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Contributors

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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1958.

Chairman - Mr. Councillor E. Pearce, J.P.

Vice Chairman - Mr. Councillor G. Kershaw.

Chairman of Health and Highways Committee -

Mr. Councillor J.R. Rimmer, M.B.E.,
J.P.

Councillor Mrs. P.H. Beeston, B.A., J.P.
Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.
Mr. Councillor E. Duke.
Mr. Councillor C.W.A. Kenny.
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.
Mr. Councillor W.M.C. Nightingale.
Mr. Councillor H.F. Phillips.
Mr. Councillor S.J.E. Sloan, LL.B.
Mr. Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

Medical Officer of Health (Part Time). -

M.G. Garry, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
Council Offices, Formby.
Telephone - Formby 720.

Public Health Inspector. -

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

22nd June, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Highways Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of Formby for 1958, together with vital statistics relative to that period.

Formby was constituted an urban district in 1905, having previously been a Parish in the West Lancashire Rural District. From that period steady residential development has taken place in the district and the population has doubled.

The standard of housing is very good; 81 new houses were erected during the year.

The water supplied to the district, although hard in character, is pure and adequate in quantity.

The general health has remained uniformly good.

Although the numbers of notifiable infectious disease shows an increase - 156 as compared with 102 last year - most of these were cases of food poisoning reported from a camp within the area.

Only two cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is the lowest ever recorded for the district, and gives a case rate of 0.18 per 1,000 population, as compared with the rate of England and Wales of 0.59 per 1,000.

The number of live births was again high, 163 being registered.

Mortality from all causes showed an increase of 31. Heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system were the principal causes of death.

Control over smoke emission was made more effective with the introduction of the new Regulations. Investigation of atmospheric impurities is a long term policy, and in order to assess the amount of pollution a standard deposit gauge was obtained and is now in use.

FORNEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

22nd June, 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Housing Committees

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of Forney for 1951, together with vital statistics relative to that period.

Forney was constituted an urban district in 1905, having previously been a parish in the West Kenton Rural District. From that period steady residential development has taken place in the district and the population has doubled.

The standard of housing is very good; 35 new houses were erected during the year.

The water supplied to the district, although hard in character, is pure and adequate in quantity.

The general health has remained uniformly good.

Although the number of notifiable infectious diseases shows an increase - 155 as compared with 102 last year - most of these were cases of food poisoning reported from a camp within the area.

Only two cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is the lowest ever recorded for the district, and gives a rate of 0.18 per 1,000 population as compared with the rate of England and Wales of 0.59 per 1,000.

The number of live births was again high, 163 being registered.

Mortality from all causes showed an increase of 11. Heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system were the principal causes of death.

Control over smoke emission was made more effective with the introduction of the new Regulations. Investigation of atmospheric impurities is a long term policy, and in order to assess the amount of pollution a standard deposit gauge was obtained and is now in use.

My thanks are again due to Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their interest and support, and to the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M.G. GARRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

My thanks are due to the
Health and Highway
Department and to the
co-operation.

I am, Sir, Dear Sir,
Yours obedient servant,

Wm. C. C. C.

Wm. C. C. C.

Medical Officer of Health.

Area of District -

L.W. Mark 7,308 acres.

H.W. Mark 5,613 acres.

Population (Registrar General's estimate, mid 1958) - 10,790.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958 - 3,199.

Rateable Value - £149,076.

Sum represented by a penny rate - £591.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	163
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	15.1
Still-births	3
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	18.1
Total live and still-births	166
Infant deaths	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	6.1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	Nil.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate	200
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	Nil.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.07
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil.
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil.

Area of District -

N.W. Corner 1,108 acres.
S.W. Corner 2,912 acres.

Population (Register General's estimate, mid 1926) - 20,720.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1926 - 3,197.

Female Value - £140,076.

220 represented by a penny rate - 1921.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

167	Live Births
15.1	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population
3	Still-Births
18.1	Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births
155	Total live and still-births
3	Infant Deaths
6.1	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total
Nil.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate
208	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate
Nil.	Two fatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)
2.07	Infantile live births per cent of total live births
Nil.	Maternal deaths (including abortion)
Nil.	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births

TABULATED LIST OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND
DEATHS SINCE 1945.

