

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Bootle County Borough.

Contributors

Bootle (Lancashire, England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1964

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(to 31st October)

G. T. MacCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(from 1st November)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FOREWORD

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1964, being the ninety-second of the series on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

On the 31st October, 1964, Dr. T. R. Robertson retired after a period of fifteen years' service as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and, therefore, the major part of the work contained in this Report was carried out during his tenure of office and under his supervision and control. In appreciation of the high standard and efficiency of the service which I have been privileged to take over, I would like to take this opportunity to pay a sincere tribute to Dr. Robertson and to extend that tribute to the members of the Council and staff of the department whose easy manner and sincere friendliness have borne me welcome since the day of my appointment on the 1st November as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough. I will endeavour to foster this relationship and aim at the development of health services worthy of the County Borough of Bootle in an age in which rapid scientific and industrial progress is being made.

Dr. B. Hughes joined the staff of the Department on the 10th February when she was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

It was with the deepest regret that we heard of the death, on the 11th June of Councillor Mrs. Rogerson, a member of the Health Committee.

The following figures have been extracted from the vital statistics published in the Report:—

The total number of deaths from all causes was 767, as compared with 773 for the previous year. This gives a general death rate of 9.24 as against 9.28 per thousand population in 1963. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 103 (as against 141 for last year) and there was 1 death from influenza. Of the total 767 deaths, 176 (as against 161) were ascribed to cancer; cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 52 of these deaths, as against 51 for the previous year. Of the 52 deaths 44 were males and 8 females. Road traffic accidents were responsible for 14 deaths, as compared with 7 for the previous year. None of these deaths were in children under 15 years.

The total number of live births was 1,904, as compared with 1,852 in the previous year. Of the total births, 500 in 1964 (as against 513 in 1963) were attended by the domiciliary midwives. The birth rate was 22.93 per thousand, as compared with 22.22 for 1963, and is still high as compared with that of England and Wales, which is 18.4.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 27.31 per thousand live births, as against 34.56 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales is 20.0. The perinatal mortality rate, that is the still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births, was 35.19 (as against 26.62 for the previous year). There were 52 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 64 in 1963. Of these 52 deaths, 21 occurred in the first week of life. Nine of the deaths were ascribed to prematurity and 10 to congenital malformations or birth injury.

No maternal deaths were reported during the year.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year, and the Authority's schemes for the protection of children against this disease, whooping cough, smallpox and tetanus were the same as in the previous years.

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough during the year and the arrangements for vaccination against this disease were the same as in previous years. In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 10/63 a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine is given to children on their entry into school at 5 years of age.

There were 33 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, as compared with 9 in the previous year and 648 cases of measles as against 275 for 1963. There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough notified, 461 as against 88 for the previous year, the disease becoming prevalent in the last quarter of the year.

On page 42 and onwards will be found the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate.

In conclusion, I should like to tender to you, and especially to your Health Committee and its Chairman, to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officials of the Corporation, my thanks for the encouragement and consideration which I have received, and to all the staff of the Department my grateful acknowledgment of their willing help and assistance.

G. T. MacCULLOCH, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Section I

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES, CHAIRMAN

Mr. ALDERMAN CAIN, J.P., Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. E. DOOLEY, J.P.)

Mr. ALDERMAN HEVEY

COUNCILLOR DR. HARRIS

Mr. ALDERMAN MORLEY

COUNCILLOR MRS. JONES

Mr. COUNCILLOR CHARTERS

Mr. COUNCILLOR J. MAHON

Mr. COUNCILLOR CHERRY

COUNCILLOR DR. RIVLIN

COUNCILLOR MRS. FRANCIS

Mr. COUNCILLOR R. J. ROGERSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. GORDON

COUNCILLOR MRS. ROGERSON

(Deceased 11th June, 1964)

Co-opted Members:*Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:*

DR. N. D. WALKER and DR. J. S. WOOD, J.P.

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

MR. S. F. CALLAGHAN, L.D.S.

Representative of the Bootle Pharmaceutical Committee:

Mr. L. D. PARRY.

Representative of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

MRS. M. KELLY, M.B.E., J.P.

Section II

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (to 31st October)
G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (from 1st November)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

M. M. C. REGAN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

R. S. E. CUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

B. HUGHES, M.B., CH.B., from 10th Feb.

Chest Physician (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., CH.B.

Principal Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers:

Mrs. M. BURROWS, L.D.S. (part-time)

Mrs. M. R. CRAVEN, L.D.S. (part-time)

Visiting Specialists:

E. ALLAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon

F. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural Surgeon

F. C. DWYER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.CH.ORTH., Orthopaedic Surgeon

Consultant Obstetrician:

P. MALPAS, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G.

Public Analyst:

J. F. CLARK, M.SC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Administrative Assistant and Health Education Officer:

H. A. LORD, B.A. (Admin.), A.R.S.H.

Domestic Help Supervisor:

Mrs. E. LANDER

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES

J. BUCKLEY

J. M. CANGLEY

L. CREW

S. HESKETH

L. J. JONES

P. LLOYD

W. J. MASON

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. CAULFIELD

P. G. GLISTER

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. H. HOY (Non-Medical
Supervisor)

Mrs. W. WORTHINGTON (Deputy Non-
Medical Supervisor)

MRS. P. BENBOW

MRS. M. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN

MRS. M. M. DORAN

MRS. M. W. DREWERY

MRS. M. EVANS

MRS. J. GORDON

MRS. L. LINACRE

MISS M. MORRIS

MRS. G. A. NEWNES

MRS. J. M. RICE

MISS D. SMITH

MRS. R. TORRANCE (to 31st May)

(One vacancy).

5 Part-time Midwives (vacant).

STAFF—continued.*Health Visitors:*

MRS. V. A. BENSON (Superintendent)
 MRS. N. CLARKE
 MISS G. E. FOULKES (part-time)
 MISS E. GROGAN (part-time)
 MISS H. S. GROSSART
 MRS. J. HOLLIGAN
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MRS. M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)
 MISS V. A. REEVES
 MRS. P. STEWART
 MISS D. STRICKLAND

Tuberculosis Visitors

MRS. I. CRAIG
 Mrs. D. I. STENBERG

Mental Welfare Officers:

MR. G. FOSTER, R.M.N., R.M.P.A. (Dist.),
 S.E.N.
 MR. J. A. D. GROUNDS, R.M.N.,
 R.M.P.A.
 MR. D. K. W. HIGGINS,
 S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
 MRS. M. F. MULLIN, R.M.P.A.
 (Part-time assistant)

Ambulance Supervisor:

MR. J. E. FARRELLY

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:

MISS J. FORSHAW, (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (Superintendent)
 MRS. ARMSTRONG (part-time)
 MRS. B. CLINT
 MRS. V. DIAMOND
 MISS FLANAGAN
 MRS. E. GORDON (part-time)
 MRS. K. HEADON
 MRS. R. MALONE
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD
 MISS K. SHERRY
 MRS. L. SINCLAIR (part-time)
 MRS. A. STYERS
 MRS. V. TASKER
 MRS. G. WILLIAMS (part-time).

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER, D.P.A.
 (Chief Clerk)
 MRS. E. ALLINSON
 MISS I. G. ASHCROFT
 MISS N. CLOTHIER (from 2nd Nov.)
 MISS M. JOHNSON (*Welfare Foods*)
 MISS V. JONES
 MISS D. M. LATIMER
 MISS F. MAWDSLEY
 MRS. M. NEWMAN
 MRS. E. L. THURSTON
 MISS A. M. GIRVAN (*Clinic Assistant*)
 MISS E. BOHAN (*Dental Attendant*)
 MISS H. SHARP (*Dental Attendant*)

Section III

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,040
Population at Census of 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1964) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,197
Uninhabited houses (end of 1964) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
Live Births:								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·93
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25
Stillbirths:								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·59
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,952
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Infant Mortality Rates:								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·31
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·88
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·04
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·23
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·98
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·19
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):								
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<hr/>								
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·24
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·91, Deaths 1·61.								
Calculated on these factors, the								
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 14·88.								
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 20·87.								

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1964, was £2,714,039

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1964-65, was ... £10,628

In 1964-65 the General Rate was 9s. 11d. in the £ (excluding water rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1964-65 was estimated at £191,080 equivalent to a rate of 1s. 5·98d. in the £.

Section IV

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 83,040. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1964 was 290 less than in the summer of 1963.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 586 compared with 591 last year.

Births

During the year 1,904 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 22·93 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 18·4. There were 1,016 male and 888 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1964

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941—1945	1,327	25·2	16·0
1946	1,797	27·9	19·1
1947	2,022	30·3	20·5
1948	1,700	24·5	17·9
1949	1,541	22·0	16·7
1950	1,586	22·6	15·8
1951	1,554	20·8	15·5
1952	1,528	20·3	15·3
1953	1,596	20·9	15·5
1954	1,662	21·6	15·2
1955	1,627	20·82	15·0
1956	1,912	24·09	15·8
1957	1,921	23·82	16·1
1958	1,945	23·85	16·4
1959	1,933	23·55	16·5
1960	1,995	24·17	17·1
1961	1,993	24·10	17·4
1962	1,958	23·53	18·0
1963	1,852	22·22	18·2
1964	1,904	22·93	18·4

The illegitimate births numbered 81 and were 41·49 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1963 the number was 85.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1964 was 767, including 436 who died in hospital, i.e., 56·85 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 57·82 per cent in 1963. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9·24 per 1,000 as compared with 9·28 per 1,000 in 1963.

