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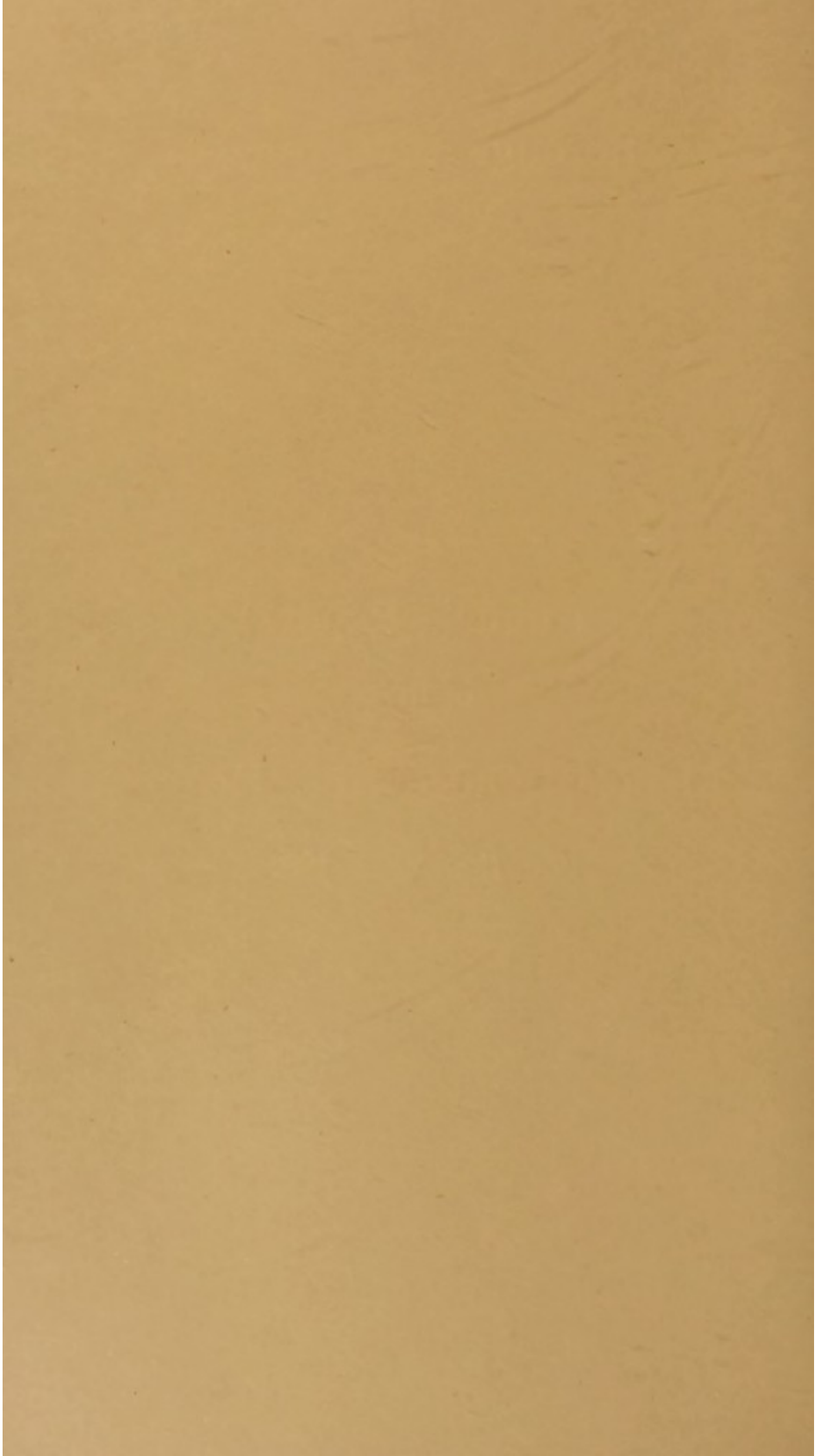
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Borough of Crosby

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1950





Borough of Crosby

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1950

SECTION I.

Vital Statistics, 1950.

Area. (Land and inland water 4,771 acres, foreshore 2,081 acres) =	6,852 acres
Rateable Value, as at October, 1950.....	£526,198
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimate for 1950-51).....	£2,080
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950, according to rate books.....	16,346

	Boro' of Crosby	England & Wales	The Great Towns
Population—Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1950	59,720		
Population at 1931 census	50,569		
Live Births—Males 466, Females 452	918		
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of population—Crude Rate	15.4		
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of population—Adjusted Rate	15.8	15.8	17.6
(Comparability factor for births—1.03)			
Still Births—Males, 11, Females 12.....	23		
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 of population	0.39	0.37	0.45
Deaths—Males 381, Females 417	798		
Death Rate, per 1,000 of population—Crude Rate	13.4		
Death Rate, per 1,000 of population—Adjusted Rate	12.6	11.6	12.3
(Comparability factor for deaths 0.94)			
Death Rate from Tuberculosis :			
Pulmonary 0.39			
Non-pulmonary 0.05	0.44	0.36	0.42
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—Males 15, Females 16	31		
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births	34	29.8	33.8
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age	24		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births	26		
Maternal Deaths	1		
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live and still births	1.06		

Notes on Vital Statistics.

Live Births.

Live births during the year 1950 totalled 918, giving a rate of 15.8 per thousand of the estimated population, identical with that for England and Wales.

During the previous year births totalled 917, giving a rate of 15.4 per thousand of the estimated population.

Stillbirths.

Stillbirths totalled 23, or a rate of 0.39 per thousand of the estimated population, as against 25 stillbirths or a rate of 0.42 during the previous year.

Deaths.

Deaths during the year amounted to 798, or a rate of 12.6 per thousand of the estimated population, as against 739 deaths and a rate of 11.8 during the previous year. This shows an increase of 59 deaths or a rate of 0.8 during the year 1950.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 31, making an infant mortality rate of 34, which is identical with that for the Great Towns; the rate for the whole of England and Wales is 30.

The infant mortality rate during 1949 was 39, and the rate of 34 during 1950 thus represents an appreciable reduction in infant mortality during the year.

Deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life amounted to 24, the neo-natal mortality rate being 26.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.06 per thousand live and still births, and is the first maternal death to be recorded in the Borough since 1947.

**List of causes of Death in the Borough during the
year 1950.**

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	15	10	25	0.39
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	1	2	3	0.05
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	0.03
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.02
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	14	15	29	0.46
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	5	20	0.32
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	14	14	0.22
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	7	7	0.11
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	41	34	75	1.18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2	0.03
16. Diabetes	2	7	9	0.14
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	40	65	105	1.65
18. Coronary disease, Angina Pectoris	51	29	80	1.26
19. Hypertension with Heart disease	13	15	28	0.44
20. Other Heart disease	63	79	142	2.23
21. Other circulatory disease	5	13	18	0.28
22. Influenza	3	—	3	0.05
23. Pneumonia	10	23	33	0.52
24. Bronchitis	36	25	61	0.96
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	5	8	0.13
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5	0.08
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	3	7	0.11
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	8	14	0.22
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	0.06
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1	0.02
31. Congenital Malformations	4	2	6	0.09
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	34	38	72	1.13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	0.08
34. All other accidents	6	7	13	0.20
35. Suicide	3	2	5	0.08
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1	0.02
TOTAL DEATHS	381	417	798	12.56

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	148 Smaller Town Populations (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Borough of Crosby
Rates per 1,000 home Population					
BIRTHS					
Live	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.8
Still	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.39
DEATHS					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.6
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.44
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis inc. Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.53
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
DEATHS					
Infants under 1 year of age, all causes.....	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	34.
Enteritis and Diarr- hoea in children under two years of age.....	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	3.27
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
MATERNAL MORTALITY					
Abortion with Sepsis...	0.09				} 1.06
Other abortion ...	0.05				
Complication of pregnancy and delivery ...	0.54				
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	0.03				
Other complications of the puerperium ..	0.15				

A dash indicates that there were no deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE AREA. YEARS
1900, 1910, 1915 AND 1950

	1900		1910		1915		1950 Borough of Crosby
	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	
Population ...	7974	22,500	22,300	27,780	13,781	27,473	59,720
	30,474		42,080		41,254		
Births	156	575	247	641	270	619	918
	731		888		889		
Birth Rate.....	19.61	23.00	17.27	23.07	19.73	22.53	15.8
Deaths	100	305	123	274	123	403	798
	405		397		526		
Death Rate ...	12.57	12.20	8.60	9.86	8.99	14.66	12.6
Deaths of Infants of under 1 year of age	12	76	28	51	19	56	31
	88		79		75		
Deaths from: Diphtheria ...	—	3	2	4	4	5	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Cancer	?	5	6	28	8	39	145
Heart Disease	?	24	11	13	11	25	250
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	?	24	7	25	12	16	25

	Per 1,000 of estimated population				Maternal Mortality rat		Rate of deaths under one year per 1000 live births
	Live birth- rate	Crude death- rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death- rate from Cancer	Per 1000 live births	Per 1000 total live & still births	
Mean of 5 years, 1945-1949	17.5	12.9	0.63	2.05	0.79	0.77	47
Year 1949	15.4	12.4	0.47	2.07	—	—	39
„ 1950	†15.4	*13.4	0.42	—	1.09	1.06	34

Increase or decrease in 1950 on 5 years' average 1945-1949.

1945-1949 Previous year	-2.1	+0.5	-0.21	—	+0.30	+0.29	-13
	-nil	+1.0	-0.05	—	+1.09	+1.09	-5

* 1950 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.94) 12.7 per 1,000
† 1950 adjusted birthrate (comparability factor, 1.03) 15.8 per 1,000.

Deaths Registered in the Borough since its Formation

Year	Population Registrar General's Estimate	Male	Female	Total	Death Rate per 1000 est. pop. Crosby	Death Rate per 1000 pop. England & Wales	Deaths Infants under 1 year of age	Death Rate per 1000 live births	Legitimate births	Rate per 1000 legit. births	Illegitimate births	Rate per 1000 illegit. births	Deaths from:—		
													Zymotic Diseases	Cancer all ages	Heart Disease
1937	55,580	359	352	711	12.7	12.4	47	56	44	53	3	130	14	98	159
1938	55,780	320	319	639	11.4	11.6	47	58	41	53	6	206	17	111	144
1939	55,690	328	377	705	12.7	12.1	53	70	43	59	10	357	21	104	166
1940	54,280	365	387	752	13.8	14.3	53	64	47	59	6	153	8	92	178
1941	51,290	436	479	915	17.8	12.9	66	87	57	80	9	200	22	103	172
1942	53,010	317	314	631	11.9	11.6	57	61	53	60	4	77	9	93	148
1943	52,160	355	365	720	13.8	12.1	50	51	41	44	9	138	8	101	189
1944	52,800	365	365	730	13.8	11.6	58	54	48	48	10	129	4	116	197
1945	53,670	364	372	736	13.7	11.4	39	42	33	42	6	81	2	123	222
1946	57,540	379	391	770	13.3	11.5	57	53	51	50	6	120	12	114	225
1947	58,170	417	367	784	13.4	12.6	65	57	55	50	10	188	14	118	225
1948	59,060	348	340	688	11.6	10.8	40	39	39	40	1	21	9	113	216
1949	59,400	366	373	739	12.4	11.7	36	39	34	38	2	65	3	123	232
1950	59,720	381	417	798	12.6	11.6	31	34	31	35	0	0	1	145	250

SECTION 2

General Provision of Health Services in the Area HOSPITALS.

There is only one small general hospital in the Borough, but patients requiring hospital treatment, including those suffering from infectious disease, are admitted to other hospitals in adjoining areas.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing the prompt removal of infectious cases, and in general there has not been excessive delay in obtaining beds. The old "chronic sick" patient, however, presents a serious problem. Crowded hospitals are naturally reluctant to admit such cases, and much hardship is thereby caused, not only to the sufferers, but to their relations and friends. The changing age-structure of the population is likely to accentuate this difficulty in future years.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Lancashire County Council are now responsible for all Ambulance facilities in the Borough. During the year, modern, elaborately equipped vehicles have been in use and staff expansion has taken place; these changes have been reflected in the satisfactory service given to a greatly increased number of patients.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

School and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are now provided for the Borough by the Lancashire County Council, and administered locally by a Divisional Health Committee, in which Crosby has six representatives.

