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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



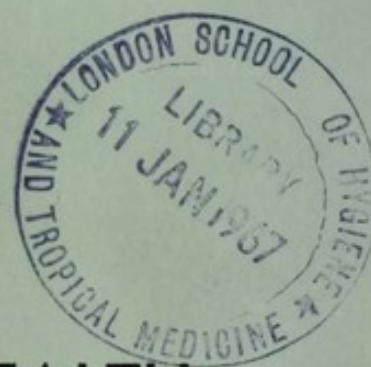
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1965

G, T. MacCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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 1965, being the ninety-third of the series on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

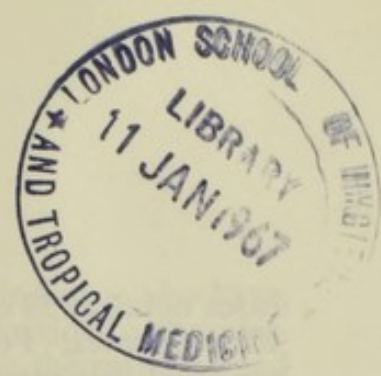
Although there were numerous changes in the nursing staffs during the year the work of the department progressed satisfactorily. On the 31st December the staffing situation was at its best with only one health visitor, two full-time and five part-time midwife posts vacant. Two health visitor posts which had been vacant earlier in the year were filled in August when two student health visitors, Miss M. Cunningham and Miss M. T. Donahoe qualified as health visitors and joined the staff. The demands on the Municipal Midwifery Service have gradually diminished since 1961, from which time the number of home confinements has fallen from 34% of all births to 18.8% of all births in 1965. The quality of the service to the public therefore has not been affected by these vacancies in the staff.

The estimated mid-year population of the Borough was 82,750 indicating a reduction in population of 290 since 1964 and 580 since 1963 when the estimated mid-year populations were 83,040 and 83,330 respectively. The birth rate per thousand population for 1965 was 20.53 compared with 22.93 for 1964 and the death rate was 9.43 compared with 9.24 per thousand population for 1964. The number of births in excess of deaths for 1964 and 1965 showed a natural increase each year of 1,137 and 919 respectively. The major part of the population loss from the Borough can be explained by rehousing Bootle families on the Sefton Estate which is situated in the West Lancashire Rural District Area.

There were 33 deaths of infants under the age of one year during the year and 14 of these were of premature infants, the infantile mortality rate being 19.42 as compared with 27.31 in 1964. It is most gratifying to note that this is the lowest infantile mortality rate, by far, ever recorded in the County Borough of Bootle.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 780 as compared with 767 for the previous year. Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory systems accounted for 43% of all deaths, while cancer and bronchitis had a 15% and 7.5% share respectively. Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for 55% of all deaths. No maternal deaths were reported during the year.

No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There were 509 cases of measles notified compared with 648 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified, 7 as compared with 33 in 1964, and similarly in whooping cough



cases notified, 38 compared with 461 in 1964. No deaths occurred from these diseases. Forty-two cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and it is pleasing to note that this figure is dropping gradually each year. BCG vaccination against tuberculosis is offered in the schools to all children aged 13 years and over. There is always a very high acceptance rate for BCG vaccination and it is most important that it should be kept high as it plays an important part in reducing the incidence of the disease in the Community. The same is true of all prophylactic procedures and every encouragement is given to mothers of young children to have their children protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis during the first year of life and protected against smallpox between the first and fourth birthdays. Although facilities are available, free of charge, at the infant welfare centres in the Borough and from the family doctor the acceptance rate for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox is still too low in the under 5 age group.

On the 30th July, 1965, the Ministry of Health sent Circular 14/65 to all local authorities requesting summaries of their revised plans for the development of their Health and Welfare Services for the decade running from the 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1976. A summary of the proposed plans for the development of the Health Services in Bootle for this period is shown in Appendix I on page 47. The summary indicates that a considerable increase in the Home Nursing and Home Help Services is expected in the Borough in the next ten years. The statistics in this Annual Report, as in previous reports, for these two services, indicate a fairly rapid increase in the demand for both services over the last few years. During the year 1,083 patients were paid 26,447 visits by home nurses compared to 24,771 visits to 1,069 patients during 1964. Of the 1,083 patients attended 43.2% were aged over 65 years. This same age group form 87% of the demand on the Home Help Service. Of the 326 cases attended during the year 283 were persons over the age of 65 years. During 1965, 56,972 hours were worked for 326 patients compared to 49,052 hours for 274 patients in 1964.

On Friday, the 8th October, the Bootle Adult Training Centre, Dunning's Bridge Road, was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Douglas Houghton, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster thus completing another phase in the development of the Mental Health Services of the Borough. The Centre is purpose-built to provide a modern building with 90 places for the training and rehabilitation of mentally subnormal adults. Designed by the Borough Architect and erected by the Building Works Section the Centre has open plan workshops providing accommodation for assembly work, packing, painting, metalwork and woodwork and separate accommodation for laundry work and domestic science subjects. There is also a large outdoor area for recreation and gardening purposes. The Centre is staffed by a manager, a deputy manager, two male and two female instructors and a caretaker who also supervises training in gardening. The number of trainees on roll at the end of the

year was 37. I am grateful to the Managers of local industry who have, from its inception, shown the greatest interest in and provided a considerable amount of contract work for the Centre. Also to the manager and staff of the Centre, through whose dedication and efforts, the Centre was functioning as a viable unit by the end of the year.

Considerable progress was also made in environmental hygiene during the year. Of the various measures taken to improve community health in the last eight or nine years, the control of air pollution as a single measure is probably the one to have had the greatest effect. Smoke, the principal cause of air pollution, not only is harmful to health but damages buildings, metals and fabrics, and by making necessary more laundering, cleaning, decorating, painting and housework is costly in time, money and leisure, amenities which we now accept as coincidental with modern living. Almost the whole of Netherton which covers approximately one third of the acreage of the Borough and contains 5,692 premises is now controlled by orders under the Clean Air Act, 1956. The substantial decrease in the amount of smoke pollution in this area and the ensuing benefits to the community indicate clearly that the continuance of this work until the whole of the Borough is covered by Smoke Control Orders is one to which priority should be given.

During the year two Clearance Areas, comprising 89 houses, were officially represented, and two Compulsory Purchase orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

A great deal of work was done during the year making effective the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. General inspection of 392 premises was carried out to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act were being complied with, and in 317 cases it was necessary to serve informal notices in respect of 1,802 infringements.

During the year, the question of fluoridation of the water supply was the subject of Ministry of Health Circular 15/65. In this circular the Minister of Health expressed the view that fluoridation is now an established and well proven public health measure and he hoped all local health authorities would take steps to make arrangements for its introduction. It is to be regretted that the Liverpool City Council is not in favour of fluoridation and that, by this decision, the Borough Council is unable to effect its resolution in favour of such a scheme. This, of course, is due to the fact that Bootle receives its water supply from Liverpool.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to my staff for their loyal support and for the good work they have done throughout the year. Similarly to the Town Clerk and Chief Officials of the Corporation my thanks for the encouragement, consideration and assistance which I have received, and lastly to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the interest, enthusiasm, and courtesy with which they have considered the many difficult problems laid before them during the year.

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 (ALDERMAN GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN HEVEY

MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARDS

ALDERMAN MRS. JONES

COUNCILLOR MRS. GORDON

MR. ALDERMAN MORLEY

COUNCILLOR DR. HARRIS

MR. COUNCILLOR BAKER

MR. COUNCILLOR J. MAHON

MR. COUNCILLOR CHERRY

COUNCILLOR DR. RIVLIN

MR. COUNCILLOR DOOLEY

Mr. COUNCILLOR R. J. ROGERSON

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

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

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.

Chest Physician (Joint Appointment):

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

Principal Dental Officer:

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

*Assistant Dental Officers:*Miss S. CALLAGHAN, L.D.S.
(11th Jan. to 14th May)

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

*Visiting Specialists:*E. ALLAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Ophthalmic SurgeonF. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural SurgeonF. 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.

Chiropodist (part-time):

Mr. J. WATERS

*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

L. E. MORLEY (from 1st Nov.)

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

(Two vacancies.)

5 Part-time Midwives (vacant).

STAFF—continued.*Health Visitors:*

MRS. V. A. BENSON (Superintendent)
 MRS. N. CLARKE
 MISS M. CUNNINGHAM (from Aug.)
 MISS M. T. DONOHOE (from Aug.)
 MISS G. E. FOULKES (part-time)
 (to June)
 Miss E. GROGAN (part-time)
 (to August)
 MISS H. S. GROSSART
 MRS. J. HOLLIGAN
 MRS. T. HUGHES (from Sept.)
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MRS. M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)
 MISS V. A. REEVES
 MRS. P. STEWART
 MISS D. STRICKLAND
 (One vacancy)

Student Health Visitors:

MISS M. CUNNINGHAM (to Aug.)
 MISS M. T. DONOHOE (to Aug.)

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

*Junior Training Centre:**Supervisor:*

MISS J. FORSHAW (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 (to 31st December)

Deputy Supervisor:

MRS. P. PETERSON (DIP.N.A.M.H.)

Assistant Supervisors:

MISS J. UNDERWOOD (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 MRS. J. ENNIS (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 MISS M. FRY
 MRS. P. WILKINSON
 MISS V. ROBOTHAM

Student Assistant Supervisors:

MISS J. COULTMAN
 MISS P. RYAN

*Adult Training Centre:**Manager:*

MR. C. E. WILSON (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

Deputy Manager:

MRS. J. J. EDWARDS (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

Instructors:

MISS A. BUTTERY (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 MR. J. GREEN
 MRS. V. SLATER
 MR. J. TUFT

Caretaker-Gardener:

Mr. W. BIRCH

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (Superintendent)
 MRS. ARMSTRONG (part-time)
 MRS. B. CLINT
 MISS D. EVANS
 MRS. E. GORDON (part-time)
 MRS. K. HEADON
 MISS E. HOLMES
 MISS M. JACKSON (part-time)

STAFF—continued*District Nurses—cont.*

MRS. R. MALONE
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD
 MRS. J. G. SCOTT
 MISS K. SHERRY
 MRS. L. SINCLAIR (part-time)
 MRS. V. TASKER
 MRS. G. WILLIAMS (part-time).