Year.	Popula- tion.	BIRTHS			Birth Rate (Crude)	DEATHS			Death Rate (Crude)
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	73	57	130	15.4
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	65	76	141	15.9
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	52	51	103	11.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	51	50	101	10.5
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	65	65	130	13.4
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	56	77	133	12.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	69	81	150	14.2
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	59	57	116	11.0
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	50	58	108	10.7
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	55	59	114	11.4
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	49	65	114	10.2
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	65	56	121	11.7
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	49	55	104	9.9
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	63	72	135	12.5

TABLE 1. LIST OF FISHES AND
REPTILES CAPTURED 1952

Year	Total fish	Fishes			Total reptiles (snakes)	Reptiles	
		Males	Females	Sexes		Total	Species
1952	8,481	61	62	123	10.2	73	27
1953	8,868	108	74	176	10.4	69	26
1954	8,900	66	64	134	12.0	92	21
1955	9,372	70	63	133	10.0	81	20
1956	9,714	211	63	274	11.2	68	62
1957	10,385	61	23	146	11.0	26	17
1958	10,482	66	70	136	12.2	69	61
1959	10,520	62	63	125	12.3	39	27
1960	10,100	61	64	145	10.4	50	28
1961	9,240	76	29	135	13.4	23	22
1962	11,170	73	67	140	12.7	43	62
1963	10,280	74	72	146	10.1	62	26
1964	10,170	70	75	145	12.6	42	22
1965	10,290	73	66	163	12.1	63	25

Causes of Death in the Formby Urban District
during 1958.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.	2	-	2
2. Other forms of tuberculosis.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Cancer of the stomach.	-	1	1
11. Cancer of the lungs.	9	1	10
12. Cancer of the breast.	-	-	-
13. Cancer of the uterus.	-	2	2
14. Cancer of other sites.	5	5	10
15. Leukaemia.	1	2	3
16. Diabetes.	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	8	19	27
18. Coronary disease, angina.	12	10	22
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease.	5	12	17
21. Other circulatory disease.	3	2	5
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	1	4	5
24. Bronchitis.	4	3	7
25. Other respiratory diseases.	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
28. Nephritis.	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	2	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2
34. All other accidents.	3	3	6
35. Suicide.	-	1	1
36. Homicide.	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	72	135

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals.

There are no hospitals within the Urban District. The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospital service within Health Division No.7, of which Formby forms part. Patients are moved to any of the hospitals in the area, i.e., Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Infectious Disease.

Cases of infectious disease, when necessary, are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerley, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick.

Tuberculosis.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board. The Local Health Authorities have important duties in relation to prevention, supervision of contacts and after care.

Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance service, a 24 hour service, is provided by the Lancashire County Council. Stations within the division are at Formby, Crosby, Maghull and Ormskirk.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinic is provided by the County and held at "Roselands," Cross Green, every Tuesday. Immunisation is carried out every fourth Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The following details have been given by the Lancashire County Council of Poliomyelitis vaccinations in Formby during 1958 :-

	Age Groups.			Total.
	0-4 yrs.	5/15 yrs.	15 and over.	
Number vaccinated	293	977	25	1,295

GENERAL SECTION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital:

There are no hospitals within the Urban District. The Liverpool General Hospital Board is responsible for the hospital services within the Health Division No. 1 of which the hospital services are provided to the patients of the hospital in the area, i.e., Liverpool, Merseyside and Cheshire.

Local Health Services:

Cases of infectious diseases, when necessary, are admitted to the City Hospital, Merseyside, or to New Hall Hospital, Cheshire.

Prevention:

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases is undertaken by the Liverpool General Hospital Board. The local health authorities have important duties in relation to prevention, surveillance of contacts and other cases.

Public Health Services:

The ambulance service, a 24 hour service, is provided by the Lancashire County Council. Stations within the district are at South, Green, Millers and Cheshire.

Public Health Services (Continued):

The Child Welfare and Child Assistance Clinic is provided by the County and held at "The Grange", Green Street, every Tuesday. Immunisation is carried out every month. Tuesday, 12 noon to 12.30 pm.

Vaccination and Anti-Tuberculosis:

The following table has been given by the Lancashire County Council of vaccination and anti-tuberculosis during 1958:

Vaccination			
Anti-Tuberculosis			
Total			
1,492	25	27	25

Midwifery Service.

There are two midwives living in the district, employed by the Lancashire County Council to ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

Home Nursing Service.

The services of a district nurse are available to attend to the sick in their own homes. This service is arranged by a note from the family doctor or hospital. There are two district nurses resident in the area.