Clinics are held as follows :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

1. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

- (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Wednesday afternoons.
- (b) Seaforth Clinic, Cecil Road, Seaforth.
Monday afternoons.
- (c) Crosby Clinic, Alexandra Hall, Crosby,
Friday afternoons.

2. Child Welfare Clinics.

- (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
- (b) Seaforth Clinic, Cecil Road, Seaforth.
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.
- (c) Crosby Clinic, Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
- (d) Moorside Clinic, Moorside Park Pavilion,
Moorside Road, Crosby.
Monday afternoons.

3. Vaccination Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Friday afternoons.

4. Immunisation Clinic.

(a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Alternate Friday afternoons.

(b) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
Alternate Friday afternoons.

5. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. Minor Ailments Clinic.

(a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Every morning—treatment.
Friday morning—Doctor's consultation.

(b) Seaforth Clinic, Cecil Road, Seaforth.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings—
treatment.
Monday morning—Doctor's consultation.

(c) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
Thursday morning—Doctor's consultation.

2. Dental Clinic.

(a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.

(b) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
Full-time staff in attendance, by appoint-
ment, at both centres.

3. Orthodontic Clinic

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Thursday mornings.

4. Ophthalmic Clinic

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Monday afternoons and Wednesday morn-
ings.

5. Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant Clinic.
 - (a) Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Mornings of second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
 - (b) Waterloo Hospital.
Operations when necessary.
6. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.
Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons.
7. Orthopaedic Clinic.
L.C.C. Clinic, Linacre Road, Litherland.
Thursday mornings.
8. Orthoptic Clinic.
Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Monday and Thursday mornings and afternoons.
Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

OTHER SERVICES

9. Tuberculosis Clinic.
The Dispensary, "Ellesmere," Crosby
Road N., Waterloo. By appointment.
10. Venereal Disease Clinics.
 - (a) Bootle General Hospital, Derby Road,
Bootle.
 - (b) Liverpool Hospitals.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK

All specimens requiring bacteriological examination are submitted to Professor Robinson, City Bacteriologist, City Laboratories, Liverpool.

WATER SUPPLY

The Liverpool Corporation supply the whole of the Borough with water excellent in quality and adequate in quantity, drawn chiefly from Lake Vyrnwy in North Wales. All houses are served from the public mains.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration, and afterwards treated with chlorine. Samples are regularly examined by the Liverpool City Bacteriologist, with uniformly satisfactory results.

No difficulties due to plumbo-solvent action have been experienced:

SCAVENGING

This work is carried out by Corporation workmen under the supervision of a Cleansing Superintendent directed by the Borough Engineer.

The main roads are cleansed daily, other roads at less frequent intervals—at least once weekly. The district is therefore kept in a clean and tidy state, the whole of the 77 miles of roads with their passages receiving regular attention. A mechanical street-sweeper and gully-emptier are now in use.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

With the co-operation of Medical Practitioners in the district, it has been possible to secure the removal of all cases found to be in need of care and attention, without recourse to the procedure laid down in Section 47 of the Act.

SECTION 3.

Statistics of births and infant deaths during 1950.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate births	449	434	883
Illegitimate births	17	18	35
Total births	466	452	918
Live birth rate (per 1,000 of population)			15.8
Legitimate still-births	11	12	23
Illegitimate still-births	—	—	—
Total still-births	11	12	23
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			24
Deaths of infants under one year of age.			
Legitimate	15	16	31
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total deaths	15	16	31
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legit. live births)			35
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegit. live births)			Nil
All infants (per 1,000 live births)			34
Neo-Natal Mortality.			
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	13	11	24
Neo-Natal Mortality rate, per 1,000 live births			26
Maternal Deaths			1
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total live and still births			1.06

BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH SINCE ITS FORMATION

Year	Population	Number of Births					Live Birth Rate per 1000 Pop. Crosby	Live Birth Rate Eng. & Wales	No. of Still-Births Crosby
		Males	Females	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate			
1937	55,580	443	396	839	816	23	15.0	14.9	41
1938	55,780	417	382	799	770	29	14.3	15.1	32
1939	55,690	378	371	749	721	28	13.4	15.0	33
1940	54,280	423	407	830	791	39	15.2	14.6	7
1941	51,290	413	369	782	737	45	15.2	14.2	25
1942	53,010	492	436	928	876	52	17.5	15.8	39
1943	52,160	491	488	979	914	65	18.7	16.5	34
1944	52,800	553	508	1061	984	77	20.0	17.6	35
1945	53,670	473	450	923	849	74	17.1	16.1	19
1946	57,540	566	497	1063	1013	50	18.4	19.1	22
1947	58,170	571	563	1134	1081	53	19.4	20.5	32
1948	59,060	515	494	1009	963	46	17.0	17.9	25
1949	59,400	486	431	917	886	31	15.4	16.7	25
1950	59,720	466	452	918	883	35	15.8	15.8	23

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Total	Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Prematurity	16	15	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Pneumonia	4	1	—	1	1	1	—
Gastro Enteritis	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dystocia, breech birth	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asthenia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	31	21	3	1	4	1	1

This total of 31 deaths gives an Infant Mortality rate of 34 per 1,000 live births, and a Neo-natal Mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births.

**Numbers of Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age,
during each Year since Formation of Borough**

YEAR	TOTAL		LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1937	26	21	24	20	2	1
1938	27	20	24	17	3	3
1939	28	25	25	18	3	7
1940	29	24	24	23	5	1
1941	40	26	34	23	6	3
1942	29	28	28	25	1	3
1943	31	19	25	16	6	3
1944	31	27	23	25	8	2
1945	22	17	19	14	3	3
1946	33	24	30	21	3	3
1947	39	26	33	22	6	4
1948	21	19	21	18	—	1
1949	18	18	18	16	—	2
1950	15	16	15	16	—	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death in the Borough during the year.

