

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Crosby Borough.

Contributors

Crosby (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

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Borough of Crosby



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1952



Borough of Crosby

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Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1952

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BOROUGH OF CROSBY

MAYOR : Mr. Alderman A. J. JAMIESON, J.P.

DEPUTY MAYOR : Mr. Alderman J. S. DUCKELS, J.P.

TOWN CLERK : HAROLD O. ROBERTS, Esq.,
D.P.A. (L'pool), Barrister-at-Law.

HEALTH COMMITTEE AT THE END OF 1952.

Chairman :

Mr. Alderman J. MORRIS.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Councillor H. S. DICKSON, J.P.

THE MAYOR.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR.

} *Ex-Officio Members.*

Mr. Alderman G. W. BEVAN, J.P.	Mr. Councillor S. J. HEBBERT.
" " W. CUMMINS.	" " A. N. MOORE.
Alderman Miss F. ROLLO, O.B.E.,	" " P. T. MUSKETT.
J.P.	" " I. PRUDEN.
Councillor Mrs. E. M. BRUCE.	" " E. ROSEWARNE.
" " Miss C. M. DAVIES.	" " O. SCOTT.
Mr. Councillor J. G. ECCLES.	Councillor Mrs. A. D. A. TIMM.
Councillor Miss A. M. FISHER.	Mr. Councillor K. E. TOWNSEND.
Mr. Councillor J. S. FOGGETT	" " R. D. L. WILLIAMS.
" " V. HAYES, M. A.	
(Cantab).	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. G. HAILWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

SUSAN H. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

G. F. LEWIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., D.P.A. (L'pool).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

R. SPENCER, D.P.A. (L'pool).

District Sanitary Inspectors :

D. BARBER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

P. M. WATSON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. WARNER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff :

J. CLARKE.

Miss A. WHALEN. (Resigned 31/5/52).

Mrs. E. UPFOLD. (Commenced 19/5/52).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, WATERLOO.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the sixteenth annual report on the health of the Borough of Crosby.

The Borough has remained healthy during 1952 apart from a mild epidemic of measles in the early months of the year.

The birth rate has shown a satisfactory increase to 16.6 per 1,000 population compared with 15.2 in 1951. This suggests that the decrease in recent years has been checked although there is still a slight fall in the rate for England and Wales at 15.3 per thousand population.

The death rate at 12.3 shows a decrease on the figure for 1951, which was 13.5 per thousand population, but it was higher than the rate for England and Wales—11.3.

The infant mortality rate was 28 per thousand live births, the lowest recorded figure in Crosby, the previous lowest figure being 34 in 1951. The rate has constantly declined through the years from 56 in 1937, the year of the Borough's formation, except for an increase in the early war years when abnormal living conditions militated against the health of the newborn child.

An incident occurred towards the end of the year which focussed attention on the unsatisfactory arrangements which have been introduced by the Ministry of Food for the disposal of unsound and diseased meat. A considerable quantity of meat from a cow which had died in obscure circumstances, and was later removed to a knackers, was delivered to a pet shop in Crosby for use as animal food. The cow was subsequently found to have been suffering from Anthrax. Small quantities of the meat had already been bought by many members of the public, but fortunately the diligence of the Health Department staff, with the close co-operation of the police, enabled the greater portion of this infected meat to be destroyed without any cases of this highly infectious disease resulting among the public. Formerly all condemned meat had to be either destroyed, or sterilised by heat if sale as animal food was permitted. This regulation has now been rescinded, and although condemned meat has to be dyed green under the present regulations, this is not always done, and in any case it does not reduce the danger to human beings who handle infected meat intended for use as animal food. It is high time that the Ministry put its house in order over this matter. This occurrence affords yet another indication of the unsatisfactory position where health matters have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and even that of the Local Authority.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has continued to be of a high standard during the year; the Inspectors have visited 5,581 individual premises and 5,677 defects or nuisances were discovered. Particular attention has been paid to the supervision of food premises, to ensure that all commodities are prepared, stored, and sold in an hygienic manner. Model Food Bye-laws have been adopted and although it is an uphill task, a slow improvement is taking place.

In conclusion, I would thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and advice throughout the year and the members of the staff for their willing assistance at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD, Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1953.

SECTION 1

Vital Statistics, 1952 and 1951.