DEATH RATES, 1901—1964

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931—1935	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936—1940	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941—1945	4,087	15·6	11·9
1946—1950	3,877	11·4	11·5
1951	901	12·0	12·5
1952	734	9·7	11·3
1953	602	7·89	11·4
1954	685	8·91	11·3
1955	730	9·34	11·7
1956	703	8·86	11·7
1957	811	10·06	11·5
1958	775	9·50	11·7
1959	813	9·90	11·6
1960	771	9·34	11·5
1961	816	9·87	12·0
1962	780	9·37	11·9
1963	773	9·28	12·2
1964	767	9·24	11·3

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 77.

Communicable Diseases.—Epidemic diseases, excluding tuberculosis, accounted for 57 deaths. Deaths from enteritis numbered 6 (as compared with 7 during 1963).

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 49 deaths, bronchitis for 48, and other respiratory diseases for 6 making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 103. This amounts to 13.43 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 18.24 per cent in 1963. There was one death from influenza.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 176 cases, as compared with 161 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 2.12 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.93 during the year 1963.

Violent Causes.—There were 51 deaths from violent causes (including 14 from road traffic accidents and 11 from suicide.)

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Twenty-nine children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 19 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.23 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 9 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 52 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 64 in 1963. The infant mortality rate was 27.31 per 1,000 births compared with 34.56 in 1963. The average rate for the previous five years was 32.71.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 30.51 and in females 23.65 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 20.0 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 26.88 and in illegitimate infants was 37.04 per 1,000 live births.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 7; bronchitis, 8; congenital malformations, birth injuries and diseases peculiar to infancy, 10; premature births, 9.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1916-20	103	91
1921-25	91	76
1926-30	89	68
1931-35	87	62
1936-40	74	55
1941-45	77·2	49·8
1946	75	43
1947	91·5	41
1948	54·1	34
1949	54·5	32
1950	47·3	29·8
1951	39·9	29·6
1952	43·2	27·6
1953	28·8	26·8
1954	37·3	25·5
1955	28·8	24·9
1956	28·24	23·8
1957	26·55	23·1
1958	31·36	22·6
1959	35·18	22·0
1960	32·58	21·9
1961	33·12	21·6
1962	28·09	21·6
1963	34·56	20·9
1964	27·31	20·0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 76.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 7 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 6 in 1963. The causes of death were gastritis, 1; bronchitis, 1; accident, 1; other diseases, 1; homicide, 3.

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths were certified as due to pregnancy or childbirth during the year.

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 35 deaths.

Section V

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 921 live births and 3 stillbirths. Of these, 176 live births related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 745 live births and 3 stillbirths, of which domiciliary births numbered 498 live and 2 stillbirths and hospital births numbered 247 live births, and 1 stillbirth.

In addition, there were 1,187 live births, and 42 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the Staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the Health Visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	145
Home and Private Nursing Home	7

152

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

There was no case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Three Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 553 new cases attended, corresponding to 29.04 per cent of the total births; in addition, 139 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 3,160 attendances was made. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that Hospital.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 9 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

Phenylketonuria

This disease, due to a congenital inability of the baby to deal with certain compounds found in many foods, including milk, leads to mental subnormality, and the only hope of arresting the disease is by its early recognition and appropriate dieting.

The Health Visitors commenced the testing of urines of babies aged 3 to 6 weeks at the infant welfare centres in October, 1960. The number of babies tested during the year 1964 was 1,594.

In May, 1964, in addition to the Phenistix test, the Guthrie method of detection was introduced. This test is carried out in the fourth week of the baby's life. A filter paper is given to the mother by the Health Visitor, with instructions on how to insert it in the layers of the baby's napkin, so that eventually it becomes impregnated with urine. The paper is then allowed to dry, and the mother forwards it in a prepaid envelope to Alder Hey Hospital, where it is subjected to a special test.

None of the babies tested was found to be suffering from Phenylketonuria.

Dr. Hudson, of Alder Hey Hospital, kindly loaned a film on Phenylketonuria, which was shown to the nursing staffs of the Department; girls from the senior schools also attended

In addition, pupils at St. Paul's E.S.N. School and St. Luke's Junior Training Centre were tested for Phenylketonuria.

Children at Risk

During the year 52 children with congenital defects apparent at birth were notified.

Of these 5 were stillbirths, while 9 others died within the neo-natal period, 4 within one day, 3 within one week, 1 at 14 days and 1 at 21 days.

The findings are summarised in the table below.

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Number Affected</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Central Nervous System	13	5	3
Heart and Great Vessels	7	3	—
Limbs	16	1	—
Chromosomal Syndromes... ..	6	—	—
Alimentary System	4	—	—
Uro-genital System	4	—	2
Eye and Ear	1	—	—
Neck and Face	1	—	—
TOTALS	52	9	5

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>				
	<i>Born 1964</i>	<i>Born 1959 to 1963</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Born 1964</i>	<i>Born 1959 to 1963</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday	145	48	193	888	622	1510	49	30·9
Wednesday	160	45	205	1166	831	1997	52	38·4
Thursday	122	38	160	738	462	1200	52	23·1
<i>School Medical Offices—</i>								
Tuesday	159	32	191	1072	610	1682	52	32·3
Thursday	136	35	171	1067	728	1795	52	34·5
<i>Glovers Lane</i>								
Tuesday	119	18	137	863	681	1544	52	29·7
Wednesday	118	17	135	774	513	1287	52	24·8
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday	65	6	71	369	345	714	51	14·0
TOTALS ...	1024	239	1263	6937	4792	11729	412	28·5

Supply of Welfare Foods

Distribution centres were as follows:

Health Centre, Knowsley Road.

School Medical Offices, Balliol Road.

Group Medical Centre, Simon's Croft, Ford.

Temporary Clinic, Glover's Lane.

Central Office, 8 Trinity Road.

Total issues during the year were as follows:—

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
19166	6232	1241	1076

Problem Families

As a consequence of the new duties placed on the Children's Committees of Local Authorities by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, meetings of Chief Officers of the Corporation were convened to discuss the implications of the new Act and to consider the steps which might be taken to ensure that continued co-ordination be maintained in caring for problem families. The departments of the Corporation principally concerned are Health, Welfare, Housing, Education and Children's liaising with the Probation Service, the N.S.P.C.C., the N.A.B and other similar bodies. As a result of these meetings and discussions a co-ordinating team of officers, below chief officer level was set up. The Superintendent Health Visitor, and when necessary the Mental Welfare Officers, attend the meetings of this Committee as Health Department representatives.

The former co-ordinating Committee set up in accordance with the suggestion contained in the joint circular 18/50 issued from the Home Office, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, of which Committee the Medical Officer of Health was Co-ordinating Officer, ceased to exist. The new Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee and the Assistant Town Clerk acts as its Chairman. No alteration, however, was made in the method of case-work with problem families which remains as recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 27/54. The duty of visiting and supervising problem families is placed on each Health Visitor, who continues to supervise the families in her own district. It was considered that this was more satisfactory than appointing a Health Visitor to supervise all the problem families in the Borough. A register of these families has been prepared and case reports are kept. The number and type of case dealt with during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	10
Domestic difficulties and housing	20
Marital disharmony	10
Instability in one or both parents	8
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	11
Desertion	3
Illness and inability to cope	5
Illegitimacy and infidelity	9
	—
	76
	—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	6
Some improvement but still under supervision...	24
Children taken into care	2
Families removed from district	5
No change	39
	—
	76
	—

Material assistance is given in many cases and in this connection the Women's Voluntary Service and the Bootle Nursing Comforts and Aid in Sickness Trust have rendered valuable assistance.

Care of Illegitimate Children

Fifty-six cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	44
Health Visitors	4
Midwives	—
	—
	48
	—

Nine unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Seven unmarried mothers subsequently married.

The final disposal of the surviving infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	35
Legal Adoption	7
Removed from District	1
Mother since married	3
Died	2

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association

Representatives of this Association have attended clinics weekly to undertake on behalf of the Council arrangements for the supply and fitting of orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the medical staff, and the provision of clothing, fireguards and convalescent home treatment. During the year 32 children over five years were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay of 23.2 days.

In addition, Camp Holidays were arranged for 6 girls and 10 boys (average stay one week).

The staff visited 302 cases at home, and 1,349 cases were interviewed at the clinic. New cases numbered 120.

Municipal Midwifery Service

Staff

The establishment provides for a non-medical Supervisor and fourteen midwives. At the end of the year 12 midwives were on the staff.

During the year the establishment was increased to provide for five part time midwives with duties in connection with the nursing of early hospital discharges. None of these posts was filled before the end of the year.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Twenty-four midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 14 of these were municipal midwives, and 10 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended	497
Home Visits (ante-natal)	3,402
" " (puerperium)	5,988

In addition, the midwives made 4,570 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital	919	3,721
Bootle Maternity Home	100	348
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	79	360
Mill Road Maternity Hospital	6	50
Ormskirk Hospital	24	79
Others	3	12
	1,131	4,570

Ante-Natal Clinics

The municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at Simon's Croft, Glovers Lane, and the Health Centre, Knowsley Road.

Of the total of 1,977 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 500 births (25.3 per cent), and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital	935
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	151
Bootle Maternity Home	248
Other Hospitals	143

(These figures include 43 still births) ... 1,477

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 121 during the year. In addition, a municipal midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day.

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia; ten sets of apparatus are in use, three of which are kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed by ambulance to the patient's home when required. The remaining seven sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, gas-air analgesia was given in 420 cases; Pethidine was administered in 48 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 140 domiciliary maternity cases during the year. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and eight Midwives receive a car allowance based on mileage. Municipal midwives using a cycle receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month, or 30s. 0d. per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Health Visiting

Home Visitation

The staff paid 28,165 home visits, including 7,789 visits to infants under one year, and 13,833 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The Health Visitors paid 584 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Liaison Arrangements

At the request of the Hospital Authorities, the Health Visitors make domiciliary visits to ascertain the environmental conditions of geriatric patients who are on the waiting list for admission, and these reports are supplied to the Hospital Authorities. No arrangements have been made for Health Visitors to work with particular medical practitioners or groups of practitioners, but close liaison exists and specific cases are referred to the Health Visitor by the general practitioner. The Health Visitors also follow up cases discharged from Hospital when requested.