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year 202 samples of food were purchased and submitted for analysis. 85 were formal and 117 were informal samples, and full details of these are set out in the following table.

Article	Number Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned	Informations laid
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Almonds (ground and split)	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Apple Crush	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apple Pudding, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Banana Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beef and Kidney Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jelly Dessert	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Black Puddings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breadcrumbs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Decorations	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Filling Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Flour Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cayenne Pepper, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries, glace	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chewing Gum	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Cake	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate, drinking	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate, Vermicelli	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut, shredded, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Cubes	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Colouring Matter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, synthetic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Confectionery	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dessert Powder	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Doughnuts	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Flour, self-raising	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pectin, liquid	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Tart	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glucose Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Herbs, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Icing Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Brandy	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward	1	61	62	—	3	3	1	—

Article	Number Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned	Informations laid
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Brought Forward	1	61	62	—	3	3	1	—
Cereal Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jams	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Jellies	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney Cleanser	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Laxative Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marmalade Pudding, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mayonnaise	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	74	5	79	8	—	8	—	1
Milk Pudding, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Whipping Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuts, hazel	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Onions, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pastry Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peas, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peel, cut mixed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper Flavoured Compound	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper, white	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rennet Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Saccharin tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon & Shrimp Paste, canned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon Spread, potted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sardine & Tomato Paste, potted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages, beet	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Icing	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce, canned	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Steak & Kidney Pies	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Piquant	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tonic Tablets	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	1
Vanilla Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, malt	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	85	117	202	10	5	15	2	2

Of the 202 samples taken and submitted for analysis, 15, or 7.4 per cent of the total, were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being definitely adulterated, or giving rise to irregularities. Details of these samples are set out in the following table.

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
12	Flour Mixture	I.	Deficient of available carbon di-oxide. (Available carbon di-oxide 0.3%).	Old stock sold at bargain price. Remainder withdrawn from sale after warning.
15	Milk.	F.	Deprived of 66.7% of its original milk fat.	Fined £5 and £2/2/- costs.
27	Milk.	F.	Deficient of 10% of milk fat.	One of two 'appeal to cow' samples taken in connection with sample No. 15.
42	Beef Sausage.	F.	Slightly deficient in meat. (Total meat 47%).	Vendor warned.
69	Milk.	F.	Deprived of 18% of its original milk fat.	See sample No. 86.
86	Milk.	F.	Deprived of 16% of its original milk fat.	Taken at place of delivery to retailer of No. 69. See sample Nos. 88 and 89.
88	Milk.	F.	Milk of low fat content. (Fat 2.60%; other solids 8.90%). Freezing point (Hortvet) -0.547°C.	'Appeal to cow' samples taken in connection with sample No. 86. Reported to Milk Production Officer of the Lancashire Agricultural Executive Committee.
89	Milk.	F.	Milk of low fat content. (Fat 2.27%; other solids 9.03%). Freezing point (Hortvet) -0.540°C.	
119	Blackcurrant Jelly Dessert.	I.	Blackcurrant flavoured table Jelly tablet, deficient of sugar. (Total sugar 54%).	Formal sample unobtainable. Result communicated to Ministry of Food.

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
163	Milk.	F.	Deprived of 5% of its original milk fat.	See sample No. 174.
166	Canned Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce.	I.	Contained 230 parts of tin per million.	Further samples unobtainable.
171	Coffee & Chicory Cubes.	I	Coffee and Chicory extract heavily infested with mites, and unfit for human consumption.	Remainder of consignment surrendered, and the vendors, a multiple firm, agreed to inspect all the stock in their shops in other areas.
174	Milk.	F.	Deprived of 18% of its original milk fat.	Taken in course of delivery with reference to No. 163. At the suggestion of the Public Analyst the matter was referred to the Milk Production Officer of the Lancashire County Agricultural Executive Committee.
192	Brain and Nerve Regenerator.	I.	Consisted of Lactose containing traces of inorganic compounds. (Lactose 99.7%; Inorganic Matter 0.3%). Incorrectly labelled.	See sample No. 195.
195	Brain & Nerve Regenerator.	F.	Consisted of Lactose containing traces of Inorganic compounds. (Lactose 99.7%; Inorganic Matter 0.3%). Incorrectly labelled.	Proceedings instituted on three charges. All cases were dismissed, without costs.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (RIVERS BOARD AND GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1938

Sections 115 and 116 of this Act, which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1939, have been adopted by the Corporation and were administered during 1950. All persons and premises classified under the provisions of these sections of the Act have been visited and the Inspectors reports show that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

These Sections provide for the registration of :—

1. Hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, and of their premises (if any) for the storage of such goods.
2. Premises used in connection with the manufacture, sale or storage of ice cream, excluding cinemas and restaurants.
3. Premises used in connection with the manufacture of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale.

ICE CREAM

All premises at which ice-cream is manufactured or sold were regularly inspected, 410 visits being made during the year.

In addition, 101 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. These samples were submitted to a methylene blue reduction test, and divided into four grades, in accordance with a provisional grading system recommended by the Ministry of Health. As a working basis, the Ministry have suggested that 50% of the samples from any one source should fall into grade 1, 80% into grades 1 and 2, and none into grade 4. No claims for the infallibility of this test are made by the Ministry, but it forms a useful adjunct to regular inspection, and helps the Sanitary Inspectors to concentrate their efforts on endeavouring to improve the technique of the less satisfactory producers and retailers.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The inspection of food premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, all of whom possess the necessary qualifications. Shops, vehicles and premises where food is prepared, stored, conveyed or sold are kept under constant supervision.

In carrying out this work the following inspections were made :

Butcher's Shops, 195 inspections.

Other Food Shops, Vehicles and Premises, 810 inspections.

There was one prosecution under Sec. 9 of the Food and Drugs Act. A retailer in whose possession meat pies unfit for human consumption were found was fined £10 and ordered to pay costs.

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of [sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air were adopted by the Council on 3rd May, and approved by the Ministry of Health on 26th July. The Sanitary Inspectors visited all premises in the Borough where food is prepared or sold, explained the provisions of the bye-laws, and left copies with the proprietors.