Area. (Land and inland water 4,771 acres, foreshore 2,081 acres)—6,852	
Rateable value at 31st December 1952	£541,630
Sum represented by a one penny rate (estimated)	2,142
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1952	16,788
Population at 1931 census	50,569
Population at 1951 census	58,362

	1952	1951
HOME POPULATION.		
Registrar-General's mid-year estimate ...	58,270	58,580
BIRTHS.		
Live Births—Males 488, Females 450 ...	938	863
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of estimated population :		
Crude	16·1	14·73
Adjusted	16·6	15·2
Live Birth Rates for :—		
England and Wales	15·3	15·5
the Great Towns	16·9	17·3
Still Births—Males 9, Females 9 ...	18	24
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	18·8	27·0
Still Birth Rates for :—		
England and Wales	22·6	—
the Great Towns	24·6	—
Comparability factor for births	1·03	1·03
DEATHS.		
Males 338, Females 423	761	840
Death Rate, per 1,000 of estimated population :		
Crude	13·1	14·34
Adjusted	12·3	13·5
Death Rates for :—		
England and Wales	11·3	12·5
the Great Towns	12·1	13·4
Tuberculosis Deaths—Respiratory 15, Others 3	18	27
Tuberculosis Death Rate—respiratory 0·26, others 0·05	0·31	0·44
Tuberculosis Death Rates for :—		
England and Wales	0·24	0·31
the Great Towns	0·28	0·37
Cancer Deaths—Males 63, Females 65 ...	128	117
Cancer Death Rate	2·20	2·0
Comparability factor for deaths	0·94	0·94

	1952	1951
INFANT MORTALITY.		
Deaths of infants under one year of age—		
Males 15, Females 11	26	30
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births	28	35
Infant Mortality Rate for :—		
England and Wales	27·6	29·6
the Great Towns	31·2	33·9
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age—		
Males 8, Females 5	13	23
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births	14	27
MATERNAL MORTALITY.		
Deaths	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales	0·72	0·79

Notes on Vital Statistics.

Live Births.

During the year 1952 live births totalled 938, giving an adjusted rate of 16·6 per thousand of the estimated population. These figures show an appreciable increase on the previous years births of 863 with a rate of 15·2 per thousand.

This livebirth rate of 16·6 for the year 1952 compares favourably with the rate of 15·3 for the whole of England and Wales, and 16·9 for the Great Towns.

Stillbirths.

Stillbirths totalled 18, or a rate of 18·8 per thousand live and still births, as against 24 stillbirths or a rate of 27·0 during the previous year.

The stillbirth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 22·6, and for the Great Towns 24·6.

Deaths.

Deaths during the year amounted to 761, or an adjusted rate of 12·3 per thousand of the estimated population, as against 840 deaths with a rate of 13·5 during the previous year.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·3, and for the Great Towns 12·1.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under the age of one year totalled 26, making an infant mortality rate of 28. These figures compare favourably with the 30 deaths—a rate of 35—during the previous year.

The infant mortality rate throughout the whole of England and Wales during the year was 27·6, the rate for the Great Towns was 31·2.

Deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life were 13, the neo-natal mortality rate being 14. The figures for the previous year were 23 deaths, giving a rate of 27.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

List of causes of Death in the Borough during the year 1952.

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	4	15	0·26
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	1	2	3	0·05
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	0·03
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	12	17	0·29
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	3	21	0·36
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10	0·17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	—	5	5	0·09
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	33	70	1·20
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5	0·09
16. Diabetes	1	3	4	0·07
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	48	77	125	2·15
18. Coronary disease, angina	51	43	94	1·61
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	19	28	0·48
20. Other heart disease	57	94	151	2·59
21. Other circulatory disease	6	15	21	0·36
22. Influenza.....	2	1	3	0·05
23. Pneumonia	10	18	28	0·48
24. Bronchitis	28	16	44	0·76
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	0·03
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	0·03
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2	0·03
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	7	0·12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	7	—	7	0·12
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	7	8	0·14
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	40	65	1·12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4	0·07
34. All other accidents	7	5	12	0·21
35. Suicide	2	4	6	0·10
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	338	423	761	13·06