Home Help Service.

The Home Help service is provided for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness, infirmity or other difficulties.

Nursing Equipment.

Persons being nursed at home and who are in need of nursing equipment may obtain this on loan, by application to the Divisional Health Office, the district nurse or medical practitioner attending the case.

Care of the Aged.

The County Council provides accommodation, either in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary homes.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens and samples of food or water for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool.

Disinfection.

When required, disinfection of bedding, clothing and books is carried out in a Sparkhall Disinfector of 80 cubic feet capacity at the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus is the vapourisation of a fluid claimed by the makers to have a far greater Rideal-Walker co-efficiency value than formalin. The chamber is later cleared of the gas by an extractor fan.

Twenty-seven articles were treated after infectious disease and twelve rooms were disinfected.

Medical Services

There are two midwives living in the district employed by the Local Sanitary Council to attend to every mother who has the service and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

Nurse Training Services

The services of a district nurse are available to attend to the sick in their own homes. This service is attended by a nurse from the Local Sanitary Council. There are two district nurses resident in the area.

Local Health Services

The Local Health Service is provided for the purpose of attending to cases of confinement, etc., and is provided by the Local Sanitary Council.

Medical Services

Persons being treated at home and who are in need of medical attention may obtain this on loan, by application to the District Health Officer, the District Nurse or Midwife, or the District Sanitary Officer.

Cost of the Service

The Local Sanitary Council provides accommodation, either in their own facilities or in suitable voluntary houses.

Laboratory Facilities

Microbiological specimens and samples of food or water for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool.

Disinfection

When required, disinfection of buildings, clothing and books is carried out by the District Sanitary Officer or his deputy as the District Sanitary Officer. The method of disinfection used is this: the room is first cleared of all furniture and is then disinfected by the use of a disinfectant. The disinfectant is then applied to the walls, floor and furniture. The disinfectant is then applied to the walls, floor and furniture. The disinfectant is then applied to the walls, floor and furniture.

Disinfectant is also used for the purpose of disinfecting the room and furniture.

Prevalence and control of infectious Disease.

During the year 156 cases of infectious disease were notified; these are shown by the tables below in age groups.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases.	Age Periods - Years.									Deaths
		Under 1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever.	7			3	4						
Measles.	37		18	9	7	2	1				
Food Poisoning.	102						102				
Acute Pneumonia.	8			1			3		4		
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	2						1		1		
	156	-	18	13	11	2	107	-	5	-	Nil

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply - Water is supplied to the district by the Southport and District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the new red sandstone formation. The mains supplying Formby vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. The water supplied, although hard in character, is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Ten samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as "Highly Satisfactory."

Other Water Supplies.

There are seventeen houses, a Cafe and four holiday chalets still without a water supply from the public mains. These are in the outlying parts of the district. Twenty samples of water were taken from the wells and submitted for bacteriological examination. Four of these were not satisfactory.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

During the year 1955 cases of infectious diseases were notified; these are shown by the tables below in the groups.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases	Age Groups - Years						Deaths
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	
Scarlet Fever	7							
Measles	32			2	1			
Poliomyelitis	102				102			
Acute Pharyngitis	9				3	4		
Tuberculosis	2				1	1		
Total	152			2	107	5		0

1. Infectious Diseases of the District

Water is supplied to the district by the District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the red sandstone formation. The water supply is treated by filtration and chlorination. The water is supplied to the district by the District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the red sandstone formation. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination. The water is supplied to the district by the District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the red sandstone formation. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination.

2. Infectious Diseases of the District

There are several houses, a cafe and two hotels in the district. The water supply is obtained from the District Water Board, and is treated by filtration and chlorination. The water is supplied to the district by the District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the red sandstone formation. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination.

ANALYST'S REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF WATER
TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Bright with very few particles.

Turbidity - Less than 3.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Nil.

pH - 7.2

Free Carbon Dioxide - 32.

Electric Conductivity - 575.

Total Solids, dried at 180° C - 405.

Chlorine as Chlorides - 28.

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 230.

Hardness: Total - 300. Carbonate - 230. Non-Carbonate - 70.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000 Oxygen absorbed - 0.35

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000 Residual Chlorine - Absent.