MILK SUPPLY

There are in the Borough 14 Cowkeepers, 11 'dairymen,' and 14 dealers in bottled milk. Milk is also sold retail in the Borough by 7 Cowkeepers and 4 processors from other districts.

The visits of inspection made during the year numbered 206. Of 102 samples of milk taken in the Borough and submitted for examination 1 or 0.9% of the total was found to contain tubercle bacilli. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were notified, and an examination of the herd was subsequently carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry. The animals found to be infected were removed and slaughtered.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLY.

The standard of cleanliness adopted by the Corporation is that prescribed by the Ministry. 147 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and of these 115, or 78 per cent, reached the required standard of cleanliness; 28 were found to have B.Coli present in 1/100 c.c., and 32 failed to pass the methylene blue test.

Particulars of samples failing to reach the required standard were forwarded to the Chief Milk Production officer to the Lancashire Agriculture Executive Committee, and where the sample had been obtained from local dairymen, the dairies were specially visited also.

The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered, and where necessary, destroyed. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would not be used for human consumption, the food was returned to the wholesaler and utilised for other purposes.

Apples	50 tins.	Meat, corned	1 tin.
Apple Butter	25 tins.	Meat & Gravy	11 tins.
Apple Jelly	8 tins.	Meat, Luncheon	26 tins.
Apples (quartered)	50 pkts.	Meat Paste	2 jars.
Apricots	4 tins.	Meat Pies	52
Bacon	1½ lbs.	Milk, condensed	261 tins.
Bacon	5 tins.	Milk, evaporated	208 tins.
Beans	57 tins.	Oat Cakes	3 ctns.
Beef (minced)	16 tins.	Oatmeal	160 lbs.
Beef Extract	1 jar.	Orange Juice	3 tins.
Beetroot	29 tins.	Pastry Mixture	1 pkt.
Breakfast Spread	2 jars.	Pate de foie	90 tins.
Brislings	50 tins.	Peaches	3 tins.
Cakes	2	Pears	9 tins.
Cake Slab	29 pcs.	Peas	114 tins.
Carrots	39 tins.	Pickles	24 jars.
Cereals	2 pkts.	Pilchards	34 tins.
Cheese	16 lbs.	Pineapples	3 tins.
Cherries	12 tins.	Plums	100 tins.
Chicken	1 tin.	Pork	30 tins.
Chinchards	2 tins.	Porridge Oats	2 pkts.
Cinnamon (ground)	15 tins.	Poultry	1 head.
Cloves	3 tins.	Pudding, fruit	14.
Cod Roe Spread	105 tins.	Rabbits	24.
Coffee Extract	5 tins.	Rhubarb	2 tins.
Crab	2 tins.	Rice	36 lbs.
Crab Paste	1 tin.	Sage	60 pkts.
Crawfish	46 tins.	Salad Cream	405 jars.
Crayfish	4 tins.	Salmon	45 tins.
Cream Compound	1 ctn.	Salt	80 pkts.
Currants	100 lbs.	Sandwich Spread	24 ctns.
Curry Powder	3 pkts.	Sardines	17 tins.
Custard Powder	6 pkts.	Sauce	1 jar.
Damsons	1 tin.	Sausages	40 lbs.
Eggs, dried	1 tin.	Scotch Broth	1 tin.
Figs	47 lbs.	Shortbreads	16 lbs.
Fish	45 tins.	Soups	31 tins.
Fish Paste	5 st.	Soup Powder	3 pkts.
Fish Roes	6 tins.	Spaghetti	5 tins.
Flour	1 tin.	Spinach	1 tin.
Flour Mixture	66 lbs.	Steak, stewed	15 tins.
Flour Mixture	28 pkts.	Strawberries	4 tins.
Ginger, ground	6 tins.	Stuffing	12 pkts.
Gooseberries	1 bott.	Suet, shredded	8½ lbs.
Gooseberries	2 tins.	Sultanas	240 lbs.
Grapes	1 tin.	Swiss Rolls	11
Ham	1 tin.	Syrup	1 tin.
Honey	2 jars.	Thyme	26 pkts.
Icing Powder	2 tins.	Tomatoes	90 tins.
Jams	12 tins.	Tomato Juice	3 tins.
Jams	36 jars.	Tunnyfish	1 tin.
Junket & Rennet	6 pkts.	Veal Jelly	3 tins.
Kidneys, braised	3 tins.	Veal Loaf	3 tins.
Lemon Cheese	1 jar.	Vegetables, mixed	26 tins.
Macaroni	58 lbs.	Walnuts	44 jars.
Macedoines	2 tins.	Wheat Flakes	26 pkts.
Marmalade	9 tins.	Pig's Heads	15 lbs.
Marmalade	2 jars.	Pig's Mesentery	2 lbs.
Malt Food	1 tin.		

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

The Corporation granted 'dealers' licences to 36 purveyors of tuberculin tested milk, 34 purveyors of pasteurised milk and 5 purveyors of sterilised milk.

In addition, supplementary licences were granted to six purveyors of tuberculin tested milk, four purveyors of pasteurised milk, and one purveyor of sterilised milk, to retail within the Borough from dairies in neighbouring areas.

BAKEHOUSES

At the end of 1950 there were 34 bakehouses in the Borough, 3 of these being basement bakehouses. All bakehouses were inspected, and generally were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition, 65 visits being made during the year.

In several instances bakehouses were noticed to be in need of cleansing and limewashing, and on notifying the occupier the matter was promptly remedied. Various minor defects were noted and on intimation were subsequently rectified.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937. Certificates of Suitability are in existence in respect of the three basement bakehouses.

SECTION 5

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL

During the year 1950, 1130 cases of infectious diseases were notified, and the corrected total of confirmed cases amounted to 1114. This figure shows an increase of 264 confirmed cases compared with last year's total of 850.

The subsequent table gives details of age groups, deaths, etc.

Four hundred and three visits being made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of investigating cases of infectious disease.

The Divisional Education Officer and principals of individual schools were notified of occurrences concerning school children, and the Public Libraries Department was informed of all cases.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 120 confirmed cases of scarlet fever, compared with 133 the previous year. 34 were removed to hospital; there were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH

155 confirmed cases of whooping cough were recorded, compared with 291 the previous year. Six of the cases had complications and were removed to hospital; there were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no confirmed cases of diphtheria during 1950, as compared with 4 during 1949. No deaths from this disease have been recorded in the Borough since 1944.