After adjustment by the comparability factor 0·94 this crude death rate of 13·06 becomes an adjusted death rate of 12·27.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Borough of Crosby
Rates per 1,000 home population.					
BIRTHS.					
Live Births	15·3	16·9	15·5	17·6	16·6
Still Births	0·35	0·43	0·36	0·34	—
Still Births—rated per 1,000 live and still births	22·6	24·6	23·0	19·2	18·8
DEATHS.					
All causes	11·3	12·1	11·2	12·6	12·3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—
Whooping Cough	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Tuberculosis	0·24	0·28	0·22	0·31	0·31
Influenza	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·05
Sr.allpox	0·00	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	—
Pneumonia	0·47	0·52	0·43	0·58	0·48
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
DEATHS.					
All causes under one year of age	27·6	31·2	25·8	23·8	28
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1·1	1·3	0·5	0·7	1·07
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
MATERNAL MORTALITY.	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44	Borough of Crosby	
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0·09		—	
Abortion with toxæmia	13	0·02	1	—	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0·21		—	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0·09		—	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0·04	3	—	
Abortion with sepsis	47	0·07	5	—	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0·20		—	

A dash (—) indicates that there were no deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE AREA. YEARS
1900, 1910, 1915 AND 1952.

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	1900		1910		1915		1952 Borough of Crosby
	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	Gt. Crosby	W'loo & Seaforth	
Population	7,974	22,500	14,300	27,780	13,781	27,473	58,270
	30,474		42,080		41,254		
Births	156	575	247	641	270	619	938
	731		888		889		
Birth Rate	19·61	23·00	17·27	23·07	19·73	22·53	16·6
Deaths	100	305	123	274	123	403	761
	405		397		526		
Death Rate	12·57	12·20	8·60	9·86	8·99	14·66	12·3
Deaths of Infants of Under 1 year of age	12	76	28	51	19	56	26
	88		79		75		
Deaths from : Diphtheria	—	3	2	4	4	5	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Cancer	?	5	6	28	8	39	128
Heart Disease	?	24	11	13	11	25	273
Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	?	24	7	25	12	16	15

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live birth
1946	938	16·1	761	13·1	18	19	Nil	Nil	26	28	13	14
1952	863	14·7	840	14·3	24	27	Nil	Nil	30	35	23	27
1950	918	15·4	798	13·4	23	24	1	1·06	31	34	24	26
1949	917	15·4	739	12·4	25	27	Nil	Nil	36	39	25	27
1948	1009	17·0	688	11·6	25	24	Nil	Nil	40	39	23	23
1947	1134	19·4	784	13·4	32	27	3	2·57	65	57	31	27
Average of the five years, 1947/51	—	16·41	—	13·05	—	26	—	0·80	—	42	—	26

Adjustments : live birth rate—16·6 (comparability factor 1·03).
death rate—12·3 (comparability factor 0·94).

Deaths Registered in the Borough in selected years since its Formation

Year	Population Registrar General's Estimate	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	Rate per 1000 legit. births	Illegitimate	Rate per 1000 illegitimate births	Deaths from :—			
		Male	Female									Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Zymotic Diseases	Cancer	Heart Disease
1937	55,580	359	352	12.7	12.4	47	56	44	53	3	130	35	14	98	159
1940	54,280	365	387	13.8	14.3	53	64	47	59	6	153	29	8	92	178
1945	53,670	364	372	13.7	11.4	39	42	33	42	6	81	35	2	123	222
1950	59,720	381	417	12.6	11.6	31	34	31	35	0	0	25	1	145	250
1951	58,580	437	403	13.5	12.5	30	35	29	35	1	24	26	1	114	272
1952	58,270	338	423	12.3	11.3	26	28	25	28	1	20	15	1	128	273

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, on 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) 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 and Friday afternoons.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. Minor Ailments Clinic.

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

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

(c) Alexandra Hall, Crosby.
Wednesday mornings—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) Operations when necessary at :—
Waterloo Hospital, to 2/7/52.
John Bagot Hospital, Liverpool, Wednesday afternoons, from 9/7/52.

6. Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

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

7. Orthopaedic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Thursday afternoons, Friday mornings and afternoons.
Consultant's Session—morning of third Monday in each month.

8. Orthoptic Clinic.

Waterloo Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo.
Monday, Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons, and Wednesday mornings.

OTHER SERVICES.

9. Tuberculosis Clinic.

The Dispensary, "Ellesmere," Crosby Road N.,
Waterloo. By appointment.