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER, D.P.A., A.M.R.S.H.
 (*Chief Clerk*)
 MRS. E. ALLINSON
 MISS I. G. ASHCROFT (to 31st May)
 MISS N. CLOTHIER
 MISS M. JOHNSON (*Welfare Foods*)
 MISS V. JONES
 MISS D. M. LATIMER
 MISS M. E. LANE (from 12th July)
 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 1965)	82,750
Population at Census of 1961	82,773
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1965) according to rate books ...	21,308
Uninhabited houses (end of 1965) according to rate books ...	215
Live Births:	
Number	1,699
Rate per 1,000 population	20·53
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	5·47
Stillbirths:	
Number	34
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	19·62
Total Live and Still Births	1,733
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	33
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19·42
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	19·30
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	21·50
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14·13
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)... ..	12·36
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	31·74
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
<hr/>	
Total Deaths	780
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	9·43
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 1 year of age)	—
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	3
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0·04
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	0·04
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·91, Deaths 1·59.	
Calculated on these factors, the	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 14·99.	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 18·68.	

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1965, was £2,690,956

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1965-66, was ... £10,516

In 1965-66 the General Rate was 10s. 10d. in the £ (excluding water rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1965-66 was estimated at £221,381 equivalent to a rate of 1s. 9.05d. 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 82,750. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1965 was 290 less than in the summer of 1964.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 634 compared with 586 last year.

Births

During the year 1,699 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 20.53 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 18.1. There were 875 male and 824 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1965

<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
1965	1,699	20.53	18.1

The illegitimate births numbered 93 and were 53.66 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1964 the number was 81.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1965 was 780, including 448 who died in hospital, i.e., 57.43 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 56.85 per cent in 1964. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9.43 per 1,000 as compared with 9.24 per 1,000 in 1964.

DEATH RATES, 1901—1965

<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
1965	780	9·43	11·5

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 90.

Communicable Diseases.—Epidemic diseases, excluding tuberculosis, accounted for 59 deaths. Deaths from enteritis numbered 1 (as compared with 6 during 1964.)

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 52 deaths, bronchitis for 59, and other respiratory diseases for 2 making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 113. This amounts to 14.49 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 13.43 per cent in 1964. There were two deaths from influenza.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 177 cases, as compared with 176 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 2.14 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.12 during the year 1964.

Violent Causes.—There were 47 deaths from violent causes (including 13 from road traffic accidents and 7 from suicide.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Twenty-four children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 21 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 14.13 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 14 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 33 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 52 in 1964. The infant mortality rate was 19.42 per 1,000 births compared with 27.31 in 1964. The average rate for the previous five years was 31.13.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 21.71 and in females 16.99 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 19.0 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 19.30 and in illegitimate infants was 21.5 per 1,000 live births.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 6; bronchitis, 2; congenital malformations, birth injuries and diseases peculiar to infancy, 6; premature births, 14.

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
1965	19·42	19·0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 89.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 5 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 7 in 1964. The causes of death were pneumonia, 2; accident, 1; other diseases, 1; malignant neoplasm, 1.

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

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 37 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 726 live births and 1 stillbirth. Of these, 173 live births related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 553 live births and 1 stillbirth, of which domiciliary births numbered 319 live and 1 stillbirth and hospital births numbered 234 live births.

In addition, there were 1,111 live births, and 33 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is 5½ 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)	129
Home and Private Nursing Home	12
	141

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

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

Ante-Natal Clinics

Four Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 338 new cases attended, corresponding to 19.89 per cent of the total births; in addition, 141 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 2,058 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 10 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.

Since October, 1960, using the Phenistix method, health visitors have been testing the urines of babies between the tenth and fourteenth day, and again between the fourth and sixth week. During the year 1,548 of these tests were carried out.

In March, 1964, in an attempt to obtain information which may lead to a more reliable form of test for phenylketonuria, the Guthrie Method of detection was introduced. The work, scheduled to run for 12 months on a trial basis, was carried out in conjunction with Alder Hey Hospital where the urine test was undertaken. By the 31st January, 1965, 1,205 babies had been tested. This represents 72.7% of the babies born in that period, no cases of phenylketonuria were found during the trial period, but early in June, 1965, one baby whose urine gave a negative Phenistix reaction did show a positive reaction to the Guthrie Method. As a result this baby was diagnosed early and subsequently showed a favourable response to early treatment. This was the only case of phenylketonuria diagnosed during the year, and the Guthrie Method of detection continues to be carried out at Alder Hey Hospital.

Children at Risk

During the year 42 children with congenital defects apparent at birth were notified. Nine of these were stillbirths, and of the remainder 4 died (3 within 1 day and the other baby at 4 months).

The findings are summarised in the table below.

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Number Affected</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Central Nervous System	10	1	5
Heart and Great Vessels	1	—	—
Limbs	16	1	2
Chromosomal Syndromes... ..	7	1	2
Alimentary System	3	—	—
Uro-genital System	2	—	—
Neck and Face	2	—	—
Retro-Peritoneal Sarcoma	1	1	—
TOTALS	42	4	9

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>				<i>Average age Attendance per Session</i>
	<i>Born 1965</i>	<i>Born 1960 to 1964</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Born 1965</i>	<i>Born 1960 to 1964</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday	109	28	137	733	617	1350	48	28·1
Wednesday	167	51	218	1213	779	1992	52	38·3
Thursday	105	37	142	818	590	1408	52	27·0
<i>School Medical Offices—</i>								
Tuesday	134	41	175	867	1033	1900	51	37·3
Thursday	127	34	161	906	1129	2035	52	39·1
<i>Glovers Lane</i>								
Tuesday	148	29	177	965	1031	1996	52	38·4
Wednesday	68	20	88	744	901	1645	52	31·6
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday	55	8	63	308	370	678	50	13·6
TOTALS ...	913	248	1161	6554	6450	13004	409	31·8

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>
17091	6296	1189	970

Problem Families

A problem family may be defined as a family which, through physical, social, mental or emotional inadequacy is unable to benefit from the facilities currently available to all in the Welfare State in which we live. These families are unable to conform to the accepted patterns of our society, taking more from it than they contribute. They persistently fail to gain from the help and advice available to them from a multiplicity of social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

In order to co-ordinate the care and assistance given to problem families in the Borough a team of officers, below chief officer level, meet at approximately monthly intervals in Committee under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Town Clerk. The Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee. The Superintendent Health Visitor and a Mental Welfare Officer represent the Health Department on the Committee which also has representatives from the Welfare, Housing, Education and Children's Departments liaising with Members from the Probation Service, the N.S.P.C.C., the N.A.B. and other similar bodies.

Problem families continue to be visited and supervised by the Health Visitor on whose district they reside. A register of families is kept. The number and type of case supported during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	9
Domestic difficulties and housing	17
Marital disharmony	8
Instability in one or both parents	8
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	10
Desertion	3
Illness and inability to cope	5
Illegitimacy and infidelity	9
	—
	69
	—

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

Improved and removed from register	8
Some improvement but still under supervision...	18
Children taken into care	7
Families removed from district	4
No change	32
	—
	69
	—

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

Hospitals	43
Health Visitors	13
General Practitioner	1
	—
	57
	—

Eight unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Four unmarried mothers subsequently married. Three of the children died, and the placement of the remaining infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	44
Legal Adoption	5
Removed from District	1
Mother since married	4

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 27 children over five years were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay of 26.9 days.

In addition, Holidays were arranged for 8 girls and 7 boys (average stay one week).

The staff visited 1,070 cases at home, and 1,612 cases were interviewed at the clinic. New cases numbered 93.

Municipal Midwifery Service

Staff

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

The establishment also provides for five part time midwives with duties in connection with the nursing of early hospital discharges. None of these posts was filled during the year.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Twenty-two midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 14 of these were municipal midwives, and 8 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended	318
Home Visits (ante-natal)...	2,580
" " (puerperium)	4,147

In addition, the midwives made 4,412 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital	812	3,585
Bootle Maternity Home ...	80	258
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	93	377
Mill Road Maternity Hospital ...	10	72
Ormskirk Hospital	25	82
Others	7	38
	1,027	4,412

Ante-Natal Clinics

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

Of the total of 1,698 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 319 and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital	886
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	128
Bootle Maternity Home	234
Other Hospitals	130

(These figures include 34 still births) ... 1,378

One domiciliary confinement was not attended by a midwife. This case was a concealed pregnancy in an unmarried mother. The general practitioner was called in after birth. The baby was found to be dead, and the mother was admitted to Walton Hospital as an emergency admission.

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 206 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 289 cases; Pethilorfan was administered in 56 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 96 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 Act, 1946.

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.

Training of Part II Pupil Midwives

During 1964 consultative meetings were held at Walton Hospital between representatives of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee and representatives of the Lancashire County Council and the Bootle County Borough Council.

As a result of these meetings the first training scheme with pupil midwives from Walton Hospital commenced early in March, 1965, domiciliary training in the Crosby District and in the County Borough of Bootle commencing on 1st June, 1965. Pupils on the second and third

courses commenced their domiciliary training on the 1st September, 1965, and 1st December, 1965, respectively. The number of students on each course was as follows:—

Course	Bootle	Crosby
1	4	2
2	4	2
3	4	2

The pupil midwives work under the supervision of their teaching district midwives and tutorials and practical teaching is given by the hospital Tutor and the Non-medical Supervisor. During 1965, 6 midwives worked as approved teachers. Lectures on the epidemiology of infectious diseases, maternal and infant welfare, and local and central government administration are given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Welfare Officer, the Children's Officer and myself.

During the year 18 pupils commenced the course and 10 qualified as midwives. At the end of the year 8 pupils were still in training.

Obstetric Training

Student nurses undergoing obstetric training at Walton Hospital visit the domiciliary service and spend a day on the district. During the year forty-two students spent a morning visiting with the midwife and attended a clinic in the afternoon.

Health Visiting Service

Home Visitation

The staff paid 32,213 home visits, including 11,385 visits to infants under one year, and 19,059 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The Health Visitors paid 494 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 nine full-time and two 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. Two students were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate in August and subsequently joined the Staff.

District Nursing Service*Premises*

The District 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), 2 full-time and 1 part-time Queen's Nurses, 6 full-time State Registered Nurses, 2 full-time State Enrolled Nurses; and 4 part-time State Enrolled Nurses. One State Registered Nurse was taking the Queen's training course.

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.

Two nurses attended a one day Refresher Course at Preston.

Transport

Three nurses have been granted a car allowance. If the nurse prefers to use a cycle, a cycle allowance of 13s. per month is granted by the Council.