Metals - Iron; less than 0.03. Manganese; less than 0.03.
Other metals absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at
20°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 per ml.	3 per ml.	0 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	-- ml.	100 ml.	-
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	-- ml.	100 ml.	-
Cl. welchii Reaction	-- ml.	100 ml.	-

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

ANALYST'S REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF WATER TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Bright with very few particles.

Turbidity - Less than 5.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Nil.

Free Carbon Dioxide - 55.

Electric Conductivity - 375.

Total Solids, dried at 100° C. - 105.

Chlorine as Chlorides - 54.

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 230.

Hardness: Total - 500. Carbonate - 230. Non-Carbonate - 270.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0. Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000. Calcium absorbed - 0.35.

Aluminium Nitrogen - 0.000. Bacterial Chlorine - Absent.

Iron - less than 0.05. Manganese - less than 0.05.

Copper - absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

100 c.c. at 37° C. 2 days at 37° C. 5 days at 20° C.

Epidemic No.	Number of Colonies		Developing on Agar		Present in		Absent from	
	0 per ml.		1 per ml.		1 per ml.		100 ml.	
-	-		-		-		100 ml.	
-	-		-		-		100 ml.	
-	-		-		-		100 ml.	

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The interpretation of the results of bacteriological examination in terms of the hygienic quality of water demands careful consideration of all relevant factors. The bacteriological condition has to be considered in relation to the season and source of supply. Whilst a piped supply is always desirable the cost is often considerable. An estimate to supply four old cottages with mains water was £1,350.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public baths in the district but there is one open air swimming bath attached to a large private school. This is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Swimming bath water is exposed to a considerable amount of contamination from the bathers and often inadvertently becomes drinking water. It should, therefore, as nearly as possible reach the standard of drinking water. This was achieved by the method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination, together with periodic complete water change. Samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Main drainage is provided for 85% of the houses in the district. The sewers discharge by gravitation into settling tanks with an outfall into the River estuary.

Surface water from house property, etc., is drained onto the gardens or into sumps. Street gullies connect to surface water drains discharging into the watercourses.

Plans for the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works to deal with the drainage from increased building, and to provide for future extension of the sewers, have been prepared. The scheme for complete treatment has now been submitted to the Ministry for approval and loan sanction.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The Council does not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	189
Number of houses with W.C.'s draining to cesspools or septic tanks	383
Number of houses with W.C.'s on main drainage	2,627

The interpretation of the results of bacteriological examination is based on the quantity of water examined. The number of bacteria per 100 c.c. is the standard factor. The bacteriological condition is to be considered in relation to the season and source of supply. Water is considered to be always desirable if it is free from objectionable taste and is always to be supplied to the public with water which is

Water Supply

There are no public wells in the District but there is one open artesian well attached to a large private school. This is used by a considerable number of boys during the summer. The water from this well is exposed to a considerable amount of contamination from the surface and often is not fit for drinking water. It should, therefore, be nearly as possible to keep the standard of drinking water. This was achieved by the method of continuous filtration, filtration and chlorination. Together with periodic complete water changes, samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage System

Drainage is provided for all of the houses in the District. The sewage is disposed of by excavation into settling tanks with no outlet into the river estuary. Surface water from house property, etc., is drained into the gutters of the streets. Street gutters connect to surface water drains discharging into the watercourses.

Plans for the reconstruction of the Sewerage District Works to deal with the drainage from proposed buildings, and to provide for future expansion of the system, have been prepared. The scheme for complete treatment has not been submitted to the Ministry for approval and loan sanction.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

The Council does not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of houses with full drainage
Number of houses with W.C. drainage
to cesspools or septic tanks
Number of houses with W.C. on main drainage

Conversions.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets	9
Number of cesspools abolished and houses connected to main drainage	23

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The removal of house refuse is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. Two Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse vehicles are employed.

Dustbins and pail closets are emptied weekly.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping on low lying land at North Moss Lane.

Shops Act, 1950.

The routine inspection of shops under the above Act was continued during the year, 89 visits being made. There are 140 shops on the register. Defects discovered during inspection were remedied by informal notice.

Factories Act, 1937.

Routine visits were made to the 46 premises on the register, which includes building sites. 59 Inspections were made and it was only necessary to serve four notices for contraventions.

Holiday Caravan Sites - Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269.

There are three main sites licensed for a total number of 125 caravans for the period 1st April to 30th September.

The largest site at Formby Point planned for 100 caravans is now provided with a special sanitary block consisting of toilets, washing facilities, etc., which drain to a small sewage disposal plant. This site is pleasantly situated amidst pine woods. Improved facilities are also being provided at the other sites.