MEASLES

There were 779 cases of measles recorded during the year, compared with 352 the previous year. Six of the cases were removed to hospital; no deaths were recorded.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were 6 confirmed cases during the year, compared with 6 the previous year. All the cases were removed to hospital; there were no deaths.

ENCEPHALITIS

During the year one case was notified, and removed to hospital. No deaths were recorded.

DISINFECTION

Disinfection was carried out at premises where infectious diseases occurred, and during the year 411 houses were treated. In addition, 3,227 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., and 588 library books were removed from such houses and treated at the disinfecting station.

Table of Infectious Diseases

Disease	Number of cases originally notified	Total cases after revision of diagnosis	Groups.										Number removed to Hosp. deaths	Total				
			Under one	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45			45-65	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever.....	124	120	—	—	2	13	14	72	13	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	34	—
Whooping Cough.....	156	155	16	15	19	24	23	55	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—
Diphtheria including Membranous Group	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	779	779	26	83	106	137	108	303	8	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	6	—
Acute Pneumonia, Primary or Influenzal	26	26	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	6	9	2	—	—	1	33
Meningococcal Infection	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	8	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis infective.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis, post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas.....	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	8	4	—	—	3	—
Malaria (contracted abroad).....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1130	1114	44	101	128	177	145	437	24	8	12	12	20	6	—	—	62	33

Monthly Analysis of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1950.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	13	20	26	12	18	2	14	6	4	1	2	2	120
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	3	6	6	43	83	155
Measles	31	71	82	76	141	177	83	27	11	22	17	41	779
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	—	1	3	6	26
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	6
Acute Encephalitis, Post- Infectious	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	3	3	2	2	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	1	20
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	50	96	113	92	164	186	109	42	24	35	69	134	1114

Number of Deaths from Infectious Disease during each Year
since the Formation of the Borough

Disease	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	1	4	—	9	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	5	7	11	7	8	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	—	1	2	—	—
Pneumonia (All forms)	34	30	25	23	49	23	38	30	22	16	32	21	23	33
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

SECTION 6.

Immunisation
DIPHTHERIA

The facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria which have been available to residents for several years were continued by the Lancashire County Council during 1950.

The prophylactics used were supplied by the Ministry of Health.

For young children, the method of treatment adopted consists of two injections of A.P.T. at an interval of one month, the first injection being 0.2 c.c., and the second 0.5 c.c. For older children and adults, three injections of T.A.F., each of one c.c., are administered at fortnightly intervals.

Immunisation Statistics

	Under 5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total
Child population	5244	8852	14096
Number of children who have completed a full course of immunisation during the year 1950	599	118	717
Estimated number of the child population who had completed a full course of immunisation by the end of 1950	2324	5275	7599
Percentage of the child population treated at the end of 1950	44%	60%	54%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age	1934-5	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
0+	29	7	1	2	4	2	18	20	1	3	2	26	57	26	237	251
1+	92	23	15	21	15	20	131	229	180	210	299	361	314	477	358	268
2+	69	17	8	27	37	78	90	160	86	110	162	51	55	127	67	33
3+	155	26	6	27	32	75	83	145	41	30	76	52	13	32	35	26
4+	81	26	9	26	58	78	96	154	37	34	34	33	24	32	30	21
5+	157	43	16	52	56	23	105	205	75	24	32	20	16	34	86	40
6+	82	29	11	38	47	22	75	170	35	37	31	14	12	18	105	17
7+	67	18	7	32	47	12	52	133	31	27	11	10	15	6	84	17
8+	128	27	24	43	38	10	59	136	30	13	6	4	7	6	84	11
9+	82	11	9	14	30	8	30	120	36	17	2	8	5	2	63	11
10+	80	24	6	30	34	6	42	131	37	21	7	6	4	1	66	8
11+	73	24	6	16	34	6	23	113	46	12	2	—	4	1	66	2
12+	115	27	16	26	50	9	22	106	46	13	2	3	3	—	46	7
13+	64	14	10	15	35	6	13	103	17	15	2	3	2	—	32	3
14+	25	—	2	8	52	6	2	31	12	6	1	—	5	—	27	2
15+	25	1	10	74	18	2	18	1	24	—	—	1	3	2	10	6
	1324	317	156	451	587	363	859	1957	734	572	669	592	539	764	1396	723

Total number of children under five years of age treated at end of 1950—2,324.

Total number of children aged five and up to fifteen years treated at end of 1950—5,275.

SECTION 7.

Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1930, 111 new cases were notified during the year. 103 were pulmonary and the remaining eight were non-pulmonary cases.

During the same period 35 deaths were recorded, and these cases were removed from the register.

Details of new cases and deaths are given in the table below.

Comparative figures for 1949, namely, 105 new cases notified and 32 deaths, indicate an increase in the incidence of this disease during 1950.

In pursuance of the provisions of the regulations, particulars of all cases falling within the specified age groups were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health for transmission to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis within the Borough, while after-care services are provided by the Lancashire County Council. Good co-operation exists between this Department and the local Chest Clinic.

Age Groups	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0+ .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1+ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2+	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5+	2	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10+	4	3	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15+	7	6	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	2
20+	2	7	.....	1	10	1	2	.....	.....	3
25+	15	16	1	.....	32	1	4	.....	.....	5
35+	8	1	.....	1	10	4	1	.....	.....	5
45+	11	2	.....	.....	13	4	1	.....	.....	5
55+	8	1	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	.....	8
65+	3	1	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	6
75+ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	63	40	5	3	111	22	13	.....	.....	35

**Incidence of Tuberculosis in Crosby since the
Formation of the Borough**

Years	New Cases			Deaths from Tuberculosis		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1937	66	19	85	35	6	41
1938	58	20	78	35	4	39
1939	53	23	76	26	5	31
1940	71	12	83	41	5	46
1941	77	18	95	47	12	59
1942	70	15	85	40	4	44
1943	73	20	93	40	2	42
1944	84	20	104	36	8	44
1945	68	16	84	36	3	39
1946	96	13	109	47	7	54
1947	68	14	82	41	4	45
1948	70	9	79	36	4	40
1949	95	10	105	28	4	32
1950	103	8	111	35	—	35

SECTION 8

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938, and the Young Persons (Employment) Act of 1938 (Part 1) (Consolidated by the Shops Act, 1950).