10. Venereal Disease Clinic.

- (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 78 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 and the duly authorised officer, 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 1952.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate births	463	426	889
Illegitimate births	7	8	15
Total births	470	434	904
Live birth rate—adjusted (per 1,000 of population)			16.6
Legitimate stillbirths	7	8	15
Illegitimate stillbirths	2	1	3
Total stillbirths	9	9	18
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			19
Deaths of infants under one year of age.			
Legitimate	14	11	25
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total deaths	15	11	26
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate livebirths)			28
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths)			20
All infants (per 1,000 live births)			28
Neo-Natal Mortality.			
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age—			
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Neo-Natal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....			14
Maternal Deaths			Nil
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			Nil

LIVEBIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS SINCE FORMATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Year	Population	Males	Females	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Live Birth Rate	Still-Births	Still-Birth Rate
1937	55,580	443	396	816	23	839	15.0	41	46
1938	55,780	417	382	770	29	799	14.3	32	38
1939	55,690	378	371	721	28	749	13.4	33	42
1940	54,280	423	407	791	39	830	15.2	7	8
1941	51,290	413	369	737	45	782	15.2	25	30
1942	53,010	492	436	876	52	928	17.5	39	40
1943	52,160	491	488	914	65	979	18.7	34	33
1944	52,800	553	508	984	77	1061	20.0	35	31
1945	53,670	473	450	849	74	923	17.1	19	20
1946	57,540	566	497	1013	50	1063	18.4	22	20
1947	58,170	571	563	1081	53	1134	19.4	32	27
1948	59,060	515	494	963	46	1009	17.0	25	24
1949	59,400	486	431	886	31	917	15.4	25	27
1950	59,720	466	452	883	35	918	15.8	23	24
1951	58,580	432	431	821	42	863	15.2	24	27
1952	58,270	488	450	889	49	938	16.6	18	19

Causes of death of infants under one year of age.

Causes of death	Total	Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Prematurity	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchitis	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
Congenital heart disease	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Asphyxia	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Atelectasis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gastro enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spina bifida	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	26	11	2	4	3	4	2

This total of 26 deaths makes an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births. The 13 deaths of children less than one month old makes a neo-natal mortality rate of 14 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths of infants under one year of age since formation of the Borough.

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			Deaths	Rate
1937	24	20	44	2	1	3	47	56	—	—
1938	24	17	41	3	3	6	47	58	—	—
1939	25	18	43	3	7	10	53	70	—	—
1940	24	23	47	5	1	6	53	64	—	—
1941	34	23	57	6	3	9	66	87	—	—
1942	28	25	53	1	3	4	57	61	—	—
1943	25	16	41	6	3	9	50	51	—	—
1944	23	25	48	8	2	10	58	54	—	—
1945	19	14	33	3	3	6	39	42	28	30
1946	30	21	51	3	3	6	57	53	35	33
1947	33	22	55	6	4	10	65	57	31	27
1948	21	18	39	—	1	1	40	39	23	23
1949	18	16	34	—	2	2	36	39	25	27
1950	15	16	31	—	—	—	31	34	24	26
1951	14	15	29	1	—	1	30	35	23	27
1952	14	11	25	1	—	1	26	28	13	14

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough during the year.

SECTION 4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year 214 samples of food were purchased and submitted for analysis. 97 were formal and 117 were informal samples. Full details are given in the following table.

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned	Informations laid
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits, Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Black Puddings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Preparation ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cakes	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Decorations	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Celery Cheese Spread ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese Cake Mixture, Sweetened	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chewing Gum	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chlorodyne Drops.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut, desiccated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ Marzipan Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ Sugared	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence Coffee Flavoured Beverage	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cough Remedy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dates	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Doughnuts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Farinaceous Preparation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Frizets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gelatine Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ham, devilled	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Head Powders	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
High Protein Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	12	12	—	2	2	—	—
Ice Cream Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Tonic Preparation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jelly and artificial Cream confection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Laxative Preparation ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Linctus, Gees.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid Fruit Pectin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	—	61	61	—	4	4	—	—

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned	Informations laid
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Brought forward ...	—	61	61	—	4	4	—	—
Mace, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat & Potato Pasties	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Medicated Pastilles ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	81	4	85	5	—	5	1	3
Milk Powder (Skimmed)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mince-meat, canned	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mock Cream Meringue Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper, white	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pickling Spice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Potato Products	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding, College	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding, Fruit	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puff Pastry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rice, flaked.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rice, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sage.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages Beef.....	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—
Sausages Pork	11	—	11	7	—	7	3	4
Sausages Cocktail (canned)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shrimps, potted	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
Soda, Bicarbonate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder with edible straws	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drink tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Sweetmeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Creams	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur & Yeast Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sweets	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue Paste, potted ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trifle	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vitamin Preparation	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat Preparation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wine, Blackcurrant (non-alcoholic)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	97	117	214	13	7	20	5	7

Of the 214 samples taken and submitted for analysis, twenty or 9.3% 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 are set out in the following table.