Visits

The District Nursing Service provides nursing for any patient requiring care at home. During the year 26,447 visits were paid to 1,083 patients, including 233 cases carried over from 1964.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but 55 (or 5%) of the patients dealt with were children under the age of five years. These children require mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, nursing care during an attack of bronchitis, and penicillin injections for chest conditions or otitis media.

The treatment of enuresis by means of the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus is supervised in the home by the district nurse. Cases are referred by the School Medical Officer or the family doctor, and a total of usually six visits is made by the district nurse to explain the use of the apparatus and ensure it is being used properly. The co-operation of the parent is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. During the year six outfits were in use and details of the cases treated were as follows :

Cases referred by School Medical Officers	...	...	...	31
Cases referred by General practitioners	...	...	...	6
Cases referred by Walton Hospital	...	...	...	1
Cases referred by Children's Officer	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
Total number of cases on the register	...	...	...	42
				<hr/>
				(Boys 18, girls 24)
Number of cases attended	...	...	...	36
Satisfactory cases	...	...	...	21
Unsatisfactory cases	...	...	...	15
Little improvement after final period	...	...	...	4
Being treated by G.P.	...	...	...	1
Could not hear alarm bell	...	...	...	2
Child left district	...	...	...	2
Lack of parental co-operation	...	...	...	6
On waiting list at 31/12/65	...	...	...	6

As in previous years, a large number of the patients attended have been geriatric cases requiring general nursing care.

Of the 1,083 patients dealt with during the year 468 or 43.2% were over 65 years of age. 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 catastrophes at home are becoming more numerous and are requiring prolonged courses of general nursing and rehabilitation. Early in the year, the Health Committee accepted the offer of the West Lancashire Branch of the British Red Cross Society to provide assistance by a certain number of their members helping in a voluntary capacity in the work of the District Nursing Service in the Borough. Their assistance is much appreciated, particularly the valuable help they are able to give in bed-bathing patients. The Health Committee are responsible for the payment of travelling and out of pocket expenses, and laundering of uniform.

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. As will be seen in Appendix I on page 47 the addition of a domiciliary physiotherapist to the staff of the District Nursing Service is proposed for financial year 1967/68.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to patients requiring them continued during the year. Twenty-two (13 more than last year) 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.

Future development

Requests for this service have increased considerably over the last few years and the Council propose to meet this need by expanding the Service rapidly over the next ten years. Details of the future development of the service are laid out in Appendix I on page 47.

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	167	—	167
By Local Health Authority's staff	332	25	357

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 100 (75 by general practitioners and 25 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 5.9 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 1,758 children completed the series of inoculations (1,029 under 5, 729 aged 5-14 inclusive). This compares with 2,005 children inoculated in 1964. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 370 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
	1965	1962/64	1958/61	
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	409	620	729	1758
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	10	360	370

Immunisation—Whooping Cough

During 1965, the number of children who received the full course of inoculations was as follows:

By General Practitioners	269
By the Local Authority's Staff	771

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	2,230
Booster Doses	1,974

Ambulance Service

Administration

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

Staff

The staff of the Service consists of:—

1 Ambulance Supervisor
1 Telephonist
4 Section Leaders
15 Driver/Attendants

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.

At the end of 1965 the ages of the vehicles were as follows:—

Age of Vehicle in Years										
Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	1

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 7 a.m.—11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.—7 a.m.
Hospital Transfers	6,862	187
Accidents (a) Docks	391	46
(b) Elsewhere	1,537	361
Sickness and Maternity	2,564	527
Removals on behalf of other		
Authorities	39	8
Mental Health Service	397	6
Others	415	138
	12,205	1,273

In 1964 the comparative figures were 12,659 day calls and 1,406 night calls.

The number of journeys made by patients during the year was 47,559 as against 47,453 in 1964. Of this number, 8,766 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 1,848 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.

Of the 1,197 children eligible, 961 accepted. The number tuberculin tested was 770, and 176 or 20.8% were found to be positive; the 594 negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccine and chest X-Rays were offered to the positive reactors. Of the 106 children X-rayed 5 were recalled for a large film; 4 attended the chest clinic and were subsequently discharged. One was a case of cardiac enlargement.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

The staff establishment was as in the previous year. 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 10 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 was engaged for two sessions per week until April, when a further weekly session commenced.

During 1965, 139 sessions were worked and 881 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 189 persons were on the register (182 old age pensioners, 6 handicapped persons and 1 expectant mother.

Provision is made for domiciliary visits where necessary, and 451 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register at the end of the year was 36.

Fluoridation of Water Supply

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 15/65, in which the Minister of Health expressed the view that fluoridation of the water supply is now an established and well proven public health measure, and hoped therefore that all local health authorities would take steps to make arrangements for its introduction, the Bootle Council reaffirmed its 1963 resolution in favour of adding fluoride to the water supply. The County Borough of Bootle, however, receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool and the City Council are not in favour of a scheme to add fluoride to the water supply. By the end of the year, therefore, no progress had been made in this respect.

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 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 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. All defaulters from the V.D. clinics, however, 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, gave several lectures on Cancer prevention to voluntary organisations in the Borough. These lectures included reference to the relation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for the equivalent of 28 full-time workers together with the supervisor. 110 new cases received assistance. These, with 216 cases carried over from 1964, made a total of 326 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	5
(c) Chronic Sick under 65 yrs. of age	20
(d) do. over 65 yrs. of age	283
(e) Others	14
	326
Total no. of hours worked ...	56,972

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.

Like the District Nursing Service the requests for the Home Help Service have increased considerably over the last few years and the Council propose to meet this need by increasing the service rapidly over the next ten years. The details of this expansion are shown in Appendix I on page 47.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(a) *Mental Illness*

During the year, 212 persons were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric reasons. Of these, 120 were males and 92 were females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospitals, 117 were admitted for observation under Sec. 29 or Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 14 were admitted for treatment under Sec. 26 of the Act, and 81 were admitted informally.

Of the 117 patients admitted for observation only 7 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 175 patients was discharged during the year.

Investigations which did not result in immediate admission to hospital totalled 103.

A total of 2,395 visits was made, including 1,051 in connection with investigations, admissions, or discharges, 25 for pre-care, and 1,216 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, Rainhill, Walton and Moston. Many patients have attended the psychiatric clinics at Bootle, Stanley and Walton Hospitals.

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

During the year 7 boys and 6 girls 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, 4 girls were recommended for informal supervision.

Short-term care

21 males and 18 females were admitted for short-term care to National Health Service Hospitals, and 7 males were accommodated in private hostels.

Residential Care

At the end of the year, 6 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

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

Domiciliary visiting

726 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.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a supervisor, deputy supervisor, 5 assistant supervisors and 2 student assistant supervisors. The supervisor, deputy supervisor and two assistant supervisors hold the diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

Activities and Training

The routine work of the Centre progressed satisfactorily during the year.

The number of trainees on the register at the beginning of the year was 65, which included a number awaiting transfer to the Adult Training Centre then under construction.

The Centre was visited on the 16th February by Miss Gordon, an Advisory Mental Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Health.

The Supervisor (Miss J. Forshaw) attended a refresher course in Sheffield from the 26th-31st July, 1965. All the staff attended an evening course of lectures on handicapped persons which was held at Liverpool University, and three of the Assistant Supervisors attended a one-day Conference in Wallasey arranged by the National Association of Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped on the 18th September, 1965.

Miss J. Underwood was successful in obtaining the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health on completion of her course of training in Manchester, and Miss J. Fry was authorised to attend a course of training for the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped commencing in Preston in September.

Two students taking the Diploma course of the National Association for Mental Health were accepted for periods of practical training at St. Lukes.

The establishment allows for the employment of two students and Miss J. Coultman and Miss P. Ryan commenced duties on 7th September.

One of the older male trainees attended the Government Training Centre at Stopgate Lane, Aintree, and afterwards obtained employment with an industrial firm. This firm subsequently found employment for another male trainee.

Educational visits are now an important part of training and as part of this scheme trainees were encouraged to do their own shopping. During the year the Bootle Mentally Handicapped Children's Committee and the patrons of the Strand Park Hotel continued to support the Centre. Funds were made available for the purchase of certain items of equipment, and also for a day's outing to Southport. Miss J. Forshaw, Supervisor, resigned on obtaining a similar post in Oxfordshire, she ceased duties on the 31st December, 1965.

With the opening of the Adult Training Centre in the Autumn 26 trainees were transferred from the Junior Training Centre and the number on the roll at the end of the year was 43.

At the beginning of the year, the use of ambulances for transporting trainees to and from the Centre was discontinued, and a coach was hired for this purpose.

(d) *The Adult Training Centre*

The Bootle Adult Training Centre, Dunnings Bridge Road, was officially opened on the 8th October, 1965, by the Rt. Hon. Douglas Houghton, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Griffith Williams, J.P., the Mayoress and Members of the Borough Council. The Order of Proceedings of the Opening Ceremony, together with the aims and objects of the Centre, and the architectural features of the building are shown in Appendix II on page 49. The Adult Training Centre has accommodation for training 90 Mentally subnormal adults.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a manager, a deputy manager, two male and two female instructors, a caretaker and a bus escort.

Trainees

When the Centre opened, 26 trainees were transferred from St. Luke's Junior Training Centre, and by the end of the year this number had increased to 37 on roll.

Training

The ability of trainees varies from the educationally subnormal to the severely subnormal, and the general theme of training is socialisation within an industrial workshop atmosphere. Instruction in the rudiments of general education and social behaviour as well as workshop practice are covered in the training which also allows time for physical recreation, remedial exercises, swimming sessions at the local baths and dancing. The programme in the workshop includes the execution of contract work requiring varying degree of manual dexterity and training in gardening work in the grounds. In addition educational visits are arranged.

Youth Club

A Youth Club was opened at the Centre on the evening of Monday the 1st November, and has continued to meet each Monday evening. The Club was organised by the members of staff who, with assistance from voluntary helpers provide transport to and from the Centre for members, and organise the evening's activities. These include games, dancing, preliminary work within the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and lectures in first aid. The Club is officially recognised by the Local Education Authority as a registered youth club.

Visitors

Miss Gordon, an Advisory Mental Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Health, visited the Centre on the 28th November. There have also been a number of visitors representing a wide cross section of the Community.

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	129	124	109
Children under Five	99	90	86

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Ex-tractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treat-ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat-ment</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	242	32	28	29	49	—	—	20	25
Children under Five	109	1	67	11	—	—	—	—	—

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	7	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Measles	509	—
Whooping Cough	38	1
Pneumonia	2	—
Meningococcal infections...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Dysentery	10(1)	6
Food Poisoning	4(2)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Tuberculosis (Primary Notifications):		
(a) Pulmonary	40	19
(b) Non-Pulmonary	2	—

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where the notification was withdrawn.)