Housing.

Many houses have been put into a better state of repair as a direct result of the Rent Act.

The general standard of housing in the district is good. Owners of premises without adequate sanitary

Conventions

Number of specimens from each class have
been converted to water class
Number of specimens collected and
those associated to each class

Feeding Removal and Disposal

The removal of human refuse is carried out under
the direction of the Surveyor. The collection and disposal
of refuse is carried out by the Surveyor.

Disposal of refuse is carried out by the Surveyor.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping on low lying
land at the end of the pier.

General Act, 1937

The general inspection of shops under the above
act was continued during the year. 55 visits being made.
There are 100 shops on the register. Defects discovered
during inspection were remedied by informal notice.

Factories Act, 1937

General visits were made to the 10 premises on the
register, which included building sites. 20 inspections
were made and it was only necessary to serve four notices
for contraventions.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Public Health Act, 1937

There are three main areas licensed for a total
number of 100 premises for the period 1st April to 31st
September.

The first area at Torbay Police Station for 100
premises is now provided with a special sanitary block
consisting of lavatories, washing facilities, etc., which drain
to a small sewage disposal plant. This area is presently
situated behind the waste. Improved facilities are also
being provided at the other sites.

General

Many visitors have been to the better state of
things as a result of the Act.

The general standard of housing in the district is
good. Owners of premises should observe sanitary

arrangements are continuing to take advantage of the grants which are available for improvements.

It is pleasing to record that property owners have been particularly co-operative in carrying out essential repairs as quickly as possible.

A small number of old thatched cottages, two or three hundred years old, are still occupied. Arrangements have been made in most cases with the owners that when the premises are vacated by the present tenants the premises will be demolished.

Four unfit houses were demolished during the year.

In this period 81 houses were erected by private builders.

Rent Act, 1957.

Although nineteen applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made only three were issued. In the other cases undertakings were given by the owners that the necessary repairs would be carried out.

Housing Act, 1949. - Improvement Grant.

Nine applications for the 50% grant made available under the above Act were received and approved. The necessary works were later carried out satisfactorily.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

This Act has been the beginning of a new approach to the problem of atmospheric pollution and the first time that domestic smoke has been practically considered.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which came into operation on 1st June, imposes limits on the emission of black smoke and dark smoke, both of which are defined in the Act.

There are only three small industrial chimneys in the area.

Forty-two observations were made on smoke emission, without a contravention of the Regulations being noted. During the resurfacing of parts of the County roads, however, considerable nuisance was caused in the operation of the County heating and planing machine, when dense volumes of

arrangements are continuing to take advantage of the grants which are available for improvements.

It is planned to record that property owners have been particularly co-operative in carrying out essential repairs as quickly as possible.

A small number of old detached cottages, two or three hundred years old, are still occupied. Arrangements have been made in most cases with the owners that when the cottages are vacated by the present tenants the premises will be demolished.

Four small houses were demolished during the year.

In this period 41 houses were erected by private builders.

Health Act, 1937.

Although fifteen applications for Certificates of Nuisance were made only three were issued. In the other cases satisfactory arrangements were given by the owners that the necessary repairs would be carried out.

Health Act, 1937. - Improvement Grants.

Fifteen applications for the 50% grant were available under the above Act were received and approved. The necessary works were later carried out satisfactorily.

Health Act, 1937.

There has been the beginning of a new approach to the problem of domestic pollution and the first time that domestic smoke has been practically considered.

The Dark Smoke (Exhausted Periods) Regulations, 1955, which came into operation on 1st June, require limits on the emission of black smoke and dark smoke, both of which are defined in the Act.

There are only three small industrial concerns in the area.

Twenty-two concentrations were made on smoke emission without a contribution to the pollution being noted. During the reporting of tests of the County roads, however, considerable nuisance was caused in the operation of the County Council's plant and machinery, which cause volumes of

smoke and fumes were emitted. It is hoped that satisfactory solution will be found speedily in the operation of these machines.

In order to assess the general degree of atmospheric pollution a standard deposit gauge was purchased and set up in September. The results obtained from this period are tabulated :-

Monthly Deposit	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Water (inches rainfall)	3.86	3.03	1.76	3.35
pH Value	4.6	6.0	3.7	4.2
Total water - insoluble matter, Tons per sq. mile.	9.27	5.99	1.85	3.15
Total water - soluble matter.	10.63	8.38	4.30	8.28
Total Solids - Tons per sq. mile.	19.90	14.37	6.15	11.43

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

All milk sold within the district is either pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested, and can therefore be regarded as "safe."