Staff

The establishment provides for one Superintendent Health Visitor and eleven full-time health visitors. At the end of the year five full-time and five part-time health visitors were employed.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve months' service to the Authority. The Committee pay the course fees, and the examination fee.

Home Nursing

Premises

The Home Nursing Service Headquarters is situated at 23 St. Albans Road.

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. The establishment provides for a Superintendent and 13 District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent (who is a Queen's Nurse), 3 full-time and 1 part-time Queen's Nurses, 4 full-time State Registered Nurses, 1 part-time State Registered Nurse, 2 full-time State Enrolled Nurses; and 3 part-time State Enrolled Nurses.

Training

The Council have adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority to be required to give twelve months' service with the Council as District Nurse after completing training. One nurse successfully completed the course of training during the year.

Two nurses attended a one day Refresher Course at Preston.

Visits

During the year 24,771 visits were paid to 1,069 patients, including 208 cases carried over from 1963.

Transport

The Home Nurses are granted a cycle allowance of 13s. per month. One nurse receives a car allowance.

Developments

Apart from the increasing number of injections, which the nurses give on the instructions of the local general practitioners, the work of the Home Nurses may be divided between acute medical, chronic medical (including a large number of cardiac cases), surgical (mostly post-operative dressings), geriatric, and miscellaneous. An increasing number of cases are now being visited by the Home Nurses, mainly patients in the middle age group who require post operative care following early discharge from hospital.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but 54 (or 5%) of the patients dealt with were children under 5. The children required mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, otitis media, care during bronchitis, and Penicillin injections for chest complications.

Again there has been an increase in the number of children requiring treatment for enuresis. In 1962 the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus was introduced and this service is supervised by the District Nurses. The cases are mainly referred by the School Medical Officers and also by General Practitioners. The District Nurse calls at the home with the apparatus and explains its use to the mother. Thereafter she makes weekly visits, usually a total of six. During the year 39 cases were attended, of which 23 reached a satisfactory conclusion. At the end of the year six alarm outfits were in use, an increase of two over the previous year.

Geriatrics

Again there has been a large number of geriatric cases requiring general nursing care.

Of the 1,069 patients dealt with during the year 468 or 43.7% were over 65 years of age. This is an increase of 2% over last year. The increasing requests for assistance in these cases, particularly for bathing bed-fast patients are becoming more demanding of the time of the trained nurse. At the same time the numbers of patients suffering from arthritis and recovering from cerebral catastrophies at home are becoming more numerous and are requiring prolonged courses of general nursing and rehabilitation. Items of nursing equipment available on loan to the

patient, together with gadgets specially designed to enable patients to do things for themselves (these can be bought or in many cases can be home made) greatly assist the nurse in getting patients ambulant and as independent as possible in their own homes. Work with hemiplegic and arthritic patients is time consuming, requiring in addition to the nursing care, knowledge of simple physiotherapy and, of course, the time spent on health education teaching the relatives how to cope with many difficult situations cannot be overstressed. The time is not far off when the use of ancillary nursing help in this field will be imperative.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to patients requiring them continued during the year. Nine patients were supplied. An allowance of fourteen pads per patient per week is made free of cost but any in excess of this may be obtained on payment at the cost price. No requests were made during the year for incontinence pads in excess of the free issue. No difficulties have been experienced in the disposal of soiled pads.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination—Smallpox

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

			<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>	<i>Total</i>
By general practitioners	...	...	233	22	255
By Local Health Authority's staff	...		273	85	358

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 143 (109 by general practitioners and 34 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 7.5 per cent of the live births during the year.

Immunisation—Diphtheria

A specific appointment for immunisation is offered to all parents, and protection is offered in infancy against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. During the year a total of 2,005 children completed the series of inoculations (1,038 under 5, 967 aged 5-14 inclusive). This compares with 1,650 children inoculated in 1963. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 278 previously inoculated children.

Parents are advised that immunisation can be carried out either by their own doctor or by the Local Health Authority's medical staff, and immunisation is offered at all the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children completing the series of inoculations.

	BORN IN YEAR			Totals
	1964	1960/63	1950/59	
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	425	613	967	2005
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	15	263	278

Immunisation—Whooping Cough

During 1964, the number of children who received the full course of inoculations was as follows:

By General Practitioners	313
By the Local Authority's Staff	724

In most cases these inoculations were combined with the diphtheria inoculations.

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

Complete course	948
Booster Doses	1,049

Ambulance Service

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

The vehicles now in use comprise five Austin ambulances, together with two Austin sitting case ambulances, and an Austin omnicoach.

Radio Telephone Equipment

The ambulance vehicles are fitted with radio telephone mobile units, controlled from a fixed base station at the Ambulance Headquarters, Markfield Road.

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

	Day		Night	
	7 a.m.—11 p.m.	11 p.m.—7 a.m.	11 p.m.—7 a.m.	7 a.m.—11 p.m.
Hospital Transfers	6571		179	
Accidents (a) Docks	407		34	
(b) Elsewhere	1567		332	
Sickness and Maternity... ..	2734		625	
Removals on behalf of other Authorities	39		7	
Mental Health Service	779		8	
Others	564		221	
	12659		1406	

In 1963 the comparative figures were 11,756 day calls and 1,383 night calls.

The number of journeys made by patients during the year was 47,453 as against 44,728 in 1963. Of this number, 20,379 patient journeys were made transporting mentally handicapped persons to and from St. Luke's Junior Training Centre.

Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)

Tuberculosis

The Health Committee has appointed a Care-Sub-Committee to deal with the special problems of tuberculosis patients in the home. Assistance is given in providing nursing requisites, sputum flasks, etc. Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two Tuberculosis Visitors are employed, and during the year they made 2,202 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the Authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 and over. This work is carried out in the schools.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Three whole-time mental welfare officers are engaged, together with a part-time mental welfare assistant.

Statistics relating to visits paid by these officers are given in the Mental Health Service section of this Report.

Provision of Sick-room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are stored at the headquarters of the Home Nursing Service and are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment was arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 16 adults.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with the recommendations in Circular 11/59 Local Health Authorities were empowered to establish a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Service commenced at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road in September, 1960. A part-time Chiropodist is engaged for two sessions per week.

During 1964, ninety-seven sessions were worked and 581 treatments given.

A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for treating two feet, and 1s. 6d. for one foot. No charge is made to patients receiving National Assistance.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, they are conveyed by ambulance.

At the end of the year 122 persons were on the register (118 old age pensioners and 4 handicapped persons).

Provision is made for domiciliary visits where necessary, and 374 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register was 57.

Health Education

The services of the Central Council for Health Education and the Chest and Heart Association continued during the year. Posters and leaflets issued by these associations together with those issued by the Ministry of Health and the British Dental Association have been utilised on the notice boards of Corporation offices which the public visit to make inquiries, and in infant welfare clinics and school clinics where personal advice associated with or relating to the poster was given to mothers and children attending there. Organised talks to groups of mothers on various aspects of health education have been attempted but have never proved successful; attendance has always been poor and

with staff shortage this avenue has not been pursued. Talks to voluntary organisations on cancer, and to groups of school children on personal hygiene have been conducted on request throughout the year by the medical and health visiting staffs. It is difficult to assess the amount of health education carried out on a personal basis between health visitor, district nurse or midwife and patient.

No organised health education talks on the subject of venereal disease were given during the year. Notices, however, bearing the days and times of opening of V.D. clinics in the area are fixed in a prominent position in all public conveniences in the Borough. In addition all defaulters from these clinics, where possible, were visited in their homes in an attempt to persuade them to resume treatment. The male defaulters are visited by a public health inspector while a health visitor follows up the female cases, the object of the advice given being not only to improve the health of the patient but also to prevent the spread of the disease.

During the year Mr. William Duffy, B.Sc. (Hons.), D.N., S.T.D., B.T.A. Cert, F.R.S.H. (Reg. Tutor), Administrator of the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee of which Bootle is a member carried out an investigation into cancer consciousness among 527 children attending one grammar and three secondary modern schools in the Borough.

Using confidential questionnaires and giving two forty minute talks on "Your Health and Smoking" and "The Truth about Cancer" which were followed by group discussions, Mr. Duffy showed that children of this age group welcomed the opportunity given them to learn the simple facts about cancer, and so appreciate the association between cigarette smoking and the development of lung cancer. At the same time it was shown that these talks did not give the child unreasonable fears of cancer as a disease. This was indeed a valuable survey.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for the equivalent of 24 full-time workers together with the supervisor. 106 new cases received assistance. These, with 168 cases carried over from 1963 made a total of 274 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help
(a) Tuberculosis	4
(b) Maternity	9
(c) Chronic Sick under 65 yrs. of age	14
(d) do. over 65 yrs. of age	228
(e) Others	19
	274
Total no. of hours worked ...	49,052

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment adopted by the National Assistance Board has been applied. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(a) *Mental Illness*

During the year, 194 persons were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric reasons. Of these, 117 were males and 77 were females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospitals, 127 were admitted for observation under Sec. 29 or Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 11 were admitted for treatment under Sec. 26 of the Act, and 56 were admitted informally.

Of the 127 patients admitted for observation only 3 patients were further detained for treatment following the expiration of the period of observation. The remainder either were discharged whilst under observation, or remained as informal patients.

A total number of 165 patients was discharged during the year.

Investigations which did not result in immediate admission to hospital totalled 65.

A total of 2,204 visits was made, including 939 in connection with investigations, admissions, or discharges, 32 for pre-care, and 1,265 for after-care.

