and centralisation	Estimated proportion for Clinic, etc. £40,000.	1963/4
M. & C.W. Clinic, Woodchurch	Carr Bridge Road, Woodchurch, in new Community Centre. To serve 11,500 population.	Replacement	Estimated proportion for Clinic, etc. £22,000	1963/64
Junior Training Centre	Pasture Road, Moreton, Wallasey, (Joint Schemes with Wallasey L.H.A. 80 places)	Replacement (40 places for Birkenhead children)	£47,000 (To be shared between Wallasey and Birkenhead)	1967/72

APPENDIX

STATES DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

State	Year	Population	Health Services	Notes	Source
Alabama	1950	2,000,000	100 beds	100 beds	1950
Alabama	1955	2,100,000	150 beds	150 beds	1955
Alabama	1960	2,200,000	200 beds	200 beds	1960
Alabama	1965	2,300,000	250 beds	250 beds	1965
Alabama	1970	2,400,000	300 beds	300 beds	1970
Alabama	1975	2,500,000	350 beds	350 beds	1975
Alabama	1980	2,600,000	400 beds	400 beds	1980
Alabama	1985	2,700,000	450 beds	450 beds	1985
Alabama	1990	2,800,000	500 beds	500 beds	1990
Alabama	1995	2,900,000	550 beds	550 beds	1995
Alabama	2000	3,000,000	600 beds	600 beds	2000
Alabama	2005	3,100,000	650 beds	650 beds	2005
Alabama	2010	3,200,000	700 beds	700 beds	2010
Alabama	2015	3,300,000	750 beds	750 beds	2015
Alabama	2020	3,400,000	800 beds	800 beds	2020
Alabama	2025	3,500,000	850 beds	850 beds	2025
Alabama	2030	3,600,000	900 beds	900 beds	2030
Alabama	2035	3,700,000	950 beds	950 beds	2035
Alabama	2040	3,800,000	1,000 beds	1,000 beds	2040
Alabama	2045	3,900,000	1,050 beds	1,050 beds	2045
Alabama	2050	4,000,000	1,100 beds	1,100 beds	2050
Alabama	2055	4,100,000	1,150 beds	1,150 beds	2055
Alabama	2060	4,200,000	1,200 beds	1,200 beds	2060
Alabama	2065	4,300,000	1,250 beds	1,250 beds	2065
Alabama	2070	4,400,000	1,300 beds	1,300 beds	2070
Alabama	2075	4,500,000	1,350 beds	1,350 beds	2075
Alabama	2080	4,600,000	1,400 beds	1,400 beds	2080
Alabama	2085	4,700,000	1,450 beds	1,450 beds	2085
Alabama	2090	4,800,000	1,500 beds	1,500 beds	2090
Alabama	2095	4,900,000	1,550 beds	1,550 beds	2095
Alabama	2100	5,000,000	1,600 beds	1,600 beds	2100