There are nine dairy farms producing milk, but some of this goes out of the district to the large retailers for heat treatment. Dairy farms are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who are also responsible for the inspection of the premises and cattle.

Two other dairies are registered by the local authority for the sale of milk.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949/54.

The following licences were issued for the sale of Designated Milks :-

known and known were omitted. It is hoped that satisfactory collection will be found especially in the operation of these machines.

In order to ensure the general degree of atmospheric pollution a standard height of smoke was prescribed and set up in September. The results obtained from this period are tabulated:-

Monthly Deposits	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Water (Inches rainfall)	2.84	2.07	1.75	2.33
of value	0.8	2.0	2.7	2.2
Total value - insoluble matter	2.37	2.99	1.44	2.12
Total value - soluble matter	1.43	4.28	4.30	4.28
Total Solids - Total per sq. mile	12.33	14.37	6.12	11.43

Inspection and Supervision of Factories

Milk Supply

All milk sold within the district is either pasteurized, sterilized or condensed, and all factories are registered as "mills".

There are nine dairy farms producing milk, and some of this goes out of the district to the large dairies for pasteurization. Dairy farms are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who are also responsible for the inspection of the premises and cattle.

Two other dairies are registered by the local authority for the sale of milk.

The Milk (Special Regulations) Amendment, 1945

The following licences were issued for the sale of pasteurized milk:-

Licences.

	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	3	3
Pasteurised	9	1
Sterilised	5	1

Milk Sampling.

The following details are given of milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination :-

Number of Samples.	Grade of Milk.	Test.	No. Satisfactory.	No. Unsatisfactory.
11	Untreated	T. B.	11	-
11	Untreated	Methylene Blue.	11	-
17	Pasteurised	-do-	15	2
17	Pasteurised	Phosphatase test.	17	-
1	Sterilised	Turbidity Test.	1	-

Ice Cream.

The sale of this commodity continues on an increasing scale. Twenty-eight premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. This is mostly wrapped or prepacked and produced by manufacturers outside the district. The only manufacturer of ice cream in the district uses a "complete cold mix" which requires no addition except water.

Twenty-five samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for examination - the following results were reported :-

No. of Samples.	Methylene Blue Test. Period of Reduction.	Grade.
13	Not before 4 hours.	1
10	3 to 4 hours.	2
1	1 hour.	3
1	-	4

Appendix

Table 1. Results of bacteriological examination of milk samples.

Examination of milk samples for bacterial content.

Table 1. Results of bacteriological examination of milk samples.

The following results are given of milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination:

Number of Samples	Grade of Milk	Test	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples Positive
11	Unpasteurized	T.B.	11	-
11	Unpasteurized	Acidogenic	11	-
17	Pasteurized	-50-	17	2
17	Pasteurized	Phosphatase	17	-
1	Sterilized	Proteolytic	1	-

Ice cream.

The sale of this commodity continues on an increasing scale. Twenty-nine samples are submitted for the sale of ice cream. This is usually wrapped or packaged and produced by manufacturers outside the district. The only manufacturer of ice cream in the district was a "complete cold mix" which requires no addition except water.

Twenty-five samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for examination. The following results were reported:

No. of Samples	Number of Samples Examined	Grade
15	Not below 5 units	1
10	3 to 4 units	2
1	1 unit	3
1	-	4

The standard adopted is that recommended by the Ministry of Health, i.e. "ice cream which consistently fails to reach grades one and two indicates defects of manufacture or handling."

Food Hygiene.

Food traders have continued to co-operate in the implementation of the Regulations.

There is an increasing awareness, both by the food distributor and the consumer, on the importance of cleanliness in food display, storage and handling. A larger variety of foodstuffs are now being prepacked or wrapped.

In the confectionery trade a greater use should be made of serving tongs and protective display units.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

Food Poisoning.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred at a summer camp. A total of 102 cases were notified. The main clinical features were vomiting, abdominal colic and diarrhoea.

It was thought to have originated from a carrier employed in the cookhouse.

The causal organism identified in most cases was *Salmonella*-typhi-murium.

No cases were reported from the civilian population.

Bakehouses.