The majority of patients from Bootle are admitted to Ormskirk and District General Hospital or Winwick Hospital. Other hospitals to which patients have been admitted are Sefton General, Deva and Bellsdyke Hospital, near Falkirk. Many patients have attended the psychiatric clinics at Bootle, Stanley and Walton Hospitals.

(b) *Sub-normality and Severe Sub-Normality*

Ascertainment

During the year 8 boys and 1 girl were ascertained as being unsuitable for education under Sec. 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959. In addition, 3 girls were recommended for informal supervision.

Short-term care

13 males and 18 females were admitted for short-term care to National Health Service Hospitals, and 12 males and 3 females were accommodated in private hostels.

Residential Care

1 female patient was admitted to hospital under Sec. 26 and 1 male under Sec. 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. At the end of the year, 8 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

124 home visits were made with regard to patients who were in hospital. These were for the purpose of granting holiday or trial leave, or with a view to ascertaining relatives' wishes in regard to the discharge of patients, etc.

Domiciliary visiting

680 visits were made to patients in the community.

(c) *Junior Training Centre*

St. Luke's Junior Training Centre in Poulson Drive, has accommodation for 80 mentally sub-normal children. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 65. The following report on the year's work has been submitted by Miss J. Forshaw, the Supervisor:—

"There have been a number of visitors from far away places who have been very welcome at St. Luke's. These include guests from Nigeria, Mons and Ghana. The annual project for the Centre was, therefore, United Nations Day. Dolls, models and flags of the nations were displayed throughout the whole Centre and hats were made to represent different countries.

"During the year one of the pupils was removed from the class of older females and is now employed at St. Luke's as a Nursery Helper. This has been a very successful move. A place was also found for one of the older male pupils at the Government Training Centre, Stopgate Lane, Aintree.

"Mr. C. E. Wilson successfully completed the Diploma Course for Staffs of Training Centres for Mentally Subnormal Adults held in Birmingham; he resumed work at St. Luke's at the end of the Summer term. In September Miss J. Underwood commenced attendance at the Manchester Course for Staffs of Junior Training Centres.

"There were two instructive outings organised for the older pupils. The older female group visited the Pioneer Laundry in Crosby and they had an interesting afternoon. They were made to feel very welcome, and a few weeks later they were happy to see the Personnel Officer on a return visit to St. Luke's. The older male pupils visited Liverpool Docks and were taken around by a special guide.

"The Annual Open Evening was held in May. The purpose of these meetings is that parents and staff have an opportunity to meet and discuss the progress of the pupils, and any problems that may have arisen. This year the parents of twenty-six pupils attended.

"Each month a staff meeting is held and during one of these two films were shown as an experiment:—

'Mentally Handicapped Children Growing up'—a film about the Brooklands experiment on subnormal children placed in a residential unit run as a nursery unit for normal children.

'In Good Hands'—a film which showed the work of Special Schools in Norway.

It was decided that the films were a great help to all members of staff, and it is intended that further films will be shown in the future."

(d) *Adult Training Centre*

Work has been commenced in the Adult Training Centre, to be opened in 1965.

Section VII

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	82	70	61
Children under Five	73	73	66

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Ex-tractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Dres-sings</i>	<i>Dentures Provided upper or lower</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Gen-eral</i>					<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	186	27	17	28	55	—	—	13	5
Children under Five	86	—	49	3	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Section VIII

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year is summarised as follows:—

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	33(1)	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Measles	648(1)	17
Whooping Cough ...	461(—)	8
Pneumonia	11(2)	6
Meningococcal infections...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Dysentery	12(2)	6
Food Poisoning	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
Tuberculosis (Primary Notifications):		
(a) Pulmonary	41(1)	20
(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	5(—)	5

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where diagnosis was not confirmed)

Food Poisoning:—

Food poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as follows:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	2	2	4

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total outbreaks Nil. Total cases ... Nil.

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:—

Total outbreaks Nil. Total cases ... Nil.

Single Cases:—

Agents identified ... Nil. Unknown cause... — Total Nil

Mortality—During the year 4 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0.048 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.05 in 1963. There were 3 deaths among males and one among females.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 41 new cases, of which 40 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 295 contacts were examined during the year. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 2,202 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 153 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year			Contacts examined	Home Visits	
1955	...	...	748	...	2,305
1956	...	...	949	...	2,594
1957	...	...	837	...	2,555
1958	...	...	1,284	...	2,719
1959	...	...	323	...	3,149
1960	...	...	240	...	2,923
1961	...	...	452	...	2,844
1962	...	...	308	...	2,938
1963	...	...	323	...	2,560
1964	...	...	295	...	2,202

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 5 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 8 in 1963.

Mortality—2 deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

Preventive, Care and After-Care Services

- (i) *Ascertainment of Contacts*—In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. Vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to Walton Hospital for a 5" x 4" film, which is then forwarded to the Chest Physician.

In this connection special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases, or are referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners or the medical staff of the Department. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1955	88	748
1956	99	949
1957	77	837
1958	90	1284
1959	111	323
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323
1964	40	295

- (ii) *Employment of Tuberculosis Patients*—About one-third of the cases on the register are known to be working, but in the main, these are quiescent cases, as it is very difficult for patients with a positive sputum to obtain employment (unless they fail to disclose this information when applying for work).

The patients who are working are kept under observation, and generally speaking, they are found able to maintain themselves in employment. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that owing to the financial help now obtainable through the National Assistance Board, patients are not as anxious as formerly to return to work before they are sufficiently recovered to undertake full employment. Another factor bearing on this matter is the number of cases which are now treated in the early stages of the disease, these cases being found through efficient contact tracing and the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

- (iii) *Notifications after Death*—In every case where notification is received after the death of the patient, the contacts are traced and urged to attend for examination.

- (iv) *Ascertainment and Follow-Up of Early Cases among Children*—The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the schools in the Borough from time to time, and in addition, the general practitioners are very co-operative in referring children to the Chest Clinic. Probably 50 per cent of the children examined are sent in by the general practitioners, the remainder being sent by the Medical Staff of the Department. In all cases of a primary lesion in children, home contacts are traced and arrangements made for their examination.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1935—1964

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1935	1·17	0·72
1936	1·34	0·69
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06
1964	0·07	0·05

Section X

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of Venereal Disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948.

The Annual Statistical Report of the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre shows an increase in new patients examined, the figure being 206, as contrasted with 192 in 1963. The total of 206 included 92 cases in which the diagnosis of venereal disease was not established.

The following table is a statement of the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment during the last six years:—

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Patients examined	223	217	239	168	192	206
New Cases (syphilis)	6	5	6	4	3	9
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	14	22	28	25	40	29
New Cases (Others requiring treatment)	74	86	85	58	57	76

Bootle residents accounted for 31·6% of the new cases who attended the Bootle Hospital Centre. Authorities contributing the remaining cases were—Lancashire C.C., 42·2%; Liverpool, 10·7%, Others, 15·5%.

The follow-up of defaulters is undertaken by a health visitor (for females) and a public health inspector (for males) and every effort is made to persuade them to continue treatment at the Clinic.

Section XI

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Welfare Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

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

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	10	2	—	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	1

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—22,

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1964:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	54	116	170
Children	2	2	4
Total	56	118	174

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	21	75	96
Children	6	4	10
Total	27	79	106

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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

Section XII

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

	Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary... ..	3	3	6
Colony	9	4	13
Institution	—	—	—
Total	12	7	19
	—	—	—

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Welfare Department have the following cases under supervision:—

	Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary... ..	3	3	6
Institution	2	—	2

while the Education Department have records of 18 cases of whom 6 are receiving special educational treatment.

Facilities available for Handicapped Persons

There are no specific facilities provided by the Health Department for these groups of handicapped persons, and no fixed arrangements have been made with the Welfare Department who have responsibilities to handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act. Each case is judged on its merits and co-ordination with the other health and welfare services is easily obtained.

Section XIII

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation on the 1st August, 1964. The object of this Act is to set standards of health, welfare and safety of employees in office, shop and railway premises. The provisions relating to Offices and Railway Premises are the first of their kind and the importance of this Act, designed as it is, to protect certain non-industrial workers, cannot be over emphasized.

A survey of the premises to which the Act relates was started towards the end of the year and further details of this important aspect of the Environmental Health Services can be found elsewhere in this report.

Houses in multiple occupation have been given special attention during the year. Of the 112 houses visited 36 were found to be in multiple occupation. The new Housing Act, 1964, strengthens and extends the powers given to Local Authorities and the implementation of these powers should result in the removal of squalid living conditions in these houses.

In spite of the so-called fuel crisis brought about by the shortage of gas coke, the Council decided to continue with their Clean Air Programme. The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Order No. 6 was confirmed on the 15th July. This Area comprises 170 acres and contains 568 premises.

There are now nearly 5,000 premises in Netherton covered by Smoke Control Orders. Perhaps the day is not too far distant when the people of Bootle will be able to enjoy the immense benefits to be derived from a clean and wholesome atmosphere.

Little progress was made during the year with slum clearance, but it should be mentioned that more than 1,100 unfit houses have been demolished since the commencement of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

There were 2,205 complaints from householders and Notices were served in respect of 2,964 nuisances, a decrease of 1,198 nuisances on the previous year, and the number of complaints decreased by 209.

The inspection of premises where food is prepared for sale has been given particular attention and the Food Hygiene Regulations have been enforced where this has been found necessary. It is pleasing to report that standards of hygiene generally, and in food factories in particular, are being maintained. It must be repeated, however, that there is no room for complacency, as everyone concerned must exercise constant vigilance if the incidence of food poisoning is to be reduced.