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

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 ... 2. Unknown cause... — Total 2

Mortality—During the year 3 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.04 in 1964. The 3 deaths were of male patients.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 416 persons of whom 40 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 264 contacts were examined during the year. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 1,848 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 118 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	
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
1965	...	...	...	264	...	1,848

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 5 in 1964.

Mortality—No 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
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
1965	40	264

- (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.

Year	Number of children examined	Number of children with lesions	Percentage of children with lesions
1950	1,000	150	15.0
1951	1,200	180	15.0
1952	1,400	210	15.0
1953	1,600	240	15.0
1954	1,800	270	15.0
1955	2,000	300	15.0
1956	2,200	330	15.0
1957	2,400	360	15.0
1958	2,600	390	15.0
1959	2,800	420	15.0
1960	3,000	450	15.0

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1936—1965

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
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
1965	0·04	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 a slight increase in new patients examined, the figure being 212, as contrasted with 206 in 1964. The total of 212 included 93 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

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New Patients examined	217	239	168	192	206	212
New Cases (syphilis)	5	6	4	3	9	2
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	22	28	25	40	29	26
New Cases (Others requiring treatment)	86	85	58	57	76	91

Bootle residents accounted for 19.8% of the new cases who attended the Bootle Hospital Centre. Authorities contributing the remaining cases were—Lancashire C.C., 28.8%; Liverpool, 22.6%, Others, 28.8%.

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.

In accordance with the circular from the Ministry of Health, dated 13th January, 1965, and numbered C.M.O. 2/65, permission was sought from the Head Postmaster at Bootle General Post Office for the address and times of the local clinics for the treatment of venereal disease to be displayed on form P.2285E (Local Addresses of Departments and Organisations). This was subsequently granted and the list amended accordingly.

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	Retroental 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	5	3	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	7	2	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	1	—	1

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—25,

One case appears twice in the above table, as the patient was suffering from a double disability.

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1965:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	45	116	161
Children	2	2	4
Total	47	118	165

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	25	61	86
Children	4	3	7
Total	29	64	93

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...	...	...	7	6	13
Colony	...	...	11	3	14
			—	—	—
	Total	...	18	9	27
			—	—	—

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...	...	...	7	4	11
Institution	...	...	2	—	2

while the Education Department have records of 21 cases of whom 10 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.

APPENDIX I

*Summary of Report submitted to Health Committee, 20th October, 1965
Ministry of Health Circular 14/65*

Development of Local Authority Health and Welfare Services

In 1962, the Ministry of Health invited all local health and welfare authorities to prepare plans for the development of their health and welfare services over a period of ten years and in 1963 invited a revision of these plans.

In July of this year the Ministry of Health, in Circular 14/65, further requested summaries from local authorities of their revised plans for the decade from 1st April, 1966, to 31st March, 1976.

The following is a summary of the proposals relating to health services made by the Health Committee of the County Borough of Bootle and subsequently sent to the Ministry of Health.

Health Premises and Places

<i>Project</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Proposed in Financial Year</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Health Centre	Netherton	1966/67	Replace temporary Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic at Glovers Lane]
Ambulance Station	Not yet chosen	1968/69	New project
Day Nursery	Not yet chosen	1970/71	New project 40 places
Hostel accommodation for Mentally Subnormal	Not yet chosen	1969/70	New project 30 places
Sheltered Workshop	Not yet chosen	1968/69	New project 40 - 50 places

Ambulance Vehicles

It is proposed to increase the ambulance fleet by one vehicle in the financial year 1968/69.

Staff

The following alterations in staffing are proposed over the ten year period.

	1965	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/2 1975/6
Municipal Midwives	1 Supervisor 14 Midwives (full-time) 5 Midwives (part-time)						
Mental Welfare Officers	3				+ 1		
District Nurses	1 Superintendent 13 Nurses	+ 2	+ 2 1 Domiciliary Physio- therapist	+ 2	+ 2		+ 6
Home Helps	1 Supervisor 28 Home Helps	Dep. H. H. + 12	+ 8	+ 10	+ 12	+ 5	+ 5
Health Visitors	1 Superintendent 11 Health Visitors 2 Student Health Visitors 2 Tuberculosis Visitors 6 School Nurses	+ 2		+ 1	+ 1		
Ambulance Staff	1 Supervisor 18 Driver/Attendants 1 Telephonist	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2			
Admin. Staff (General Office only)	1 Admin. Assistant 1 Chief Clerk 1 Senior Clerk 1 Shorthand Typist 2 Clerks	+ 2			+ 1		+ 1

APPENDIX II

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

ADULT
TRAINING CENTRE

Dunnings Bridge Road, Bootle, 10

OFFICIAL OPENING

by

The Rt. Hon. DOUGLAS HOUGHTON, M.P.
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

on

FRIDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1965

at 11-0 a.m.

ALDERMAN GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor

COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES

Chairman of the Health Committee

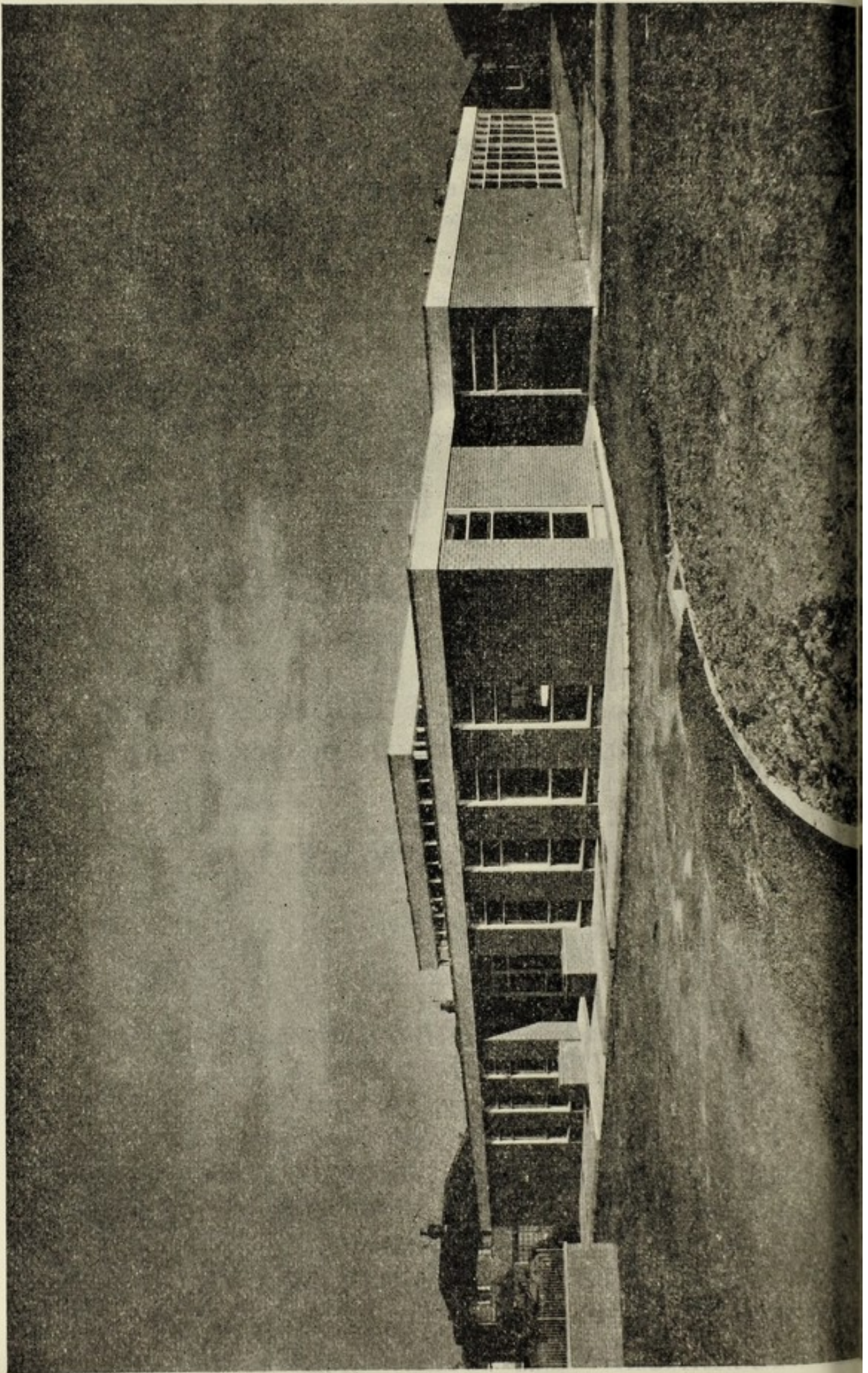
A. J. E. TAYLOR, LL.M., Dr. G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health

Borough Architect:

T. FINLAY, DIPL.ARCH, A.R.I.B.A.



BOOTLE ADULT TRAINING CENTRE, DUNNINGS BRIDGE ROAD, NETHERTON

The Adult Training Centre has been built to provide a modern building for the training and rehabilitation of mentally subnormal adults. This is a natural development following the establishment of St. Luke's Junior Training Centre, so that adults who have been temporarily accommodated there can be transferred to their own Training Centre. In addition, the Centre will serve a number of mentally subnormal persons over school-leaving age in the community who have not previously received any training.

The building is designed to provide 90 places with facilities for training in various crafts. The emphasis will be on social training within the industrial environment with a view to preparing the trainee for admission into open industry.

In this area, due to the interest and co-operation of local firms, it is expected that a considerable amount of contract work will be undertaken. The type of work envisaged includes laundry work, manufacture of seed boxes, repair of bread trays and other containers; light assembly work; carpentry and metal work. Gardening and pottery will also be included.

In addition to industrial training, emphasis will be placed on social training with the object of enabling the trainees eventually to live a normal life in the community.

Architectural Features of the building

The site has an area of 1.396 acres and is approximately 4-ft. 6-in. below the level of Dunnings Bridge Road.

The Centre was designed on open plan workshop lines and will accommodate ninety persons.

There is provision for assembly work, packing, painting, metalwork, woodwork, laundry work, domestic science subjects, gardening, etc.

The building is parallel to Dunnings Bridge Road, and the Domestic Science Room, Kitchen, Main Entrance and Staff Rooms occupy the north frontage overlooking this road. The Raw Materials Store, Women's Locker Room and Toilet, the Assembly Hall, Men's Locker Room and Toilet, and the Finished Products Store, are between these rooms and the workshops, which occupy the south frontage and overlook a paved and grassed recreation area.