There are now only six bakehouses in the district and routine visits were made to these premises.

Notices to limewash, paint or cleanse walls and ceilings were served in two cases.

As so much depends on personal cleanliness in this work attention was again directed towards the necessity for clean hands and clothing.

The standard adopted is that recommended by the Ministry of Health, i.e. "the cream which constantly fails to reach grades one and two indicates defects of manufacture or handling."

Food Hygiene

Food hygiene has continued to co-operate in the implementation of the legislation.

There is an increasing awareness, both by the food distributor and the consumer, of the importance of cleanliness in food display, storage and handling. A larger variety of foodstuffs are now being prepared or wrapped.

In the context of the trade a greater emphasis should be made of existing laws and respective display units.

Continuations of the Food Hygiene Regulations were issued without reference to legal proceedings.

Food Poisoning

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred at a summer camp. A total of 202 cases were notified. The main clinical features were vomiting, abdominal colic and diarrhoea.

It was thought to have originated from a supplier employed in the canteen.

The causal organism identified in most cases was *Salmonella typhimurium*.

No cases were reported from the civilian population.

Paratyphoid

There were now only six paratyphoid cases in the district and routine visits were made to these patients.

Referral to hospital, point of clearance with and ceiling were served in two cases.

As so much depends on personal cleanliness in this work attention was again directed towards the necessity for clean hands and clothing.

Adulteration of Food.

A total of fifty samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council. Details of these are given below :-

<u>Food.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>
Flour.	5
Canned fish.	5
Ground cloves.	1
Ground nutmeg.	1
Ground spice.	1
Ground cinnamon.	1
Milk.	32
Milk (Channel Islands).	4

The samples were sent for analysis to the County Analyst and with the exception of the two samples of milk, detailed below, were reported by him to be genuine.

<u>Type.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Milk.	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.6% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
Milk.	Fat 2.75% deficient 8.3%	Vendor notified.

Rodent Control.

A rodent operative is employed for the destruction of rats and mice, and most of his time is spent on this work. 1,084 Visits were made. Private dwellings are treated free, and the actual cost of treatment is charged for infestations found on business premises.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Complaints received and investigated	271
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	803
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	83
Revisits to premises	679
Visits to factories and workplaces	59
Visits to food premises	90
Visits to farms, piggeries, etc.	14

Investigation of Food

A report of fifty samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Laramie County Council. Details of these are given below:

No. of Samples

Food

1
2
3
4
5
6
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98
99
100

Wheat
Oats
Ground clover
Ground wheat
Ground alfalfa
Milk
Milk (homemade)

The samples were sent for analysis to the County Analyst and with the exception of the two samples of milk, detailed above, were reported by him to be healthy.

Action Taken

Result of Analysis

Type

Vendor cautioned
and further samples
obtained.

Presence of 0.6% of
extensive water.

Milk

Vendor notified.

Rep. 2:100 collected 5.11

Milk

Robert Control

A Robert Control is employed for the inspection of food and milk, and most of his time is spent on this work. 1,000 visits were made. Private dwellings are visited free, but the actual cost of treatment is charged for infestations found on business premises.

Summary of Inspections

271
803
83
675
33
30
14

Complaints received and investigated
Visits to dwelling under Public Health Acts
Visits to dwelling under Housing Acts
Inspection of premises
Visits to factories and workshops
Visits to food premises
Visits to farms, dairies, etc.

Visits re drain tests	12
Visits re wells and water supply	33
Visits to Schools	11
Visits to cinemas	2
Visits to caravan sites	73
Visits to shops	89
Visits re Rent Act	79
Visits re infectious disease	115
Visits to ditches and watercourses	16
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	42
Visits re milk supplies	29
Visits re ice cream	54
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	120
Number of preliminary notices served	81
Number of preliminary notices complied with	74
Number of Statutory Notices served	8
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	7

12	Visits to health units
22	Visits to wells and water supply
31	Visits to schools
4	Visits to clinics
13	Visits to caravan sites
23	Visits to shops
33	Visits to Post Box
43	Visits to infectious diseases
53	Visits to clinics and watercourses
63	Visits and observations to Camp No. 1, 1956
73	Visits to milk supplies
83	Visits to tea house
93	Unscheduled visits and interviews
103	Number of preliminary notices served
113	Number of preliminary notices completed with
123	Number of Statutory Notices served
133	Number of Statutory Notices completed with