The following pages contain details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

SANITARY, FOOD AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS, 1964

	<i>Visits or Inspections</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Nui- sances Found</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>	
SANITARY COMPLAINTS:—						
Special Complaints investigated	2,205	1,387	2,964	1,435	—	
Houses inspected and re-inspected	7,378	—	—	—	—	
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS:—						
Inspection of Bakehouses ...	164	4	7	3	1	
" " butchers shops ...	82	12	61	3	9	
" " dining rooms (in- cluding cafes, res- taurants and can- teens) ...	303	9	23	5	4	
" " cold stores ...	49	—	—	—	—	
" " fishmongers ...	38	3	15	1	2	
" " fish and chip shops	125	5	35	5	—	
" " food factories ...	291	6	8	3	3	
" " fruiterers shops ...	113	7	27	2	5	
" " grocers shops ...	271	27	79	11	16	
" " ice cream premises } and hawkers }	196	7	8	2	5	
" " licensed premises (public houses)...	83	7	25	6	1	
" " milk shops ...	149	—	—	—	—	
" " piggeries ...	6	—	—	—	—	
" " other shop premises	291	12	21	12	—	
" " Hairdressers ...	151	1	1	—	1	
" " Schools ...	6	—	—	—	—	
" " schools (kitchens)	151	—	—	—	—	
" " stables ...	9	—	—	—	—	
" " general hawkers ...	87	—	—	—	—	
FACTORIES ACTS:—						
Inspection of factories (mechanical)	504	} 13	27	13	Nil	
" " (non-mec.)	84					
" " outworkers' prem.	8	—	—	—	—	
" " Office, Shops and Rly Premises ...	86	70	387	—	70	
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—						
Clean Air Act ...	1863				Betting Shops ... 32	
Recording Stations ...	1205				Noise ... 104	
Housing applications — over- crowding ...	66				Nightdress Regs. ... 62	
Inspection of Corporation houses, voids, etc. ...	315				MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:—	
Visits—issue of habitation cert.	303				Animals—Diseases of ... 6	
Inspections of applications <i>re</i> housing ...	471				Exhumations ... 1	
Investigation of infectious di- sease ...	67				Interviews with owners, con- tractors, etc.... 1079	
Re-visits infected houses ...	21				Pigeons ... 68	
Disinfections carried out after infectious disease ...	31				Pet Stores ... 9	
Investigations for food comp- plaints... ..	155				Rag Flock premises ... 2	
Specimens obtained for examin.	159				Second-hand furniture stores... 11	
Cockroach infestation ...	234				Other miscellaneous visits and inspections ... 530	
Drain Testing ...	86				Houses measured for permitted numbers ... 581	
Houses in Multiple Occupation visits and re-visits ...	1327				Investigation Corned Beef ... 507	
Merchandise Marks Act ...	109				PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:—	
					Complaints investigated ... 795	
					Premises inspected and re- inspected ... 6823	

Public Health Act, 1936**SUMMARY OF NUISANCES**

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	180
„ „ rainwater pipes, waste pipes & gutters	...	...	...	...	...	403
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	...	...	...	...	...	134
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	531
„ house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	196
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	84
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	63
Dampness in dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	222
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	228
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	752
Total						2964
Nuisances abated by owners						2887
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)						76
Total						*2963

*Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Food and Drugs Act**SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION**

Milk for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	60
Other food for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	162
Milk for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	123
Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	123
Ice Cream for bacteriological examination and Water Ices	...	...	...	...	...	87
Public Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	48
Liquid Egg—Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	109
Others	...	...	...	...	...	40
Underground Water Supplies—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	10
—Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	10

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples of fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Samples of feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total						14

Sampling of Food and Drugs is carried out regularly, and in this connection visits are made to shops, food factories, milk premises and ice-cream distributors throughout the Borough.

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 222 food and drugs samples during the year, of which 59 were statutory and 163 informal. Common foods have been sampled regularly, and special samples have been taken of suspected food.

A total of 13 samples contravened Acts and Regulations, and included:—

Novelty Bags...	...	...	3
Meat Roll	...	...	1
Water Ices	...	...	8
Fruit Juice	...	...	1

Special attention is being directed to the labelling of foodstuffs and also to ensuring that the individual retailer is taking care to preserve the soundness of his stocks.

Samples totalling 427 were submitted to Professor D. T. Robinson, the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The samples submitted during 1964 included the following:—

<i>Informal Samples</i>		ARTICLE	<i>Statutory Samples</i>	
<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or Sub-Standard</i>		<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
4	—	Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats	1	—
3	—	Bread, Cakes, Confectionery ...	1	—
5	—	Cream, Canned Milk ...	—	—
7	—	Colourings and Flavourings ...	1	—
12	—	Canned Meats, Soups, Fish and Puddings	—	—
1	—	Cultured Buttermilk	—	—
7	—	Curry, Seasonings, Spices ...	—	—
7	—	Canned and Bottled Vegetables	—	—
1	—	Corn Oil	1	—
5	—	Drugs, Vitamins, Medicines ...	4	—
12	—	Fruit, Preserved and Fresh ...	3	—
3	—	Flour	—	—
12	—	Ice Cream	—	—
1	—	Ice Cream Ready Mix	—	—
4	—	Jams and Jellies... ..	—	—
31	—	Milk	29	—
—	—	Milk Shake Syrup	1	—
6	3	Novelty and Surprise Bags (Sweets) (1)	—	—
4	1	Open Meat Products (2)	1	—
1	—	Peanut Butter	—	—
1	—	Soft Drinks, Fruit Juices (3) ...	4	1
—	—	Salted Peanuts	2	—
20	—	Sweets, Sugar Confectionery, Bubble Gum	3	—
3	—	Tea, Coffee and Cheese... ..	—	—
—	—	Vinegar	1	—
14	8	Water Ices (4)	—	—
—	—	Wines and Spirits	3	—
3	—	Yoghurt	—	—
167	12		55	1

- NOTES: 1. Informal Samples—Novelty Bags and Surprise Packets—Three Samples. The sweets were satisfactory, but the accompanying plastic toys contained lead varying from 8 p.p.m. to 3,201 p.p.m. Manufacturers informed and interviewed. Plastic toys discontinued from packets.
2. Informal Sample—Open Meat Product—Pork Roll with stuffing. A meat product deficient of meat. Total Meat 43%. In the opinion of Analyst, Meat Roll with Stuffing should contain at least 50% meat. Manufacturers informed.
3. Apple Juice—Label stated that this liquid contains 30 mgms. Vitamin C per fluid ounce. On analysis, found to be 69 per cent deficient of Vitamin C. Legal proceedings—result: £5 0s. 0d. Fine with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
4. Water Ices—8 Samples—Contained traces of Detergent varying from 40 p.p.m. to 160 p.p.m. Cause traced to the inadequate rinsing of moulds after washing in detergent solution.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 134 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 182 registered distributors of milk on the Bootle Register, and 15 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1949 to 1963.

There are no farms or shippens situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infections disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Sampling

There have been 123 samples of milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 123 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. One sample failed the Methylene Blue Test and all passed the Phosphatase Test.

School Milk—there were 33 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 33 samples submitted for chemical analysis. One sample failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and all chemical samples were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

12 samples of ice cream and dairy ice cream, and 14 samples of water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 87 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 12 samples of ice cream was 9.7%.

There were 167 ice cream premises registered, of which 4 are registered for manufacture. Two are on a "complete cold mix", and one manufacturing water ices only.

67 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, results being as follows: Grade 1, 41; Grade 2, 11; Grade 3, 7; Grade 4, 8*

Altogether 19 samples of water ices were taken for bacteriological examination.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

* One sample was spoilt and unfit for examination.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Raw)	1	11	2	24
Fruit (Raw)	—	13	3	21
Fish (Raw)	—	1	2	16
Other Foods (Raw)	—	—	—	—
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	1	13	—	2
Fruit	8	6	2	23
Fish	—	4	—	27
Milk	—	13	2	8
Other Foods	1	9	3	11
Total Weight	14	14	2	20

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

5 Premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, including those used for the preparation of sausages, potted or preserved meat, fish or other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. The total number of premises registered is now 119. There were 498 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 59 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 155 visits were made regarding these complaints. A total of 8 prosecutions resulted in £70 Fines and £8 9s. 5d. costs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Prosecutions during Year 1964	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Glass in Schools Milk	Fined £15.
Glass in Schools Milk	Fined £7 10s.
Glass in Schools Milk	Fined £7 10s.
Mouldy Meat Pies	Fined £10.
Hair in Sandwich Cake	Fined £10 and £3 3s. Costs.
Mouldy Cheese Savouries	Fined £10.
Mouldy Breakfast Cereal	Fined £5.
Fly in Egg and Bacon Sandwich ...	Fined £5 and £2 3s. 5d. Costs.
Apple Juice deficient of Vitamin C. ...	Fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. Costs.

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964

The object of these Regulations is to impose requirements in relation to children's nightdresses to prevent or reduce risk of death or personal injury. Regulation 1 relates to the materials used in the garments and, among other things, requires any fabric used to be of a kind capable of satisfying the requirement of the British Standard for fabrics described as of low inflammability.

The Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1964, and following upon this date all retail shops in the Borough were visited for the purpose of explaining the effect of the Regulations and to give any advice required to the shopkeepers. A copy of the Regulations was handed to each shopkeeper by the Public Health Inspector who at the same time pointed out the more important points of the Regulations.

Most of the shopkeepers were already aware of the Regulations, having been circularised by trade journals or representatives of wholesalers, and nightdresses which had been in stock and which did not comply with the Regulations were returned to the wholesalers. Only 3 shops were found to have a stock of garments which would not satisfy

the Regulations. Altogether there were 14 garments stocked at these 3 shops, all of which have since been withdrawn from sale, the owners giving an assurance that they would be returned to wholesalers.