The routine inspection of shops under the above Acts was continued during 1950. A total of 796 inspections were made during the year, and defects and contraventions discovered were referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally. At the end of the year there were 943 occupied shops on the register ; there are very few empty shops in the area.

During the year the Shops Act, 1950, was introduced. Consolidation and amendment of the law relating to shops has long been advocated and it was hoped that the deliberations of the Gowers Committee, whose final report was published in March, 1949, would have resulted in new legislation free from existing deficiencies and anomalies. However the new act is a consolidating measure only and makes no change whatever in the existing law. Presumably the more thorny problems of amendment have been postponed to some future date.

The majority of shops continue to close much earlier than the statutory closing hour. The restrictions on evening trading imposed each winter during and since the war and due to end in 1950 have been continued in force for a further period by an Order-in-Council.

As in previous years, so also in 1950, several complaints were received from indignant shopkeepers regarding the inequity of a system which burdens them with heavy rates and restricts their trading hours, whilst allowing street vendors to bring their wares into the district and to trade to whatever hour they choose without contributing to the local finances in any way. Local authorities, however, due to a defect in the law, have no control over the trading hours of street vendors and the position will remain unsatisfactory until the law is amended. This matter was the subject of a recommendation by the Gowers Committee.

As indicated in last year's report several traders, through the local Chamber of Trade, did approach the Corporation seeking orders under the Shops Act, 1912, and the Shops (Sunday Trading) Act, 1936, which would permit certain transactions (e.g. the sale of buckets,

spades and other toys) on the weekly half-holiday and on Sundays during the summer months. After careful consideration it was decided that no action be taken in the matter.

Once again contraventions against legislation concerning closing hours were almost wholly confined to small general shops where the proprietor usually lives on the premises and is the only person engaged in the business.

At such shops a wide variety of articles may be sold and several differing closing hours might apply. One can well imagine the bewilderment of a would-be purchaser who enters such a shop to find that whilst he can purchase certain goods lawfully, others plainly visible upon the shelves he cannot have. The temptation to which the shopkeeper is subjected is obvious. Fortunately since the last war a number of small general shops have closed for the weekly half holiday and also on Sunday and this is the best solution to the problem. In some instances shopkeepers have chosen this course in preference to remaining open and having to refuse customers prohibited articles

SECTION 9

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In-spections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	70	94	7	2
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	121	182	13	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	9	18	-	-
TOTAL ...	200	294	20	5

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	7	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	2	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) ...					
(a) insufficient ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	13	14	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	26	26	-	1	-

HOME WORKERS

Occupiers of factories from which work of certain kinds is given out are compelled to keep a list of outworkers employed by them, and to send a copy of the list to the Local Authority in February and August of each year. Such lists were received relating to seven outworkers, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

The home workers were visited on each occasion and the premises found to be satisfactory.

SECTION 10

Housing and Environmental Hygiene

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(a). Total	232
1. By the Local Authority.....	211
2. By other Local Authorities	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	21
4. War-damaged houses re-built	Nil
(b). With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
1. By the Local Authority.....	211 (as above)
2. By other bodies or persons	Nil

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year 6,008 premises in the Borough were inspected.

To secure the abatement of nuisances found during these inspections, 1,734 preliminary notices were served upon owners and occupiers. Cases in which these notices were not complied with were reported to the Health Committee, upon whose order 514 statutory notices were served.

Premises were visited while work was in progress with the object of ensuring that the nuisances were satisfactorily abated, the number of such re-inspections being 5,843. 4,978 nuisances were discovered and 4,526 abated during the year.

There were six prosecutions for failing to comply with statutory notices under the Public Health Act, 1936. Two of the defendants were ordered to execute the necessary work and to pay a fine and costs. In two cases where the work was done before the hearing of the case the defendants were ordered to pay costs and in the remaining cases the summonses were withdrawn.

Intimations were sent to the Borough Engineer's Department on 221 occasions regarding the following matters noted during inspections of the district.

Choked or damaged gullies and sewers	135
Defective paving and pathways	34
Removal of refuse and debris	21
Dangerous walls and buildings	19
Defects at public conveniences	8
Nuisances arising from watercourses	3
Miscellaneous	1

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1. (a). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,905
(b). Number of inspections made for the purpose	11,851
2. (a). Number of dwelling-houses (included under (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b). Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
3. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of (3) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,734

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	1,299
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	514
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a). By owners	550
(b). By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

OVERCROWDING

Though the Council have continued their efforts to relieve overcrowding by re-housing the most urgent cases, the day is probably far distant when this very serious evil will no longer be a source of anxiety.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND FISH FRIERS

There are no premises in the Borough at which offensive trades are carried on.

There were 27 fish frying establishments on the register at the end of 1950. 46 visits of inspection were made during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Minor matters discovered in inspection were all remedied informally.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

This work is carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer and supervised by the Cleansing Superintendent.

The removal of household refuse throughout the Borough is effected by means of mechanised vehicles. In Little Crosby Village, where the closet and refuse accommodation is mainly of the privy midden type, the middens are emptied by corporation workmen, and local farmers remove the refuse on to the land for manure.

Ashbins and pail closets are emptied weekly, and privy middens at intervals of approximately two months.

Shop refuse is removed twice weekly by means of a covered motor vehicle, and the charge for collection is 6d. per bin after one free bin.

The Corporation dispose of the refuse by controlled tipping.

During the year a total of 16,900 tons of refuse was collected and removed.

341 tons of salvage was collected during the year.

STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The streams and ditches are cleansed and bottomed by their respective owners, and receive frequent inspection.

With the spread of new houses into the rural area, the task of keeping ditches clear becomes more difficult each year, and constant supervision is necessary.