The Domestic Science Room is equipped for laundry work, domestic training, etc.

The Kitchen is equipped for the preparation, cooking and serving of meals, and has a counter and servery to the Assembly Hall.

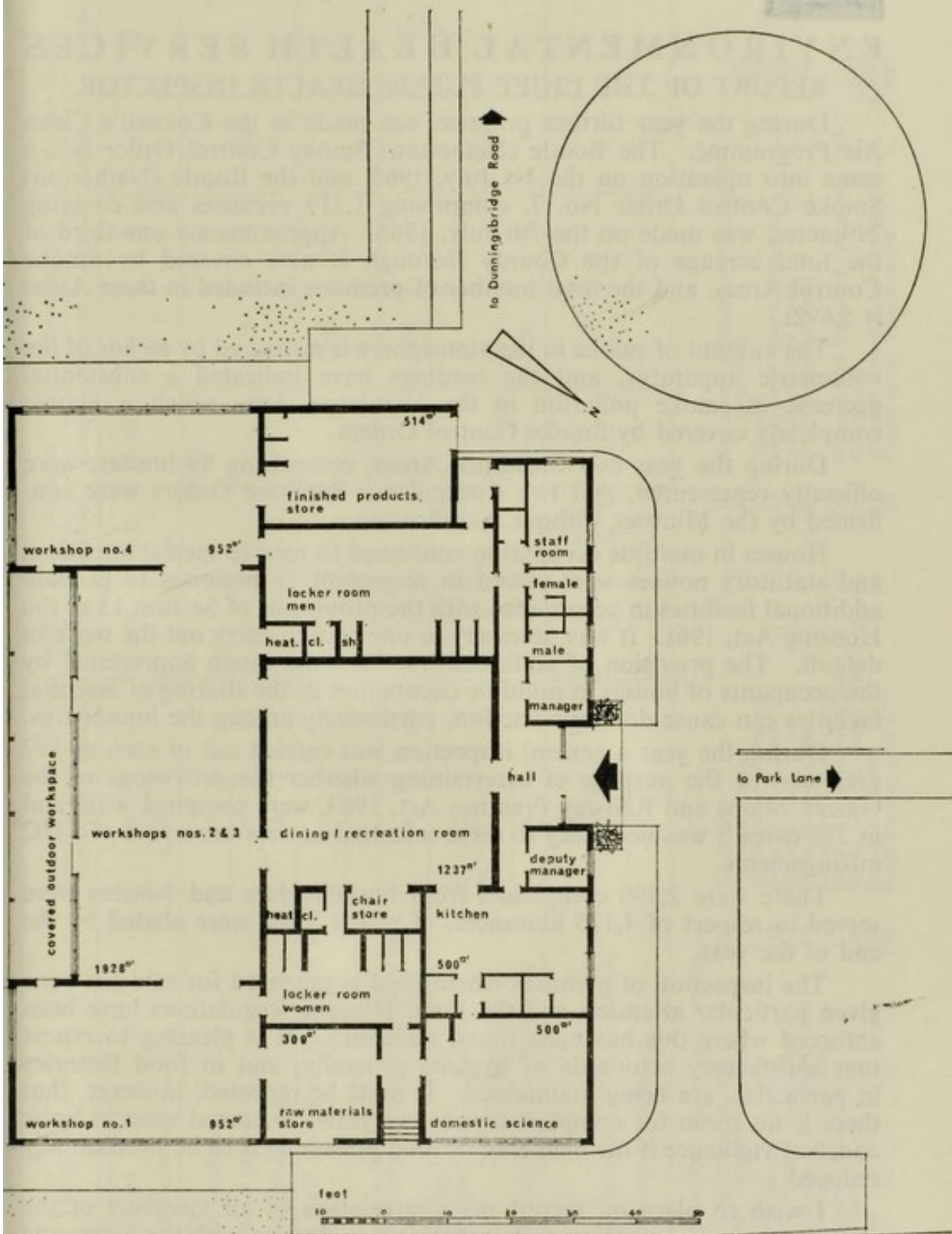
The Assembly Hall will be used for dining, physical education, remedial exercises and social activities.

The Woodwork Shop, large Assembly Shop with covered outdoor workspace, and Metalwork Shop are planned in one unit.

The building is heated by gas-fired ducted warm-air.

The building, which has a floor area of 9,552 sq. ft., was erected by the Building Works Section of the Borough Architect's Department at a cost of £57,786.

The Quantity Surveyors were Messrs. J. Danksen and Purdie, of Liverpool.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

During the year further progress was made in the Council's Clean Air Programme. The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Order No. 6 came into operation on the 1st July, 1965, and the Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Order No. 7, comprising 1,219 premises and covering 299 acres, was made on the 7th July, 1965. Approximately one-third of the total acreage of the County Borough is now covered by Smoke Control Areas, and the total number of premises included in these Areas is 5,692.

The amount of smoke in the atmosphere is measured by means of the volumetric apparatus, and the readings have indicated a substantial decrease in smoke pollution in the Netherton Area which is almost completely covered by Smoke Control Orders.

During the year two Clearance Areas, comprising 89 houses, were officially represented, and two Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Houses in multiple occupation continued to receive special attention, and statutory notices were served in respect of 11 premises to provide additional facilities in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961. It was necessary in one case to carry out the work in default. The provision of additional facilities are much appreciated by the occupants of houses in multiple occupation as the sharing of essential facilities can cause domestic friction, particularly among the housewives.

During the year a general inspection was carried out of each of 392 premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, were complied with, and in 317 cases it was necessary to serve informal notices in respect of 1,802 infringements.

There were 2,390 complaints from householders and Notices were served in respect of 4,175 nuisances, of which 3,262 were abated by the end of the year.

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 satisfactory 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 substantially reduced.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of all members of the staff for their co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of the work in the County Borough.

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

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Public Health Act, 1936**Bootle Corporation Acts**

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	214
Choked/defective rainwater pipes, waste pipes and gutters	...	...	...	...	...	626
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	...	...	...	...	...	97
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	558
Defective house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	382
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	128
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	75
Dampness in dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	271
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	299
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	260
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	815
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,175
						<hr/>
Nuisances abated by owners	...	...	...	...	...	3,195
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)	...	...	...	...	...	67
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	*3,262
						<hr/>

* Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Factories Act, 1961

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<hr/>
						34
						<hr/>

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	254
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	21
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	196
Sanitary Conveniences (i) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	23
(ii) Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	...	224
Washing facilities (i) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	13
(ii) Unsuitability	...	...	...	...	...	94
(iii) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	2

Notification of Employment of Persons	...	...	...	118
Information for Employees	...	...	...	123
Drinking Water	...	...	...	9
Accommodation for clothing	...	...	...	76
Sitting facilities	...	...	...	19
Seating for Sedentary Workers	...	...	...	12
Eating facilities	...	...	...	14
Floors passages and stairs	...	...	...	195
Fencing of Machinery	...	...	...	2
Protection of young persons	...	...	...	1
First Aid	...	...	...	193
Temperature	...	...	...	208

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Type of Premises	Visits	Notifica- tions Served	Contraventions	
			Found	Abated
Bakehouses	149	—	—	—
Butchers	138	18	83	17
Cafe, Dining Rooms, Canteens	225	6	29	—
Cold Stores	32	—	—	—
Fishmonger	17	1	6	3
Fish and Chips	53	6	18	7
Food Factories	275	8	20	20
Fruiterers	110	9	38	10
Grocers	284	33	68	14
Ice Cream Premises and Hawkers	139	5	10	1
Licensed Premises	72	18	31	—
Milk Shops	113	—	—	—
Others	360	22	23	3

Food and Drugs Administration and Food Hygiene (General) Regulation, 1960

Food and Drugs Act

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION

Milk for analysis	...	...	...	62
Other food for analysis	...	...	...	154
Milk for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	139
Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity...	...	...	...	139
Ice Cream for bacteriological examination and Water Ices	...	...	...	106
Public Baths Water	...	...	...	42
Liquid Egg—Pasteurised	...	...	...	42
Others	...	...	...	3
Underground Water Supplies—Bacteriological	...	...	...	10
—Chemical	...	...	...	10

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples of fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples of feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 14 <hr/>

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 216 food and drugs samples during the year, of which 40 were statutory and 176 informal. Twelve samples of food were submitted for special analysis.

A total of 2 samples contravened Acts and Regulations, and included:—

Canned Corned Beef...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bubble Gum ...	...	...	...	...	...	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 340 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination.

Informal Samples		Article	Statutory Samples	
Obtained	Adulterated or Sub-Standard		Obtained	Adulterated
1	—	Butter, Margarine, Cooking		
		Fats	3	—
27	—	Bread, Cakes and Confectionery	2	—
4	—	Cream, Canned Milk ...	—	—
4	—	Colourings and Flavourings ...	—	—
8	1	Canned Meats, Soups, Fish and Puddings (1)	—	—
4	—	Canned Baby Foods	—	—
1	—	Cultured Buttermilk	—	—
1	—	Curry, Seasonings	1	—
2	—	Canned and Bottled Vegetables.	—	—
12	—	Fruit—Preserved, fresh and canned	—	—
—	—	Flour	2	—
12	—	Ice Cream, Ice Cream Powder...	4	—
43	—	Milk	19	—
4	—	Open meat products	—	—
1	—	Peanut Butter	—	—
12	—	Soft Drinks and Fruit Juices ...	3	—
—	—	Salted Peanuts	1	—
17	—	Sweets, Sugar Confectionery (2)	3	1
3	—	Tea, Coffee	—	—
—	—	Vinegar	1	—
3	—	Water Ices	—	—
1	—	Yoghurt	—	—
16	—	Dried Foods	1	—
176	1		40	1

NOTES: 1. *Informal Sample*—Canned Corned Beef in a rancid condition. Further samples were taken from retailer's stock and found satisfactory.

2. *Formal Sample*—Bubble Gum contained non-permitted blue and red colours. Importer notified, also Local Authority in whose area Importer situated. Samples taken at Importer's by Local Authority.

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

The Public Analyst examined 149 samples submitted for evidence-of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 162 registered distributors of milk on the Bootle Register, and 9 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1963, as amended.

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

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

Milk Sampling

There have been 139 samples of milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 139 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. 9 samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and all passed the Phosphatase Test.