Serial No.	Article	Type of Sample	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
12	Head powders	Informal	Consisted of Phenacetin, not correctly labelled.	Communicated with manufacturers—sample evidently very old stock. New labels conform to regulations.
13	Albonoids	Informal	Consisted of a laxative preparation not correctly labelled.	Communicated with manufacturers—sample evidently very old stock. New labels conform to regulations.
14	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat (or meat equivalent) to the extent of 15%.	Fined £3 plus £8 8s. 0d. costs.
15	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 59%).	Vendor warned.
16	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 61%).	Vendor warned.
21	Potted Shrimps	Informal	Consisted of cooked shrimps containing 0.09% of Boric Acid.	No action. Analyst's report stated Boric Acid probably contained in Margarine used for potting shrimps.
30	Milk	Formal	Deprived of 8% of its original milk fat.	Fined £2 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
37	Pork Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 63%).	Vendor warned.
38	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat to the extent of 15%.	Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Serial No.	Article	Type of Sample	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Observations
39	Beef Sausage	Formal	Slightly deficient of meat (total meat 47%).	No action.
40	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat to the extent of at least 16½%.	Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
41	Pork Sausage	Formal	Deficient of meat to the extent of 27½%.	Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
47	Milk	Formal	Deprived of 6% of its original milk fat.	No action. Obtained by retailer from vendor of No. 30.
96	Milk	Formal	Contained 5½% of added water.	Fined £2 2s. 0d. plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
99	Milk	Formal	Deprived of 11% of its original milk fat.	Fined £1 1s. 0d. plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
113	Milk	Formal	Deprived of 4% of its original milk fat.	Vendor warned.
124	Ice Cream	Informal	Contained preservative (Boric acid 310 parts per million).	The boric acid was probably introduced by the use of margarine. } No Action
125	Ice Cream	Informal	Contained preservative (Boric acid 260 parts per million).	
197	Potted Shrimps	Informal	Contained 0.20% of Boric Acid, which was probably introduced by the use of margarine.	No action.
214	Sago	Informal	A preparation of Tapioca starch and not Sago.	Matter discussed with vendor.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)

ACT 1951.

Section 14 of this Act, which came into operation during the year and has been adopted by the Corporation, provides for the registration of hawkers of food and premises used by them for storage. These premises are regularly inspected, and all practicable control is exercised over the hawkers themselves.

ICE CREAM.

All premises at which ice-cream is manufactured or sold were regularly inspected, 236 visits being made during the year.

In addition, 72 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. 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.

When sampling ice-cream it is the Sanitary Inspectors practice to devote special attention to the less satisfactory sources of supply, and to take immediate 'repeat' samples when the original sample is placed in grade 3 or 4.

Seventy-two samples were submitted to the 'methylene blue' test, and of these 22 were placed in grade one, 22 in grade two, 18 in grade three, and 10 in grade four.

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 :

Butchers' Shops, 260 inspections.

Other Food Shops, Vehicles and Premises, 1,042 inspections.

During the year, the proprietors of all food-shops in the Borough were asked to permit the display in their windows of transferred notices requesting the public not to bring dogs into shops where food is sold. An excellent response was obtained, and several hundred of these notices were affixed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

At 8-15 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd November a notification was received from the Police that over 5 cwt. of beef from a cow which had died of anthrax had been brought from Derbyshire to a pet shop in the Borough. Some of the meat had been distributed to other shops and there had been many sales to retail customers.

By 5 p.m. the following day the infected and contaminated meat had been disposed of and all the premises certified by the Police as 'infected places' had been disinfected and certified free from infection. The traders concerned were thus enabled to open for business at the usual hour on Monday morning.

The Police not only performed their statutory functions in the matter with commendable promptitude and efficiency, but also rendered valuable assistance to the officers of the Health Department in the discharge of their duties.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are in the Borough 7 Cowkeepers, and 52 distributors of milk. Milk is also sold retail in the Borough by 7 Cowkeepers and 5 processors from other districts.

The visits of inspection made during the year numbered 173. One of the 41 samples of milk taken in the Borough and submitted for examination was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLY.