Bakehouses

At the beginning of the year there were 16 bakehouses in the Borough.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 164 and in 4 cases it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 8 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Accumulation of unnecessary articles, etc. ...	1
Lack of cleanliness	4
Walls and ceilings requiring decoration...	2
Unsuitable wall finishes	1

The bakers generally are very co-operative and prompt in acting upon advice designed to improve the hygiene standards of their premises and staff. Work of decoration, repair and general improvements are quickly carried out and only in the above-mentioned 4 cases was some lack of co-operation encountered.

Two bakeries discontinued the use of old coke fired ovens during the year and replaced them with modern type electric ovens. The improvement in the cleanliness of these premises since the change over from solid fuel is quite marked and the extra floor space gained from the alteration is much appreciated by the bakers.

Mill moth larvae were discovered in one bakery and disinfestation of the premises was carried out with satisfactory results.

A course of 12 lectures in food hygiene was arranged in conjunction with the Technical College for the retail staffs of several large bakeries. The Students were given an examination at the end of the course and the results were sufficiently encouraging to justify the continuation of these lectures each year. It is hoped that managements of the food industry will support this attempt to spread the "gospel" of food hygiene.

Basement Bakehouse

There is only one basement bakehouse in the Borough which has been issued a Certificate of Suitability in accordance with requirements of the Factories Act, 1961.

There were 27 inspections made during the year.

Food Factories

There were 27 Food Factories entered on the register at the end of the year. Some 291 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made during the year, and in 8 instances it was necessary to serve notices in respect of 11 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Walls requiring re-decoration	3
Unsuitable wall finishes	1
Inadequate provision for collection and disposal of trade waste	4
Inadequate supply of hot water	1
Floors requiring repair	1
Unsuitable means of ventilation... ..	1

Many large factories have extended or were in the process of extending their premises during the year, and many new production techniques were introduced. Not the least important of these was the introduction of pasteurisation of all the liquid egg produced in the Borough. The installation of pasteurisation plant made it necessary to replan parts of the factories in such a way that production lines could cope with the increasing demand for liquid egg.

One factory opened a new department for the pre-packing of butcher's meat for retail sale. This method reduces the amount of handling the meat is normally subjected to, particularly at the retail end of the chain. Pre-packing is carried out in spacious premises under hygienic conditions which also facilitates supervision.

More beef affected with *C. Bovis* entered the Borough than in previous years, but close liaison with the Local Authorities controlling the abattoirs where the beasts were slaughtered, ensured that each carcass was kept under strict surveillance and control from the time it entered the Borough until it had been subjected to the correct amount of refrigeration to render it safe for food manufacture.

Visits of inspection to food factories by the Public Health Inspector, from time to time, has had a beneficial effect on the standards of hygiene of food handlers, and although a lot more work and instruction must be done to attain the desired standard, it is evident that, in general, food handlers are becoming increasingly aware of the vital part they play in the production of safe food.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

On January 1st, 1964, the compulsory pasteurisation of Liquid Egg, for use as an ingredient in the preparation of food intended for human consumption, became operative.

The regulations include any Liquid Egg which is imported into England and Wales.

Liquid Egg is defined as a mixture of yolk and albumen, other than reconstituted Dried Egg, and includes any such mixture which is frozen, chilled or otherwise preserved.

There are two egg breaking and pasteurising factories in the Borough, and routine sampling of the pasteurised product has been carried out. Samples have been drawn direct from the plant and from stocks of liquid egg previously pasteurised.

During the year 109 samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 125 visits were made to the 39 fish and chip shops in the Borough and 5 notices were served in respect of 35 items. All the work was carried out satisfactorily.

Cafes and Canteens

There were 21 cafes and 26 works canteens in the Borough at the end of the year.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 304 and it was necessary to take informal action in 10 cases, in respect of 26 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

List of defects:—

Walls and ceilings requiring decoration or repair	6
Unsuitable method of dishwashing	1
Lack of cleanliness	3
Unsuitable hand washing facilities	2
Lack of clean protective clothing	1
Inadequate supply of hot-water	2
Inadequate protection of open food	4
Inadequate ventilation	1
Use of unsuitable crockery and equipment ...	4
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation...	1
Miscellaneous	1

There are also 14 dockside canteens situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate and 43 inspections were made jointly with a Public Health Inspector of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

A conventional type of works canteen where full scale catering had been carried out was discontinued during the year. It has been replaced by a new type of catering which is an innovation to the Borough. It consists of providing full scale pre-packed and deep frozen meals, heated in specially constructed ovens, and served on their original metal foil "throw away" type dishes. In this way food handling by the staff is reduced to a minimum, and the washing of cups, saucers and cutlery is all that is required. The kitchen is easily kept clean, and the firm claim that the staff can be offered a wide choice of menus.

Factories

During the year 88 plans of proposed buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 31 cases.

One factory was registered for the sale of rag flock, in accordance with the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Outworkers

At the end of the year 6 outworkers were on the register and 8 visits of inspection were made during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	65	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	226	504	10	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	19	19	1	Nil
Total	276	588	13	Nil

2.

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)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	16	Nil	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	27	24	Nil	6	Nil

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 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 unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation during the year.

In order to gain experience in the administration and enforcement of the Act, an area of the Borough was selected and a survey was carried out of all the premises to which the Act applied.

The survey was in the nature of a pilot scheme, and problems were discussed jointly and dealt with as they arose. This had the effect, to a great extent, of ensuring uniformity of enforcement, and set the pattern for future inspections.

A system of recording and filing necessary information and documents was also evolved, which now appears to be working satisfactorily.

A General Inspection was carried out at each of 86 premises, and only two premises were found to satisfy all the requirements of the Act. In 70 cases it was necessary to serve informal notices in respect of the following 387 infringements:—

	Offices	Shops	Catering Establishments	Total
Lack of cleanliness	4	50	4	58
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Provision of thermometers	11	41	6	58
Inadequate Ventilation... ..	2	1	1	4
Inadequate Lighting	12	44	5	61
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficiency	—	4	3	7
Unsuitability	—	45	—	45
Separation of sexes	—	—	—	—
Washing Facilities:				
Insufficiency	—	1	1	2
Unsuitability	11	18	2	31
Separation of Sexes	1	—	2	3
No drinking water	1	1	—	2
Inadequate sitting facilities	—	2	—	2
Unsuitable accommodation for clothing	2	8	7	17
No seats for sedentary work	1	—	—	1
No facilities for meals	—	7	—	7
Unsuitable floors and stairs	1	17	12	30
Inadequate first-aid equipment	12	42	5	59
Totals	58	281	48	387

Offensive Trades

There were 7 offensive trades established within the Borough at the close of the year.

Altogether 16 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made, and there was no evidence of any nuisance arising from the processes carried on.

List of Offensive Trades:

Rag Sorting	3
Soap Boiling	3
Fat Melting	1

Noise Abatement

During the year 104 visits were made in connection with the investigation of complaints of excessive noise and vibration emanating from factories, clubs and work-places.

The majority of the nuisances occurred during the night and it has been necessary to make observations at late hours in order to ascertain

the source of the noise. It was found extremely difficult to assess the validity of some of the complaints because of the absence of any criteria for ceiling levels of intensity and pitch. It was hoped that a more scientific approach in this connection would have been possible during the year, but at the moment it is only possible to judge the merits of each complaint by human experience.

Complaints have been received from householders of excessive noise caused by the over-amplification of musical instruments being played in social clubs.

In one such case, the sound was carried through ventilating ducts which opened directly on to a terrace of houses.

It was necessary in this case to alter the direction of the ducts, so that the outlets discharged at a point some distance from the houses.

The insulation of walls and the double glazing of windows of social clubs providing musical entertainment have been found to be necessary to mitigate this type of noise nuisance.

Licensed Premises

During the year 83 visits were made to the 49 licensed premises in the Borough. 7 Notices were served covering 25 nuisances. One notice is still outstanding.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 6 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 9 visits were made to this type of premises.

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939—Section 115

It is necessary for any persons intending to sell any meat, or meat food product, or fish or fruit or vegetables, from any cart, barrow or other vehicle, to be registered with the Corporation in accordance with the above enactment.

Prior to registration, all mobile shops and similar vehicles are subjected to a careful inspection and advice is given to the applicant on the principles of food hygiene generally. A total number of 87 such inspections were carried out during the year.

Pigeons

During the year 15 complaints were received concerning nuisances caused by feral birds fouling domestic and commercial premises, as compared with 31 complaints during 1963.

Each complaint was investigated and action taken in accordance with the provisions of Section 41 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959.

Two premises, a grain warehouse and an animal food factory which were natural attractions for feral birds, closed down during the year with a consequent decrease in the number of feral birds in this area.

Infectious Disease

There were 67 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 31 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. The water supply throughout the year has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity in all parts of the town.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the houses.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Water Engineer, City of Liverpool, J. H. T. Stilgoe, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1964.

Bacteriological Examinations

During the 12 months the Director, Public Health Laboratory Service (D. T. Robinson, M.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dip. Bact.) has made examinations of 3,230 samples of water from the undertaking.