School Milk—there were 38 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 38 samples submitted for chemical analysis. 9 samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and all chemical samples were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

16 samples of ice cream and dairy ice cream, and 3 samples of water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 106 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 16 samples of ice cream was 9.7%.

There were 167 ice cream premises registered, of which 3 are registered for manufacture. Two are on a "complete cold mix", and one manufacturing water ices only.

58 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, results being as follows: Grade 1, 32; Grade 2, 9; Grade 3, 6; Grade 4, 11.

Altogether 48 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.

Unsound Food—Condemned

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

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lb.
Meat (Raw)	4	12	2	4
Fruit (Raw)	—	14	1	16
Fish (Raw)	—	1	3	21
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	4	10	3	9
Fruit	4	17	—	21
Fish	—	4	2	—
Milk	—	12	—	1
Other Foods	3	—	3	1
Total Weight	18	14	—	17

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

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

3 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 121. There were 340 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 75 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 225 visits were made regarding these complaints. A total of 3 prosecutions resulted in £35 fines.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Prosecutions during Year 1965	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Glass in bottle of Milk	Fined £10.
Glass in bottle of Milk.	Fined £20.
Piece of wood in bottle of Milk ...	Fined £5.

Bakehouses

At the end of the year there were 13 bakehouses in the Borough.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 149, and all defects found were attended to without the necessity for Court proceedings.

Basement Bakehouses

The only remaining basement bakehouse closed down during the year.

Food Factories

There were 22 Food Factories entered on the register at the end of the year; 275 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made, and in 8 instances it was necessary to serve notices in respect of 20 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable hand-washing facilities	...	...	...	...	1
Use of unsuitable crockery and equipment	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings requiring repair/decoration...	...	...	...	...	7
Inadequate drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2

 20

The surfacing of floors in factories where meat and meat products are prepared for sale always presents a special problem as only certain materials are suitable for this purpose, and they must be laid with proper care by skilled operatives.

At one new factory which opened during the year, the floors were surfaced with a resin-based material which appears to have promising possibilities. Its main advantage, from a hygienic point of view, is that it is jointless and easily cleansed, although only time will tell whether it will stand up to the heavy wear to which these floors are subjected.

The regular inspection of Food Factories by the Public Health Inspector plays an important part in the maintenance and improvement of standards of hygiene, and it has been found that generally his advice is welcomed especially by managers and others who are directly responsible for the day-to-day running of the factories.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations. 1963

These Regulations which came into force January, 1964, made compulsory the pasteurisation of liquid egg, and include any liquid egg imported in England and Wales.

There are two premises in the Borough where liquid egg is being pasteurised.

Altogether, ⁴²~~42~~ samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

At one factory it was proposed to use tanker lorries for the transport of liquid egg in bulk. This proposal was discussed with the firm's representatives at some length, particularly the method to be used to clean and sterilize the tankers.

Finally, it was agreed that the tankers should be under cover during the filling operations, and a purpose-designed building was constructed for this purpose, within the curtilage of the existing premises which conforms with the Food Hygiene Regulations in every respect.

A routine for cleaning and sterilizing the tankers was agreed upon, which is similar to that used in connection with milk tankers.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 53 visits were made to the 39 fish and chip shops in the Borough and 6 notices were served in respect of 18 items.

Cafes and Canteens

There were 24 Cafes and 32 Works Canteens in the Borough at the end of the year.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 225, and it was necessary to take informal action in 6 cases in respect of 29 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

List of Defects:

Unsuitable methods of dishwashing	...	...	2
Unsuitable hand washing facilities	...	...	3
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	5
Inadequate supply of hot water	...	...	1
Unsuitable cloakrooms	...	...	1
Inadequate protection of open food	...	...	2
Unsuitable sinks	...	...	2
Broken floor finishes	...	...	3
Defective walls and ceilings	...	...	4
Unsuitable food preparation tables	...	...	1
Insufficient supply of first-aid equipment	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	4

Two cafes situated on the site of the new shopping centre, at present in the course of construction, were closed during the year.

There are also 14 Dockside canteens situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate within the Borough, and 52 inspections were made jointly with a Public Health Inspector of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

The standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory and no infection has been attributable to any of these premises.

Licensed Premises

During the year 69 visits were made to the 49 licensed premises in the Borough. 18 Notices were served covering 31 nuisances, and the necessary work was either completed or in progress by the end of the year.

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.

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964.

During the year 40 visits were made to shops within the Borough where children's nightdresses are offered for sale.

In nearly all shops the stocks of these garments had been considerably reduced to one or two Bri-nylon nightdresses, and in no case did any stocks include the once familiar cotton or wincyette nightdress.

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	32	46	3	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	216	475	12	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	29	48	7	Nil
Total	277	569	22	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 ...	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	34	34	Nil	Nil	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. ...	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories

During the year 117 plans of proposed buildings were examined, and amendments were recommended in 53 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 12 outworkers were entered on the register, and 21 visits of inspection were made during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are 8 offensive trades in the Borough.

One manufacturer was found to be carrying on the trade of fat melter under unsuitable conditions and without having been given consent to establish the trade in accordance with the provision of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Following the Inspector's visit the fat melting was immediately discontinued, and after suitable equipment had been installed and the necessary structural alterations had been carried out, consent was granted for the establishment of this trade.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Rag sorting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soap boiling	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat melting	...	...	...	...	...	2

The visits of inspections during the year amounted to 27.

Dust and Effluvia from Factories

120 visits were made during the year to investigate alleged nuisances caused by dust and fumes from factory processes, and some of them were found to be justified.

From time to time cyclone dust arrestors, due to mechanical failure or lack of maintenance, caused nuisances by allowing dust to escape into the atmosphere, but in each case the cause was quickly found and remedied.

Several complaints were also received from motorists alleging that chemical droplets were falling on to the bodywork of their cars and leaving a white deposit which was difficult to remove; it was also alleged that the droplets caused skin irritation.

The complaints were investigated and the cause was traced to a newly installed installation from which a chemical, probably potassium carbonate, had escaped. Remedial action was taken immediately, and the nuisance has not recurred.

A factory that manufactures ready-for-use concrete in bulk, caused a considerable dust nuisance over a fairly wide area. Conveyor belts carrying sand and gravel to the high-level mixer were not enclosed, and as a result dust was skimmed off by the wind and dispersed over the surrounding area. The management agreed to enclose the conveyors and carry out certain other alterations, and when these were completed the nuisance was effectually abated.

The fumes from a sand drying kiln were prevented from causing a nuisance by extending the exhaust flue to such a height that ensured that the fumes were emitted at a point where they were diffused into the atmosphere without causing any annoyance.

A large deposit of fly-ash, the waste product produced during the burning of pulverised coal at a power station, deposited at a local factory for processing into artificial stone, caused a serious dust and grit nuisance to householders living near the factory. Damping down the surfaces of the deposit proved of little avail as the surfaces quickly dried and the top dust was skimmed off by the wind. The nuisance was alleviated by reducing the height of the deposit, and spraying the surfaces with a rubber compound designed to bind the loose particles together so as to prevent them being blown about by the wind. Unfortunately, this genuine attempt to abate the nuisance was not entirely satisfactory. Finally, it was found necessary to reduce the deposit drastically, leaving sufficient only for the factory's current requirements.

Noise

During the year 136 visits were made to investigate complaints of excessive noise and vibration.

The majority of complaints are concerned with noises that occur

during late evening or in the early hours of the morning. The only satisfactory way to investigate such complaints is for the Public Health Inspector to visit the premises concerned at times when it is alleged the nuisances occur. It may take many days or weeks of patient investigation to trace a particular nuisance to its ultimate source, and then it is necessary to find a practicable remedy.

The causes of excessive noise are many and varied; they may range from unnecessarily excessive noise created by workmen on night shift to the roar of a giant steel-stress relieving furnace.

The use of compressors without efficient silencers is a too common cause of noise nuisance. In many cases a simple solution is readily available, but in others it may entail the construction of muffle walls, fitting silencers to equipment, or re-planning factory production lines so as to remove the source of the noise, usually machines, as far away from dwelling houses as possible.

A complaint in the form of a petition signed by several householders was received alleging that excessive noise was being created by a nearby wholesale depot in the early hours of the morning. The public health inspector made several visits to the site during late evening and in the early hours of the morning, and he confirmed that excessive and unnecessary noise was being made by the loading of vehicles in the yard of the depot. The management were informed and the necessary action was taken to abate the nuisance.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Non-Industrial Premises

At the end of the year there was still an appreciable number of premises unregistered, but these defaulters will be found during the systematic survey of the Borough which is currently in progress. All premises found to come within the scope of the Act are given a general inspection and a note made for future reference of other office and shop premises where only self-employed people work at the present time.

During the year General Inspections of 392 premises were carried out and in 317 cases it was necessary to serve informal notices in respect of 1,802 infringements.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case which concerned a fatal accident to a barmaid employed on licensed premises. She was working in the service area behind the bar on June 17th when she slipped and caught her heel in some torn linoleum and fell fracturing a femur. She was taken to hospital and died on August 2nd. The coroner who conducted the inquest said the injury the barmaid received contributed to her death.

The defendants admitted that as occupiers of the premises they failed to notify the accident, immediately; that the floor of the service area was not properly maintained on June 17th; and that on August 5th, the floor of the public bar and bar-parlour was not properly maintained. The Company was fined a total of £30—£10 on each offence and ordered to pay £1 costs.

This case, which was reported in the local press, did indicate that the requirements as to maintaining premises in a safe condition are not technical but serious matters.

A number of demarcation problems which arose were discussed with the Factory Inspectors and settled satisfactorily.

Some difficulty is being experienced in maintaining a reasonable temperature in certain shops, particularly small retail shops where the door is kept open in order to attract customers.

Altogether, 1,222 visits, including revisits, were made by Public Health Inspectors to registered premises.

Lighting standards

The standard of lighting in offices, including staircases, corridors, etc., was generally unsatisfactory, both as regards illumination levels and in some cases glare. The standard generally was well below that recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society. There were, of course, a few notable exceptions.

Not sufficient attention is being given to the cleaning and maintenance of light fittings, and there is a lack of appreciation of the effect which colour finishes of walls and ceilings have on the overall level of illumination.

It does not appear to be generally understood by employers that the light output of a lamp falls progressively with time and should be replaced when it has reached the end of its useful life. This was recently demonstrated to a sceptical employer with the use of a light meter in two offices of equal size and each having the same total lamp wattage; there was a difference of 5 lm./ft.²; in one of the offices the lamps had been in use considerably longer than those in the other office.