The standard of cleanliness adopted by the Corporation is that prescribed by the Ministry. 151 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and of these 137, or 91 per cent, reached the required standard of cleanliness. All but one of the pasteurised milks passed the phosphatase 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 table below gives in detail the results of all samples taken during the year :—

Total Number of Samples	Grade of Milk Sampled					
	Ungraded	T.T.	Pasteurised	T.T. pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited
151	26	13	82	23	6	1

Results	Number of samples submitted to test	Number satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	145	131	14
Phosphatase Test	106	105	1
Turbidity Test	6	6	—
Inoculation Test	41	40	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949 & 1952.

The Corporation granted 'dealers' licences to 41 purveyors of tuberculin tested milk, 43 purveyors of pasteurised milk and 44 purveyors of sterilised milk.

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

The increased number of licences issued is a consequence of the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1952, which prohibit the sale of undesignated milk in the Borough.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year 1948 containers or packages of food, and bulk foods weighing 889 lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of 1952 there were 28 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, 87 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.

During the year 1952 617 cases of infectious disease were notified, as against 1,100 cases the previous year. The corrected total of confirmed cases during the year amounted to 610. The subsequent tables give details of age groups, deaths &c.

343 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of investigating certain cases of infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out at premises where infectious diseases occurred, 203 houses being treated during the year. In addition, 2,337 articles of clothing, bedding &c., and 613 library books were removed and treated at the disinfecting station.

The Lancashire County Council Divisional Education Officer and principals at the schools were notified of occurrences concerning school children, and the Public Libraries Department was notified of all cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 78 confirmed cases of scarlet fever, compared with 44 the previous year. 11 cases were removed to hospital, and there were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.

98 cases of whooping cough were recorded, compared with 346 the previous year. Three of the cases had complications and were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no confirmed cases during 1952, and none were recorded the previous year. No deaths from this disease have been recorded in the Borough since 1944.

MEASLES.

365 cases were recorded during the year, compared with 643 the previous year. One case was removed to hospital; no deaths were recorded.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

There were no cases of meningococcal infection notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Of the three paralytic cases originally notified only one was confirmed. There were no deaths.

ENCEPHALITIS.

The one post-infectious case originally notified was not confirmed. There were no deaths.

Table of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Notified during 1952.

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of cases originally notified	Total No. of cases after correction	Age Groups.								Number removed to Hosp.	Total deaths.				
			Under 1 yr.	1+2 yrs.	3+4 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.			over 65 yrs.			
Scarlet Fever	79	78	—	3	19	44	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	98	98	4	37	31	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Group	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	365	365	—	101	124	107	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia, Primary or Influenzal	47	47	3	3	2	5	2	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—paralytic	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—post-infectious	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	617	610	23	144	176	181	23	22	17	11	20	28				

Monthly Analysis of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1952.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever.....	9	5	9	10	3	5	5	3	2	7	11	9	78
Whooping Cough	7	5	1	3	15	11	6	9	4	8	12	17	98
Measles	168	91	31	26	13	8	9	6	1	1	2	9	365
Acute Pneumonia—primary or influenzal	8	4	4	5	6	4	2	2	1	2	3	7	47
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning.....	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	10
TOTALS.....	195	108	47	46	39	29	23	22	8	20	28	45	610

SECTION 6

Diphtheria Immunisation.

As in previous years, treatment for immunisation against diphtheria continued to be available within the Borough during 1952, and was carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The prophylactics used were supplied by the Ministry of Health.

The method of treatment adopted for young children consists of two injections of A.P.T. at an interval of one month, the first injection being 0.22 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.

Statistical details of treatment carried out during the year are given below.

	Under 5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total
Estimated child population ...	4,812	8,203	13,015
Number of children who have completed a full course of treatment during the year 1952	561	96	657
Number of children given a reinforcement injection during the year 1952	—	—	411
Estimated number of children who have completed a full course of treatment by the end of the year 1952	2,388	5,512	7,900
Estimated percentage of the child population treated at the end of 1952	50%	67%	61%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Age	1934-7	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
0+	37	2	4	2	18	20	1	3	2	26	57	26	237	251	271	217
1+	130	21	15	20	131	229	180	210	299	361	314	477	358	268	314	246
2+	94	27	37	78	90	160	86	110	162	51	55	127	67	33	37	41
3+	187	27	32	75	83	145	41	30	76	52	13	32	35	26	32	32
4+	116	26	58	78	96	154	37	34	34	33	24	32	30	21	13	25
5+	216	52	56	23	105	205	75	24	32	20	16	34	86	40	39	39
6+	122	38	47	22	75	170	35	37	31	14	12	18	105	17	17	16
7+	92	32	47	12	52	133	31	27	11	10	15	6	84	17	2	9
8+	179	43	38	10	59	136	30	13	6	4	7	6	84	11	4	6
9+	102	14	30	8	30	120	36	17	2	8	5	2	63	11	3	4
10+	110	30	34	6	42	131	37	21	7	6	4	1	66	8	—	2
11+	103	16	34	6	23	113	46	12	2	—	4	1	66	2	—	7
12+	158	26	50	9	22	106	46	13	2	3	3	—	46	7	2	8
13+	88	15	35	6	13	103	17	15	2	3	2	—	32	3	—	2
14+	27	8	52	6	2	31	12	6	1	—	5	—	27	2	1	3
15+	36	74	18	2	18	1	24	—	—	1	3	2	10	6	1	4
	1797	451	587	363	859	1957	734	572	669	592	539	764	1396	723	736	661