The results of the tests for Bacterium coli (Bact. coli) and coliform bacteria in the samples from the aqueducts, wells and waters passing into supply show the percentages of samples free from Bact. coli and coliform bacteria respectively in 100 millilitres to have been as follows:—

<i>Source of Sample</i>	<i>Number of Samples Examined</i>	<i>Percentages of Samples negative in 100 ml.</i>	
		<i>Bact. coli</i>	<i>Coliform</i>
AQUEDUCTS			
Rivington	234	97·7	69·7
Vyrnwy (including River Dee Supply)	469	93·6	56·2
*TRUNK MAINS FROM PRESCOT RESERVOIRS	1,325	95·1	65·7
WELLS			
Green Lane	32	100·0	87·5
Dudlow Lane	40	100·0	88·6
*NORTH MERSEYSIDE DISTRIBUTION AREA	677	90·8	64·0
*CHORLEY SUPPLY	177	100·0	94·9

* Samples taken from various sampling points in the North Merseyside and Chorley distribution areas.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER IN THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1964

By Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., City Analyst

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSES EXPRESSED (except pH values) IN PARTS PER MILLION

Source of Sample	Total Solid Matter in Solution	Oxygen required to Oxidise		Ammonia	Ammonia from Organic matter by distillation with alkaline permanganate	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Combined Chlorine	Hardness	pH Value
		In 15 Minutes	In 4 Hours						
RIVINGTON SUPPLY (10 Analyses) (at Prescott Reservoirs)	94.0	.18	.413	.04	.01	.09	15.65	41	6.9
VYRNWY SUPPLY (9 Analyses) (at Norton Water Tower)	41.0	.62	1.29	None	None	None	10.5	16	7.1
RIVER DEE SUPPLY (10 Analyses) (at Norton Water Tower)	170.5	.33	.81	.449	.03	.97	34.4	88	7.1
GREEN LANE WELL (8 Analyses)	368.6	None	None	None	None	7.2	43.6	277	7.2
DUDLOW LANE WELL (11 Analyses)	228.6	None	None	None	None	7.4	34.4	112	6.4

QUALITY OF WATER

Underground Water Supplies

Sampling of these supplies is carried out in April and October each year.

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7.3 to 8.1

10 samples for bacteriological examination and 10 samples for chemical analysis were taken during the year.

Result of Bacteriological Examination on

10 Samples during the year

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Bacteria per ml.</i>	<i>Faecal coli per 100 ml.</i>	<i>Total coliform bacilli per 100 ml.</i>
9	Nil	Nil	Nil
1	1	Nil	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information:

The Borough disposes of its sewage from the major part of the Borough by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey and these sewerage facilities are adequate. The north east portion of the Borough drains to West Lancashire Rural District Council's Homer Green Sewage Works. West Lancashire Rural District Council have schemes under consideration for the relief of their trunk sewer and their sewage disposal works.

Atmospheric Pollution

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

2. Health Department, Trinity Road—
 - (a) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
3. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
 - (a) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

One hundred and fifty visits have been made during the year to investigate complaints concerning nuisances from dust and fumes caused by factory processes.

These nuisances fell into three categories, namely—

1. Dust from woodworking, stone crushing, coal sorting, smelting works, ore grinding, etc.
2. Obnoxious gases and fumes from rubber works, tin lacquering plant, insulating processes, etc., and
3. The emission of acid droplets from chemical plants.

Most of these nuisances were dealt with successfully and work was in hand at the end of the year to abate the remaining few.

Acid fall-out in the vicinity of several registered Alkali Works, caused considerable nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Extensive observations were kept and a daily check of the fall-out was made by the use of methyl-orange detector papers which were exposed at numerous strategic points in the area. By this means the source of the trouble was narrowed down to a certain part of the industrial area; all the factories in this area were visited and their plants examined in order to locate the cause of the nuisance. The Alkali Works Inspector co-operated fully by inspecting the works under his control. It is significant that following these inspections the fall-out ceased almost abruptly, although the actual source was never discovered.

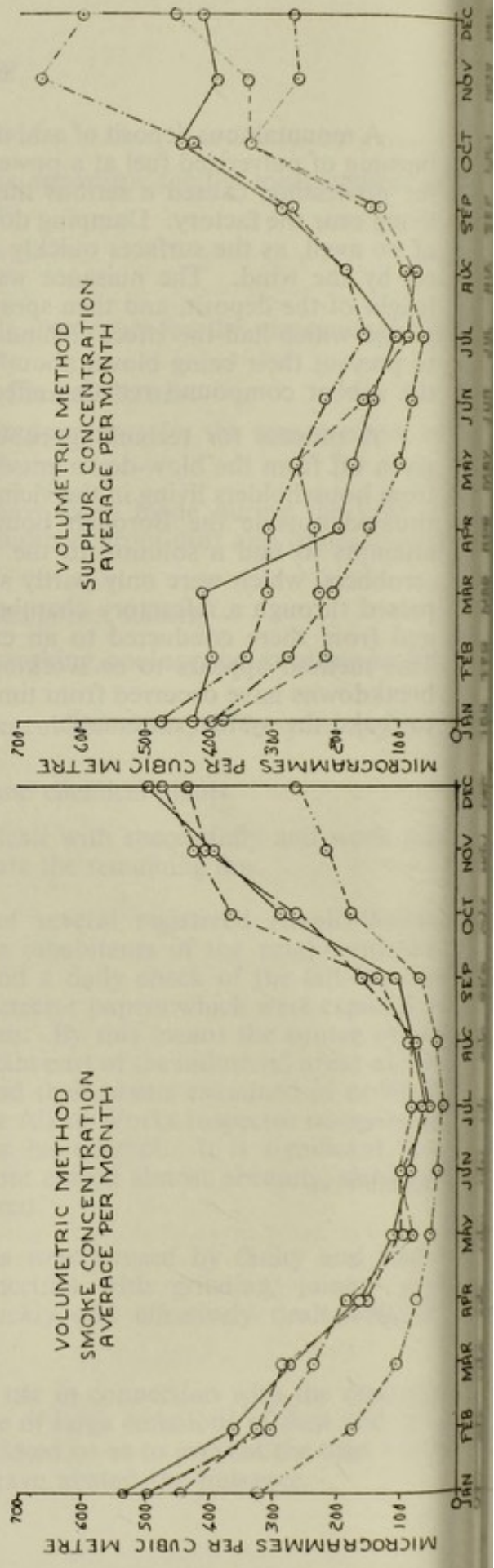
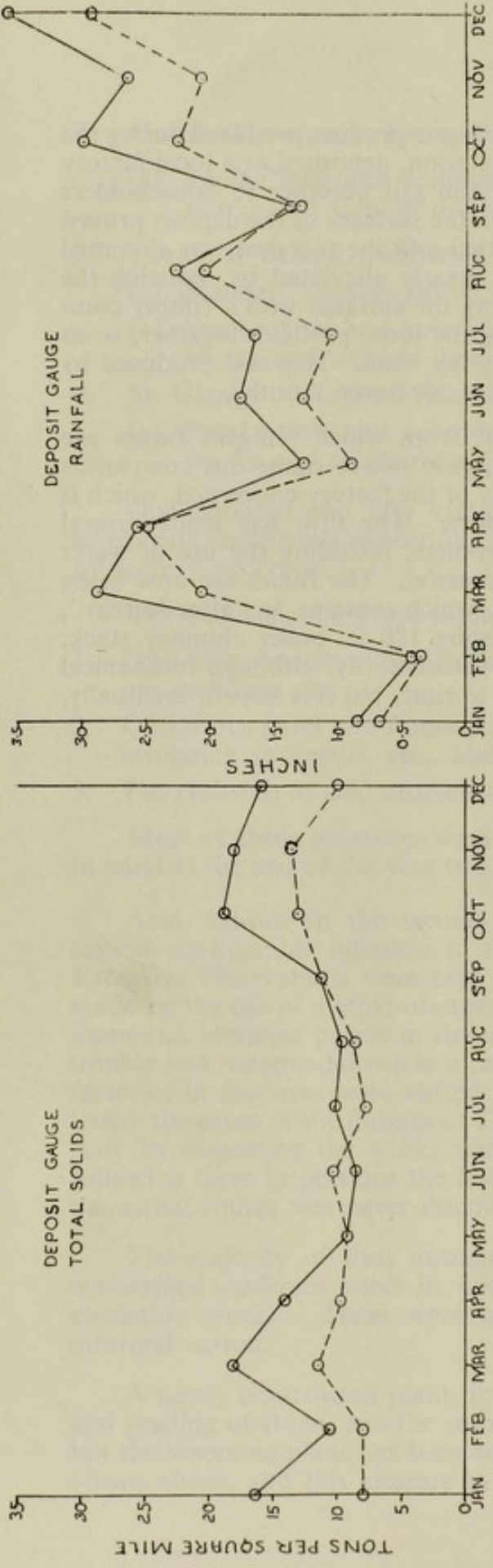
The majority of dust nuisances were caused by faulty and badly maintained cyclones used in connection with grinding, joinery and insulation works. These were quickly and effectively dealt with by informal action.

A newly constructed plant, for use in connection with the crushing and grading of stone, was the source of large emissions of dust and grit, but the screening plant has been enclosed so as to prevent the dust being blown about, and this appears to have abated the nuisance.

A mountainous deposit of ash, the waste product produced during the burning of pulverized fuel at a power station, deposited at a local factory for processing, caused a serious dust and grit nuisance to householders living near the factory. Damping down the surfaces of the deposit proved of no avail, as the surfaces quickly dried and the top dust was skimmed off by the wind. The nuisance was greatly alleviated by reducing the height of the deposit, and then spraying the surfaces with a rubber compound which had the effect of binding the loose particles together, so as to prevent their being blown about by the wind. This seal produced by the rubber compound remains effective for some months.

A process for reclaiming rubber, from which pungent fumes are given off from the blow-down vessels, gave rise to numerous complaints from householders living in the vicinity of the factory concerned, which is situated outside the Borough boundary. The firm has made several attempts to find a solution to the problem, including the use of water scrubbers, which were only partly successful. The fumes are now being passed through a refractory chamber, which contains an "after burner", and from there conducted to an existing 120 ft. boiler chimney stack. This method appears to be working satisfactorily, although mechanical breakdowns have occurred from time to time, but it is hoped, eventually, to make the system automatic.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1964



Smoke Control Area**PROGRESS REPORT**

<i>Area</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Date Council made Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>	<i>Date of Operation</i>
1	73	634	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
2	61	637	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
3	97·16	1105	27/7/1960	15/5/1961	1/12/1961
4	307	989	7/3/1962	14/6/1962	1/6/1963
5	66	540	3/10/1962	26/4/1963	1/11/1963
6	170	568	4/3/1964	15/7/1964	1/7/1965

Smoke Control Areas

The Housing Act, 1964, amended certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relating to the grant payable when Smoke Control Areas are established.