The lighting in many washplaces was found to be unsatisfactory, either because the light points had been badly sited, or the total lamp wattage was too low for the size of rooms, or a combination of these two conditions. It is suspected that low wattage lamps are very often used in the interest of so-called economy, and in these cases it is emphasized to the employer that this practice is false economy, as poor lighting always results in a loss of efficiency on the part of the employee, but this valid observation does not always have the desired effect.

It is considered that it should not be very difficult or costly, to provide in every office at least an "amenity" level of 15 lm./ft.2.

A surprising feature is that some office workers appear to accept poor lighting standards and the discomfort these cause without complaint, apparently as an unavoidable natural consequence of earning a living.

With regard to shops, the standard was generally good in the sales area with an average of 22.8 lm./ft.2 as compared with an average of 8.5 lm./sq. ft. in stockrooms, workrooms and passages.

There was no evidence that unsatisfactory lighting was associated with any particular class of premises. The standard in new office blocks is good, as in these cases Illuminating Engineering Society standards were recommended and accepted quite readily by the architect and others.

The lighting in rooms at the rear of small retail shops, which very often contain the washing facilities and are also used as stockrooms, is given scant attention, presumably on the grounds that the public do not resort thereto, and that they are only used by the employees intermittently.

In many small retail shops in Bootle and elsewhere the sanitary convenience is situated in the open yard at the rear of the premises; nearly always it is not provided with any form of artificial light, and there is very little natural light, except for a small amount which enters through the aperture between the lintel and the top of the door. In these cases this Authority is insisting that the convenience be provided with adequate artificial light.

No specific standards of lighting, in terms of lumens, have been recommended in advice to occupiers except in the case of new buildings when the Illuminating Engineering Society's standards are recommended. Employers are, however, informed to what extent, in terms of lumens, their premises fall short of the Illuminating Engineering Society's recommended standards.

Indeed, considerable discussion has taken place between employers and inspectors on this question of lighting. It would appear that most employers, as well as the inspectors, would prefer a legal definition of "sufficient and suitable".

Excessive glare from daylight and artificial light has been noticed in some cases this has been assessed by the physical experience of the inspector or by complaint from the employees. It was found that one of the common causes of glare from artificial light was the bad positioning of the lamps, many being so sited as to be within the direct field of vision.

Increasing the height of the light source and increasing the total lamp wattage where necessary improved matters considerably in some instances.

The following is a list of infringements found during the year:—

Lack of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	254
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	21
Lighting	...	...	...	...	196
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficiency	...	...	...	...	23
(b) Unsuitability	...	...	...	...	224
Washing Facilities:					
(a) Insufficiency	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Unsuitability	...	...	...	...	94
(c) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	2
Notification of Employment of Persons	...	...	...	...	118
Information for Employees	...	...	...	...	123
Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	9
Accommodation for Clothing	...	...	...	...	76
Sitting Facilities	...	...	...	...	19
Seating for sedentary workers	...	...	...	...	12
Eating Facilities	...	...	...	...	14
Floors, passages and stairs	...	...	...	...	195
Fencing of machinery	...	...	...	...	2
Protection of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	1
First Aid	...	...	...	...	193
Temperature	...	...	...	...	208

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	22	182	98
Retail shops	74	356	237
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	41	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	57	43
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	100	636	390

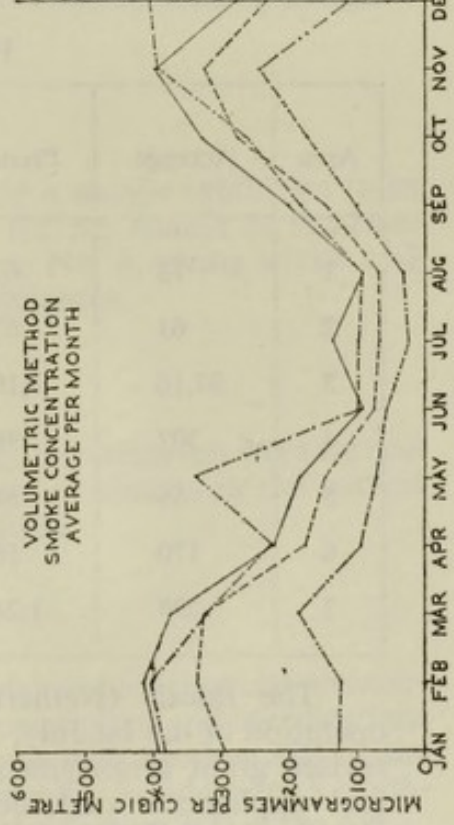
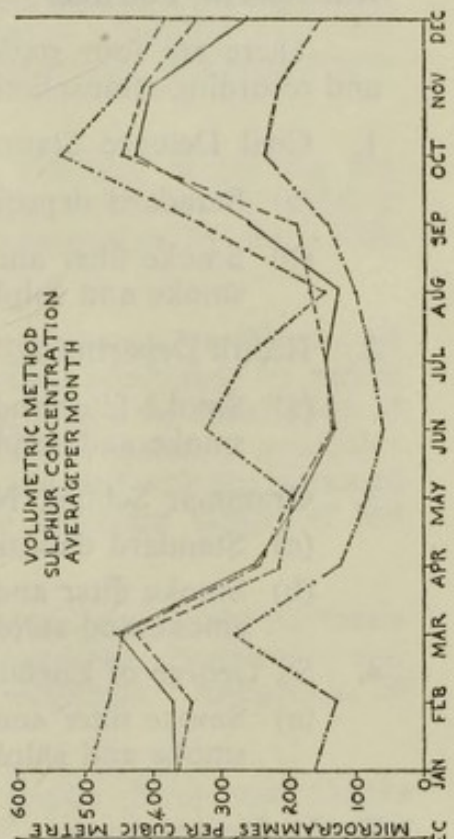
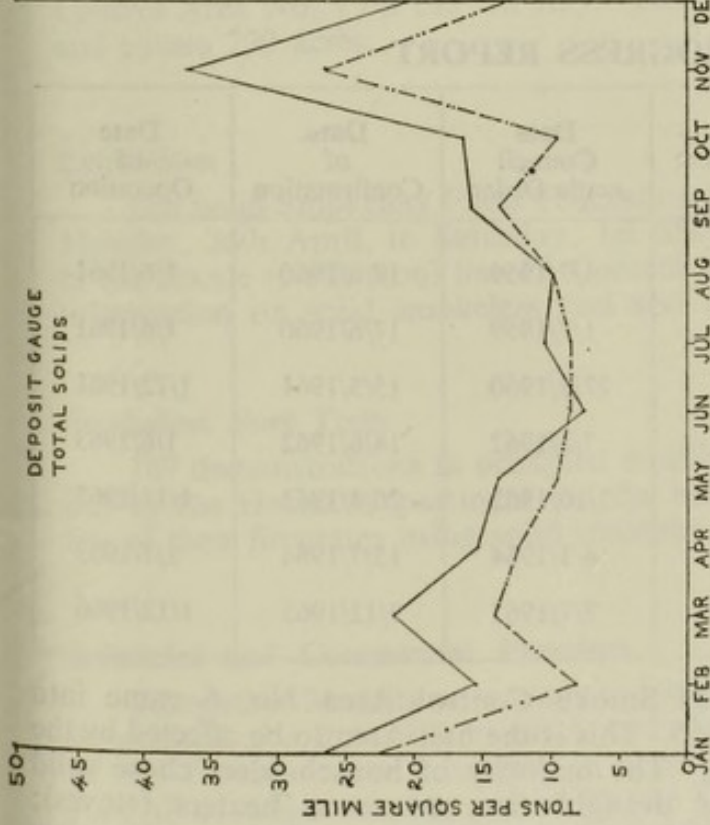
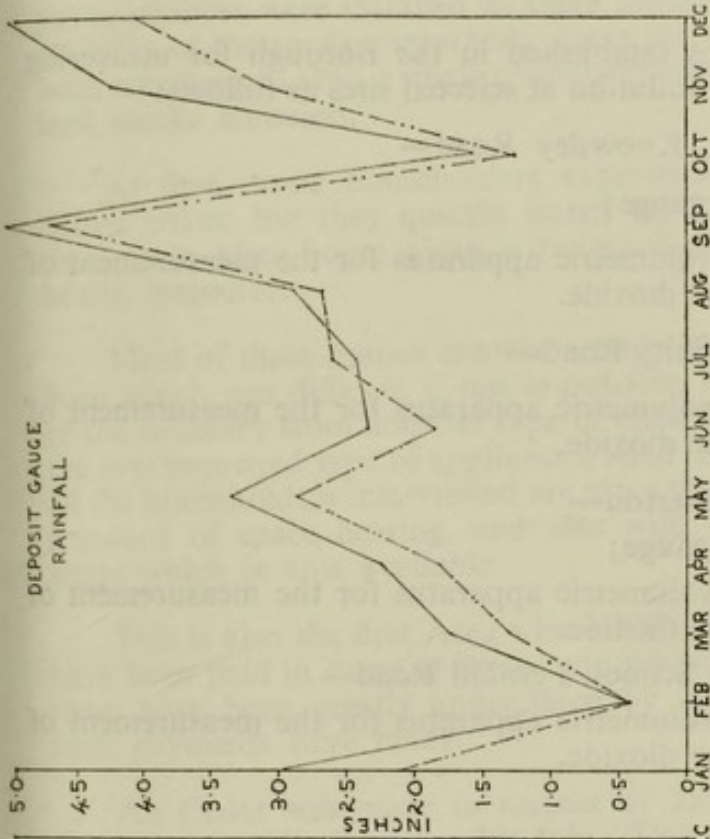
TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,155
Retail shops	1,376
Wholesale departments, warehouses	744
Catering establishments open to the public	539
Canteens	51
Fuel Storage depots	Nil
Total	4,865
Total Males	1,995
Total Females	2,870

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS
PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE
HEARING WAS COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of Informations leading to a conviction
Section 16	1	1	1
Section 48	1	2	2

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956



— CIVIL DEFENCE ——— NETHERTON ——— TRINITY ROAD ——— FERNHILL ROAD

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.

Smoke Control Areas

PROGRESS REPORT

Area	Acreage	Premises	Date Council made Order	Date of Confirmation	Date of Operation
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	1,105	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
7	299	1,219	7/7/1965	9/12/1965	1/12/1966

The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Area No. 6 came into operation of the 1st July, 1965. This is the first Area to be affected by the revised grant arrangements. The majority of householders chose solid fuel appliances—underfloor draught fires or room heaters (stoves); electric thermal storage heaters were second in popularity; only a few

gas appliances were installed as there are no gas mains available in the majority of the roads concerned. Since the date of operation it has not been necessary to send a single cautionary letter in respect of an unauthorised smoke emission.