Total number of children under five years of age treated at end of 1952—2,388.

Total number of children aged five and up to fifteen years treated at end of 1952—5,512.

SECTION 7

Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952, 137 new cases were registered during the year. 123 were pulmonary and 14 were non-pulmonary cases.

A total of 18 deaths from tuberculosis was recorded, and these cases were removed from the register.

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

Comparative figures for the year 1951, when 93 new cases were registered indicate an increase in the incidence of this disease during 1952.

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 ; 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	...	...	...	...	...
2+	3	2	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
5+	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10+	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	1
15+	6	10	1	2	19	...	...	...	...	...
20+	10	14	1	1	26	...	1	...	...	1
25+	13	11	...	1	25	1	1	...	...	2
35+	8	7	...	...	15	2	1	...	...	3
45+	9	4	2	...	15	3	...	...	...	3
55+	14	2	...	1	17	4	1	...	1	6
65+	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
75+ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	70	53	5	9	137	11	4	1	2	18

**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
1951	82	11	93	28	2	30
1952	123	14	137	15	3	18

SECTION 8

Shops Act, 1950.

The Act came into operation on 1st October, 1950, but as a consolidating measure only, making no change in the existing legislation.

Under the Act the routine inspection of shops was continued during 1952, a total of 697 inspections being made during the year. 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 938 occupied shops on the register ; there are very few empty shops in the area.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which confers upon Local Authorities power to licence and control pet shops, came into force on 1st April. All shops in the Borough where animals are sold are inspected and in licensing such premises the Council have imposed conditions designed to secure the comfort and humane treatment of the animals concerned.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

40 premises were licensed during the year for the storage of petrol. 18 of these premises were filling stations ; in the remaining cases petrol was stored only for use in the Licensee's vehicles.

One licence was issued for the storage of Carbide of Calcium.

SECTION 9

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Verbal notices	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	45	92	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	112	245	—	12
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	10	13	—	—
TOTAL ...	167	350	—	12

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	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	21	21	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	16	15	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	10	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	52	48	1	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 one outworker, engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

The home worker was 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	202
	1. By the Local Authority	166
	2. By other Local Authorities	Nil
	3. By other bodies or persons	36
	4. War-damaged houses re-built	Nil
(b).	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
	1. By the Local Authority	166
	2. By other bodies or persons	Nil

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year 5,581 premises in the Borough were inspected.

To secure the abatement of nuisances found during these inspections, 1,449 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 478 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 5,677. 4,842 nuisances were discovered and 4,402 abated during the year.

There were fourteen prosecutions for failing to comply with statutory notices under the Public Health Act 1936. Eight of the defendants were ordered to execute the necessary work and were fined and ordered to pay costs. In the six remaining cases the work had been done or was in progress at the date of the hearing and each of these defendants was ordered to pay costs.

Intimations were sent to the Borough Engineer's Department on 212 occasions regarding the following matters noted during inspections of the district.

Choked or damaged gullies and sewers	105
Defective paving and pathways	41
Removal of refuse and debris	14
Dangerous walls and buildings	39
Defects at public conveniences	3
Nuisances arising from watercourses	3
Miscellaneous matters	7

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1. (a).	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,477
	(b). Number of inspections made for the purpose	11,258
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	1,449

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	1,179
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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	478
(2).	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a). By owners	569
	(b). By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of 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	2

OVERCROWDING

Though the Local Authority have erected 166 houses during the year, this has had little visible effect on overcrowding. Many distressing cases are still encountered, and the problem is likely to be with us for some years to come.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND FISH FRIERS

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

There were 28 fish frying establishments on the register at the end of 1952. 48 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 inspections 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 17,000 tons of refuse was collected and removed.