DRAIN CLEARING

The scheme whereby the department will attempt to cleanse obstructed drains by simple methods for a modest fee was continued during the year. Since the inception of the service in 1947, over 300 drains have been cleared. The work is usually done within a few hours of a request being received and this prompt and inexpensive service has manifestly been most useful to residents.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are six factory chimneys in the Borough, four laundries, one large mail order stores, and one small electrical engineering company.

There are no Bye-laws in force under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, or the Public Health Act, 1936.

A standard deposit gauge designed to measure atmospheric pollution was set up on the Town Hall roof on 1st July. As will be seen from the table given below, the readings show wide casual variations, and it will be some years before a fair average figure for the pollution in this part of the Borough can be given.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (ins.)</i>	<i>Deposit</i> <i>(tons per sq. mile)</i>
July	2.50	18.75
August	6.22	23.44
September	4.99	61.16
October	2.35	24.60
November	4.28	22.81
December	4.08	25.64

CINEMAS

There are seven cinemas in the Borough. All were inspected and found to be well conducted.

VERMIN-INFESTED PREMISES

Where vermin are found, whatever treatment seems most appropriate is promptly applied. Bug-infested dwellings are liberally sprayed with a solution of 5% D.D.T. in paraffin. Bedding is removed before spraying commences, treated with high pressure steam, and returned, aired and ready for use, on the same day. Flies, fleas and moths are dealt with by a lighter spraying with the same insecticide, or by the dissemination of insecticidal smokes in the affected rooms. Cockroaches, ants and 'silverfish' are combated by the use of a mixture of 10% D.D.T. in an inert powder. This has proved effective, and has the advantage of being almost odourless.

There has been a welcome dearth of crickets this year, but an unusual number of houses have been infested by ants. Fortunately the modern insecticides, with their residual effect, have proved successful when used against these insects. It is very doubtful whether all are killed, but they certainly avoid treated premises for a long time afterwards.

Special precautions are taken to guard against the risk of bug-infestation in Corporation houses. The dwelling and effects of every prospective tenant are minutely examined by the Sanitary Inspectors,

and if the least trace of infestation is found, the furniture is fumigated with hydrogen cyanide during removal. This work is carried out by contractors in the employ of the Council. At the same time, bedding, etc, is treated by high pressure steam in the Corporation's Disinfector.

All complaints received regarding infestation were investigated, and bugs were found in the following premises :—

Council Houses, 22.

Other Houses, 189.

142 visits of inspection were recorded under this heading during the year, and 211 premises were disinfested on account of infestation by fleas, moths, cockroaches, ants, 'silverfish' and wasps.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are no temporary dwellings in the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

All premises in the Borough where rodent infestations were found or reported have been treated by the rodent operative, who made 3,497 visits during the year.

The methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are usually employed, and have proved very successful, but it is still occasionally necessary to use dogs and ferrets in the outlying agricultural areas.

Sewers in the Borough have been treated twice during the year for the presence of rats. The table below sets out the result of the treatments.

	1st Treatment	2nd Treatment
Number of Manholes baited	460	455
" " " showing pre-bait 'take'	119	71
" " " showing complete 'take'	81	52
" " " showing partial 'take'	38	19
" " " showing bait untouched	341	384

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

At the end of 1950 there were 19 Public Elementary Schools in the Borough. The names of all children who are excluded from school on account of infectious disease in their homes are notified to the Education Department, and the Head Teachers are also informed.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health Act	5905
" " re-visited under Public Health Act	5843
" " inspected under Housing Acts	103
" " inspected re vermin	142
" complaints received and investigated	2729

GENERAL SANITATION.

Number of visits re Drainage	264
" " re Water Supply	910
" " re Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	467
" " re Rats and Mice Infestation	3497
" " re Houses let in Lodgings	2
" " re Tents, Vans and Sheds	1
" " to Factories, workplaces and outworkers rooms	297
" " re Smoke observations	2
" " to Stables, piggeries, poultry houses, etc.	41
" " to Petroleum Stores	55
" " to Schools	12
" " to Theatres and Cinemas	16
" " to Public Conveniences	57
" " to Common Yards and Passages	177
" " Refuse Collection and Disposal	78

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Number of visits to Butchers' Shops	195
" " to Cowsheds	4
" " to Dairies	202
" " to Fishmongers and Poulterers	48
" " to Fried Fish Shops	46
" " to Greengrocers and Fruiterers	96
" " to Grocers	195
" " to Bakehouses	65
" " to Restaurants and Dining Rooms	58
" " to Licensed Houses	24
" " to Ice Cream Premises	410
" " to Miscellaneous Food Premises	248
" " to Street Hawkers and Vendors	30
Number of samples taken—Food and Drugs	202
" " —Milk for Bacteriological Examination	147
" " —Ice Cream	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of visits to Shops concerning Shops Act	796
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	324
Sundry visits and inspections	1423

DISINFECTION.

Rooms, etc., disinfected after Infectious Diseases :—	
Number of rooms	326
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc.	3227
Number of Library Books	588
Number of Verminous Rooms Disinfected	398

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Preliminary notices served	1734
Preliminary notices complied with	1299
Statutory notices served	514
Statutory notices complied with	550

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

(a) Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	510
External walls re-pointed or repaired	170
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired or renewed	335
Dampness remedied	206
Wall plaster repaired	299
Ceilings repaired or renewed	256
Floors or stairways repaired or renewed	157
Doors repaired or renewed	227
Windows repaired or renewed	788
Cooking ranges and fireplaces repaired or renewed	132
Chimneys and stacks repaired	70
Water supply pipes repaired or supply improved	248
Sinks, provided, renewed or repaired	49
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	65
Washing boilers provided or repaired	7
Dangerous or defective walls re-built	10
Yards and passages paved or repaired	66
Lighting and ventilation provided or improved	3
Miscellaneous items	133

(b) Drainage.

Drains cleared of obstruction	150
Drains repaired or reconstructed	25
Soil pipes, ventilating shafts, etc., repaired	30

(c) Water Closets.

New water closets provided	11
Compartments repaired or cleansed	56
Basins provided or repaired	131
Cisterns provided or repaired	159

(d) Dustbins.

New dustbins provided	171
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G. F. LEWIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