At first, some householders experienced difficulty in igniting the denser cokes, but they quickly learnt the simple techniques of lighting these fuels after being given a practical demonstration by the public health inspector.

Most of these houses contain a large 'through room' on the ground floor which was difficult, if not impossible, to heat adequately by means of the ordinary stool and fret type of open fire. Since the installation of the new improved type of appliances, solid fuel room heaters in particular all the householders interviewed are more than satisfied with the increased standard of space heating, and also with the abundant supply of hot water which is now available.

This is also the first Area where 100% discretionary grant payments have been paid in cases of severe and proven hardship. Needless to say, these have been greatly appreciated by the recipients. Altogether, 30 such payments were made.

An Order was made in respect of The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Area No. 7 on the 7th July. This Area contains 1,219 premises and covers 299 acres.

Exhibitions

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation held a mobile exhibition from Monday, 26th April, to Saturday, 1st May, for the benefit of residents in the Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Area No. 6, giving advice and information on solid smokeless fuel and appliances.

Smokeless Fuel Tests

107 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 fuels.

Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether 34 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In 16 cases plans and specifications of new furnaces were submitted in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Act, all of which were approved by the Council. In addition, 8 notifications of intention to install were received under Section 3(3) of the Act.

GENERAL

Common Lodging Houses

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

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 was 1 prosecution 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 794 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

310 municipal houses, 56 private houses, and the public baths 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 38 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. 6 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

One exhumation took place during the year.

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 55 such inspections were carried out during the year.

Pigeons

During the year 23 complaints were received concerning nuisances caused by feral birds fouling domestic and commercial premises, as compared with 15 during 1964. Each complaint was investigated and action taken in accordance with Section 41 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959.

The demolition of some of the older buildings in the Borough, which provided pigeons with nesting places, has helped to reduce the pigeon population in the immediate vicinity. It must be stated, however, that the problem of the 'feral pigeon' is a long way from being solved.

Infectious disease

There were 44 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 17 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 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, 1965.

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), made examinations of 3,752 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 milli-litres to have been as follows:

Source of Sample	Number of Samples Examined	Percentage of Samples negative in 100 ml.	
		<i>Bact. coli</i>	Coliform
AQUEDUCTS			
Rivington	247	95·5	78·1
Vyrnwy (including River Dee Supply)	496	88·7	48·8
*TRUNK MAINS FROM PRESCOT			
RESERVOIRS	1,783	92·7	59·2
WELLS			
Green Lane	39	100·0	92·3
Dudlow Lane	41	100·0	82·9
*NORTH MERSEYSIDE DISTRIBUTION AREA			
*CHORLEY SUPPLY	190	100·0	92·6

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

TABLE XIV. CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER IN THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

By the City Analyst (J. F. CLARK, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.)

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

Source of Sample	Total Solid Matter in Solution	Oxygen required to Oxidise		Amonia	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 (11 Analyses) (at Prescott Reservoirs)	96.7	.17	.49	.02	.01	.02	17.1	47	7.5
VYRNWY SUPPLY (8 Analyses) (at Norton Water Tower)	40.7	.58	1.01	None	None	None	10.4	18	7.3
RIVER DEE SUPPLY (19 Analyses) (at Norton Water Tower)	192.5	.37	.67	.25	.02	1.03	30.4	96	7.3
GREEN LANE WELL (10 Analyses)	417.3	.05	06	None	None	7.35	43.8	259	7.0
DUDLOW LANE WELL (10 Analyses)	228.9	None	None	None	None	7.79	34.8	109	6.7

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, although the quality is good and quite suitable for drinking.

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 6.8 to 7.4.

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*

No. of Samples	Bacteria per ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.	Total coliform bacilli per 100 ml.
7	Nil	Nil	Nil
1	1	Nil	Nil
1	+300	1	8
1	7	Nil	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information:

The disposal of sewage for the major part of the Borough is by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey through a number of outfalls in the Dock Estate. These sewerage facilities are adequate. The drainage of the north east area of the Borough is to West Lancashire Rural District Council's Homer Green Sewage Works. The West Lancashire Rural District Council have a scheme awaiting Ministry approval for the relief of their trunk sewer and the Homer Green Sewage Works.

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.

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

Hairdresser 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 peice 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 73 registered premises and 62 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 1,499 were inspected, 967 were found to be infested with vermin, 120 by rats and 847 by mice. A total of 837 complaints was received from occupiers of dwelling houses.

Inspection of Lands and Buildings—There were 3,970 inspections of land and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. 284 of these premises were found to be infested, 63 by rats and 221 by mice. The staff treated all of these infestations.

Treatment for rats prior to the development of 235 acres of farmland for housing purposes was carried out successfully, over 1,200 bodies being recovered and destroyed. All new drains and sewers were treated with a prepared poisoned bait as development progressed.

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 fluoroacetamide in the 4 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. 1,501 manholes were treated in this way.

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, 402 drains were sealed in this manner.

Public 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. Their work was made more difficult by the increasing amount of vandalism which took place almost continually throughout the year.

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, 1965, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	2,565
do. outside do. ...	697
	<hr/>
Total No. of applicants living in rooms ...	3,262
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough ...	1,636
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough ...	331
	<hr/>
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	1,967
	<hr/>
Total No. of applicants ...	5,229
	<hr/>

The total number of applicants on the waiting list increased during 1965 by 75, the total at the end of 1964 being 5,154.

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 ...	52
Two Bedroom dwellings ...	Nil
Three Bedroom dwellings ...	266
Four Bedroom dwellings ...	53
	<hr/>
Total ...	371

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 2

2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*

(a) *By Local Authority* ... 405

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 4

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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 be displaced	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 ...	—	2	10	45	756	14
1965 ...	—	—	—	—	770	290
TOTALS	15	13	1367	5825	5954	1319

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

Year	Closing Orders	Certs of Unfitness	Informal Action	No. of Dwellings	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951/64	10	15	27	52	173	34
1965	—	—	1	1	5	—
TOTALS	10	15	28	53	178	34

Clearance Areas

The following two areas were officially represented during the year.

- (i) The Bootle (Brook Road No. 1) Clearance Area comprising 65 houses occupied by 111 families—305 adults and 132 children.
- (ii) The Bootle (Brook Road No. 2) Clearance Area comprising 24 houses occupied by 40 families—109 adults and 62 children.

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Two Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister, without modification, during the year.

- (i) The Bootle (Grove Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964 comprising 5 houses occupied by 7 families—18 adults and 10 children.
- (ii) The Bootle (Browne Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964 comprising 5 houses occupied by 5 families—15 adults and 2 children.

Rehousing from Existing Confirmed Areas

The rehousing of the families from the Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 has continued during the year, and only the occupants of 7 houses now remain on this site.

Rehousing from premises included in the Bootle Declaration of Unfitness) Order, 1961, the Bootle (Berry Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963, and the Bootle (Browne Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, has commenced.

Informal Action

The occupants of the last occupied dwelling in Grimshaw Street, a family consisting of 5 adults, were rehoused during the year.

Improvement of Dwelling Houses

The improvement of the dwelling houses in the 'Klondyke' area has continued at an increasing pace. 112 premises were improved during the year making a total of 175 houses where improvements have been completed since the scheme commenced.

Redevelopment

The emphasis during the year has been on the Comprehensive Development Area No. 1. Some 296 families have already been rehoused and over 100 dwellings demolished. The rehousing of each family entails the arrangements for their removal, the disinfection of the premises, and the poisoning and sealing of the drains of the dwelling when it becomes vacant.

Rent Act, 1957*Part I*

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	5
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects...	3
(b) in respect of all defects... ..	2
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	3

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	3
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 ...	3

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	Nil
(b) by owners	3
Applications Granted	
(a) tenants	Nil
(b) owners	3

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited and revisited	1,072
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	12
No. of houses requiring application of Management Code (Section 12)	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)... ..	11
No. of references to the Borough Surveyor re provision of means of escape from Fire (Section 16)	14

No. of houses where work has been carried out in default (Section 18)	1
No. of Notices of Intention to give a direction to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19)	2
No. of directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19)	2
No. of Public Health Act and Bootle Corporation Act Notices served—	
Formal	38
Informal	5
No. of Prosecutions following service of Public Health Act and Bootle Corporation Act Notices	Nil
No. of Houses found to be in multiple occupation to date	*110

* (This figure is subject to fluctuation)

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, came into operation on the 18th February, 1965. These Regulations amended certain existing forms and prescribed others for the purposes of action by local authorities under the provisions of Parts II and IV of the Housing Act, 1964, which relate to improvement areas and multi-occupation respectively.

Statutory notices were served in respect of 11 premises to provide additional facilities under the provisions of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961. Work to comply with these Notices progressed during the year and, in consequence, the living conditions of the families concerned were gradually improved. These improvements are much appreciated by the occupants of houses in multiple occupation as the sharing of facilities does very often lead to domestic friction.

In some instances the owners have reduced the lettings in houses thereby reducing the amount of work required. In some cases rooms have been re-allocated with the result that additional space has become available to the families that remain.

One house which formerly comprised six separate, single room lettings and three sculleries was sold, and the new owner has now let the premises to three families, each having two rooms and a scullery.

Work in default was carried out at one house during the year.

The Council also authorised that work in default be carried out in respect of another house, but the house concerned was reduced to single occupation when one of the families was rehoused by the Corporation.

During December two Clearance Areas were represented to the Council. These areas contain houses which have presented particular problems with regard to multi-occupation. These large houses are typical examples of the problems of modern times, having been once part of a fashionable quarter of the Borough, they are now worn out through age, neglect and multi-occupation, so that the only satisfactory solution that remains is to rehouse the families and demolish the houses.

Two houses which were included in a Comprehensive Development Area housed five and two families respectively. They have now been demolished.

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 107 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 901 houses have been so visited. Of these, 438 were vacant at the time of visit and 438 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

Table of Causes of Death at different periods of life during the Year 1965.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total all Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE GROUPS IN YEARS																	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75 & over	
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. " other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. " lung, bronchus	53	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. " breast	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. " uterus	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. " other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	75	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	23	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory diseases	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	23	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	44	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other diseases	35	38	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	10	3	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	13	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	404	376	13	11	6	3	2	3	6	3	5	5	11	2	17	19	49	35	99	63	106	87	89	146

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