These amendments were found necessary following the "crisis" in 1963, when it was realised that there would be a shortage of gas coke as a result of rapid technological changes in the gas industry which, in themselves, were to be welcomed. Up to that time gas coke had been the fuel mainly used to replace raw coal in Smoke Control Areas. There was, however, and still is, an abundant supply of hard coke which can be burned very satisfactorily in closed appliances such as openable stoves, and can also be burned quite readily on under-floor draught open fires. In addition, gas, off-peak electricity, and oil are available. The premium fuels are suitable for open grates, but supplies are limited and the fuels are relatively expensive.

Exhibitions

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation held a mobile exhibition from the 2nd to the 7th March for the benefit of residents in the Bootle (Nether-ton) Smoke Control Area No. 6, giving advice and information on solid smokeless fuel and appliances. It proved of immense benefit in view of the change in grant arrangements for this area.

Exhibition House and Mobile Unit

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor T. E. Dooley, opened an Exhibition House at 63 Park Lane, Nether-ton, on the 6th July, 1964. The

Exhibition was arranged in co-operation with Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board, North Western Gas Board and the Coal Utilisation Council. In addition the Coal Utilisation Council provided a mobile exhibition unit at an open site in Park Lane.

The Exhibition lasted until the 12th July. On show and demonstration where the latest types of appliances for the efficient use of all Smokeless Fuels.

The Exhibition was well attended and advice and information was freely given to the general public.

Smokeless Fuel Tests

Sixteen demonstrations in occupied dwellings in Netherton were carried out by the Health Department for the benefit of tenants in the correct use of their firegrates using solid smokeless fuel.

Prosecutions for Non-abatement of Nuisances—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided by statute.

There were 2 prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Disinfestation

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. In the past, household effects were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with an insecticide before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from the possibility of becoming infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

During the year the household effects of 463 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

193 municipal houses, 41 private houses and 1 public bath were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 89 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

During the summer months stables can be a source of considerable nuisance, and visits to stables are usually increased during this period. Fly infestation is a serious menace, and the methods now adopted are proving effective. A residual insecticide is used for the spraying of stalls. 9 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

One exhumation took place during the year.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

48 samples of the water from the Swimming Pools were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in

regard to both themselves and their clothing. This piece of legislation is welcomed not only by the Health Department but also by the great majority of hairdressers and barbers engaged in what is now a highly skilled profession. There are 71 registered premises and 151 visits were made to ensure legislation was complied with.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 671 were inspected. 512 were found to be infested with vermin, 101 by rats and 411 by mice. A total of 515 complaints was received from occupiers of dwelling houses.

Inspection of Lands and Buildings—There were 3,459 inspections of land and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. 280 of these premises were found to be infested, 57 by rats and 223 by mice. The staff treated all of these infestations.

Sewer Treatment

During the year the sewers were again treated with fluoracetamide for rodent control, but on this occasion only one visit was made to each manhole. This was possible because the high percentage of clearance achieved with fluoracetamide in the three previous years made it unnecessary to pay more than one visit to each manhole. This has had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of the treatment of the sewers for rodent control.

Demolition Sites

The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property from becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector, 134 drains were sealed in this manner.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

There are 16 public conveniences under the supervision of the department; all of these provide for males and six of them also make provision for females.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases three times a day.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1964, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	2586
do. outside do. ...	658
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants living in rooms ...	3244
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough ...	1585
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough ...	325
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	1910
<hr/>	
Total No. of applicants ...	5154
<hr/>	

The total number of applicants on the waiting list increased during 1964 by 149, the total at the end of 1963 being 5,005.

The Borough Architect has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings	...	...	42
Two Bedroom dwellings	...	...	61
Three Bedroom dwellings	...	...	130
Four Bedroom dwellings	...	...	8

Total	...	...	241

(b) *By other Authorities* Nil(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* 2 Houses
2 Flats2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*(a) *By Local Authority* 28(b) *By other Authorities* 58Temp.Houses(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* Nil**Slum Clearance****SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS**

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of persons to bedisplaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
1964 ...	3	2	10	45	756	14
TOTALS	18	13	1367	5825	5184	1029

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY
CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

<i>Year</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Certs of Unfitness</i>	<i>Informal Action</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>No. of persons displaced</i>	<i>No. of houses demolished</i>
1951/62	7	15	17	39	129	30
1963	2	—	1	3	8	—
1964	1	—	9	10	36	4
TOTALS	10	15	27	52	173	34

Closing Orders

One Closing Order in respect of an individual house was made under the Housing Act, 1957. This related to 56 St. John's Road and involved one family consisting of 3 adults and 2 children.

Rehousing from Existing Confirmed Areas

The remaining families from the Bootle (Rimrose Road No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, have been rehoused and the site cleared. Nearly half the number of families from the Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963, have now been rehoused either in flats or maisonettes. One feature of this accommodation is the method of heating which is by means of gas warmed air, or in some cases by electric under-floor heating. The flats are situated in a 16 storey tower block which was officially opened during the year by the Chairman of the Housing Committee, Alderman W. Griffin.

Informal Action

In all but one of the houses in Grimshaw Street, the occupants have now been rehoused. By agreement with the owners, the occupants of the 4 houses, 100/106 Derby Road, have been rehoused and the 4 dwellings demolished.

Redevelopment

Rehousing has commenced from the Bootle (Rimrose Road/Chaucer Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963. This land was acquired under Part V of the Housing Act, 1957, and already 22 families comprising 70 adults and 31 children have been rehoused.

Improvements

The improvement of dwelling houses in the "Klondyke" Area has continued and at the end of the year 63 houses had been improved.

Well Maintained Payments

The Minister directed the Council to make the Well Maintained payments in respect of 31 houses in The Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963, and also in respect of 2 houses in The Bootle (Berry Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963.

Rent Act, 1957

Part I

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	6
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	6
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4
(b) in respect of all defects	2
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule... ..	4
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	4

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	7
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	1
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	6

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	1
(b) by owners	7
Applications Granted	
(a) tenants	1
(b) owners	7

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 66 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 421 houses have been so visited. Of these, 315 were vacant at the time of visit and 303 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

The Housing Act, 1961—Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited...	112
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation...	36
No. of houses requiring application of management code (Section 12) ...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15) ...	Nil
No. of references to the Borough Surveyor re provision of means of escape from fire (Section 16) ...	2
No. of directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19) ...	Nil
No. of Public Health Act Notices served—	
Formal ...	46
Informal ...	9
No. of Prosecutions following service of Public Health Act Notices ...	Nil
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation to date	98

Housing Act, 1961—Section 15

Appeal to County Court

This Appeal was due to be heard in the County Court on the 29th January 1964, but was adjourned sine die. There were six separate lettings in the house concerned, in which there were 13 occupants (11 adults and 2 children). Each family left the premises after receiving notice to quit from the owner. The house was eventually put up for sale.

Housing Act, 1964—Part IV

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act, 1964, received the Royal Assent on the 16th July. Part IV of the Act strengthens and extends the powers given to local authorities in Part II of the Act of 1961, to remedy squalid living conditions in houses in multiple occupation.

On the 31st August, 1964, Circular No. 51/64 was issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This Circular contains a memorandum which explains the main provisions of Sections 64 to 91 of the Act. The provisions fall into three groups:

- (i) *Sections 64 to 70*, which increase the powers of local authorities to obtain information requisite to the exercise of control under Part II of the Act of 1961 and strengthen their powers of enforcement;
- (ii) *Section 72*, which introduces safeguards against eviction of tenants in a multi-occupied house after a local authority has made a compulsory purchase order under housing powers in respect of the house, and
- (iii) *Sections 73 to 90*, which provide an entirely new power to take over the control and management of a multi-occupied house summarily if the living conditions are so bad that immediate intervention by the local authority, rather than the more protracted process of requiring the proprietor to ameliorate the conditions, is necessary for the protection of the residents' safety, welfare or health.

No action was taken during the year to enforce notices served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, as it was felt that the Council's powers under this Act were not sufficient and that action should be deferred until new legislation, giving further powers, came into force.

Altogether 17 notices have been served under the provisions of the Housing Act 1961, Section 15, and in the majority of cases work has been done, to some extent, in order to comply with the requirements of the notice. In some cases the items of work are no longer relevant owing to changing circumstances. For example, families have moved of their own accord or after notice to quit. Some families have been rehoused by the Corporation. Thus the conditions prevailing in the house at the time of service of the notice have been alleviated.

However, owners generally appear to be very reluctant to leave rooms vacant for long, and experience shows that there are always families waiting to move in regardless of the conditions which may exist in the house at the time. This, of course, reflects the acute shortage of houses.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the need for this type of accommodation will continue for some time, particularly where owners are willing to offer accommodation to families which include young children.

In some cases the intention of the people living in a house in multiple occupation is merely to use this as temporary accommodation until they can afford to buy their own house, but for the majority rehousing by the Corporation appears to be their one and only hope.

One of the difficulties encountered in some houses is that of the cleansing of parts of the premises in common use, such as yards, halls and stairs. If one of the occupants fails to take their turn in this chore the system fails and the conditions deteriorate until action by a responsible person is taken.

It has been gratifying upon occasions to be approached by an owner requesting advice with regard to the provision of the various services and additional facilities in a house prior to its conversion for multi-occupation. In this way there is close co-operation whilst the work is in progress and any difficulties may be ironed out as they arise.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1964.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
	Small-pox ...									
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet Fever ...							1			1
Whooping Cough ...										
Diphtheria and Croup ...										
Leukaemia ...										
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...										
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...										
Other Respiratory Diseases ...										
Meningococcal Infections ...			1		1				2	2
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