274 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.

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.

The table below shows the monthly readings from the standard deposit gauge which has been in operation on the Town Hall roof since 1st July, 1950.

Month	Rainfall (ins.)	Deposit (tons per sq. mile)
1952		
January	3·63	36·11
February	0·80	11·62
March	1·74	17·74
April	2·35	21·43
May	1·76	15·22
June	1·99	13·90
July	0·94	16·37
August	2·41	18·59
September	3·24	29·09
October	3·45	25·52
November	2·47	18·85
December	3·10	41·69

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.

Recent research has indicated that the survivors among insects exposed to D.D.T. may develop a resistance to it, and that this resistance may be transmitted to their offspring. It was therefore thought desirable, despite the obvious advantages of concentrating on one insecticide, to have a second string in reserve, and benzene hexachloride has been successfully used on a limited scale during the year.

Cricket infestation, so long a source of anxiety in parts of the Borough, has been no more than a minor problem. If the present modest expenditure on suitable insecticides is continued, it seems reasonable to hope that we shall not again be troubled in this matter, except in very abnormal weather.

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 disinfectant.

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

Council Houses, 18.

Other Houses, 158.

123 detailed inspections were recorded under this heading during the year, and 176 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 over 3,000 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.

A new poison, 'Warfarin,' which has been brought into use during the year, has proved very successful, and has also enabled the time expended on each treatment to be reduced. The advent of this new method has postponed the apparently inevitable necessity for an increase in the staff engaged on rodent control.

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	483	569
" " " showing pre-bait ' take '	91	138
" " " showing com- plete ' take '	81	97
" " " showing partial ' take '	10	41
" " " showing bait un- touched	392	431

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

At the end of 1952 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, 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health Act	5477
" " re-visited under Public Health Act	5677
" " inspected under Housing Acts	104
" " inspected re vermin	123
" complaints received and investigated	2448

GENERAL SANITATION.

Number of visits re Drainage	457
" " Water Supply	404
" " Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	397
" " Rats and Mice Infestation	3196
" " Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
" " Factories, workplaces and outworkers' rooms	339
" " Smoke observations	3
" " Stables, piggeries, poultry houses, etc.	39
" " Petroleum Stores	58
" " Schools	10
" " Theatres and Cinemas	8
" " Public Conveniences	72
" " Common Yards and Passages	158
" " Refuse Collection and Disposal	50
" " Watercourses	17

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Number of visits to Butchers' Shops	260
" " Dairies	175
" " Fishmongers and Poulterers	107
" " Fried Fish Shops	48
" " Greengrocers and Fruiterers	184
" " Grocers	283
" " Bakehouses	87
" " Restaurants and Dining Rooms	77
" " Licensed Houses	25
" " Ice Cream Premises	236
" " Miscellaneous Food Premises	219
" " Street Hawkers and Vendors	12
Number of samples taken—Food and Drugs	214
" " —Milk for Bacteriological Examination	151
" " —Ice Cream	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of visits to Shops concerning Shops Act	697
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	279
Sundry visits and inspections	1100

DISINFECTION.

Rooms, etc., disinfected after Infectious Diseases :—	
Number of rooms	217
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc.	2337
Number of Library Books	613
Number of Verminous Rooms Disinfected	332

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

Preliminary notices served	1559
Preliminary notices complied with.....	1218
Statutory notices served	478
Statutory notices complied with.....	569

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

(a) Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	462
External walls re-pointed or repaired	174
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired or renewed	366
Dampness remedied	309
Wall plaster repaired.....	260
Ceilings repaired or renewed	154
Floors or stairways repaired or renewed	150
Doors repaired or renewed	216
Windows repaired or renewed	714
Cooking ranges and fireplaces repaired or renewed	102
Chimneys and stacks repaired	49
Water supply pipes repaired or supply improved	277
Sinks, provided, renewed or repaired	25
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	87
Washing boilers provided or repaired	1
Yards and passages paved or repaired	88
Lighting and ventilation provided or improved	1
Miscellaneous items	214

(b) Drainage.

Drains cleared of obstruction	141
Drains repaired or reconstructed	21
Soil pipes, ventilating shafts, etc., repaired	18

(c) Water Closets.

New water closets provided	6
Compartments repaired or cleansed	54
Basins provided or repaired	109
Cisterns provided or repaired	160

(d) Dustbins.

New dustbins provided	205
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G. F. LEWIS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



