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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1959.

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. P.H. Beeston, B.A., J.P.

Vice Chairman - Mr. Councillor G. Kershaw, J.P.

Chairman of Health and Highways Committee -

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

Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.
Mr. Councillor D.A. Dewar.
Mr. Councillor E. Duke.
Mr. Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.
Mr. Councillor C.W.A. Kenny.
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.
Mr. Councillor E. Pearce.
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).

WYOMING TERRITORY OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

•

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

Special Agent in Charge

Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Smith

Special Agent in Charge

Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C.

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Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C.

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1959, on the public health and sanitary conditions of Formby.

The total number of live births was 178, being the equivalent of a birth rate of 16.5 per 1,000 population, and the highest since 1946.

Mortality from all causes was 118. This shows a decline on last year.

The infant mortality rate of 22.5 per 1,000 live births is much higher than last year and slightly higher than the national rate for England and Wales of 22.0 per 1,000.

One feature of the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease was the increased incidence of measles commencing in the early months of the year and continuing until July. The notification of pneumonia has shown a marked increase over the past few years. Cases of respiratory tuberculosis have also increased on last year, giving an incidence rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population, being slightly below the rate for England and Wales which is 0.54.

Although the number of births exceeded deaths by 60, and considering the number of new houses which were erected in the district last year, it is surprising to note that the Registrar General's estimate for mid 1959 population is 20 less than 1958.

Progressive development of the district, however, is taking place on an ever increasing scale; 149 houses were erected by private builders during 1959. It is pleasing to report that work on the improvement to the existing sewage disposal plant has now commenced. This is estimated to cost £128,000. Plans for the drainage of the eastern part of the district are now in an advanced stage of preparation. This will in due course enable premises at present drained by cesspool or septic tank to have the advantages of main drainage, and also, no doubt, permit further development of the area.

FORNIX URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual
Report for the year 1952, on the public health and sanitary
conditions of Forth.

The total number of live births was 178, being the
equivalent of a birth rate of 15.5 per 1,000 population, and
the highest since 1946.

Mortality from all causes was 118. This shows a
decline on last year.

The infant mortality rate of 22.5 per 1,000 live
births is much higher than last year and slightly higher than
the national rate for England and Wales of 22.0 per 1,000.

One feature of the prevalence of notifiable
infectious diseases was the increased incidence of measles
commencing in the early months of the year and continuing
until July. The notification of pneumonia was shown to
have increased over the last few years. Cases of
infectious mononucleosis have also increased on last year,
being an incidence rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population, being
slightly below the rate for England and Wales which is 0.51.

Although the number of births exceeded deaths by 60,
and considering the number of new houses which were erected
in the district last year, it is surprising to note that the
Registrar General's estimate for mid 1952 population is 10
less than 1951.

Progressive development of the district, however, is
taking place on an ever increasing scale. 143 houses were
erected by private builders during 1952. It is pleasing to
note that work on the improvement to the existing sewage
disposal plant has now commenced. The estimated cost of the
scheme for the drainage of the western part of the
district is now in an advanced stage of completion. This
will, in the course of the present year, be completed by
completion of the sewage tank to have the advantages of main
sewerage, and also, no doubt, permit further development of
the area.

I have to acknowledge and thank Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their continued 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.

I have to acknowledge and thank Members of the
Health and Welfare Committee for their continued interest
and support, and to the staff for their assistance and
co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. O. GANAY.

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 1959) - 10,770.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1959 - 3,276

Rateable Value - £150,913.

Sum represented by a penny rate - £615.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

Number	178
Rate per 1,000 population	16.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.25

Still Births.

Number	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.1
Total live and still births	180
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	4

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).	16.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week, per 1,000 total live births).	11.2
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate.</u>	
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.2

L.W. Mark - 7,308 acres
H.W. Mark - 5,613 acres

Consolidated (Register General's estimate, and 1952) - 10,770

Number of reported deaths at the end of 1952 - 2,376

Estimated value - 210,912

was estimated by a census rate - 68.12

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Number 178
Rate per 1,000 population 16.2
Estimated live births per cent of total 2.25
live births

Still Births

Number 2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 11.1
Total live and still births 180
Infant deaths (under 1 year) 2

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 22.2
Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 population 22.2
live births
Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 population 22.2
live births
Non-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 26.2
Early non-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 22.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 22.2

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

Number of deaths	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil.

Total deaths, all causes.	118
Death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.0
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis, per 1,000 population	0.09

Comparability factors,
Births 1.15. Deaths 1.06.

Calculated on these factors the adjusted death rate (per 1,000 population) is,	11.6
adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is	19.0

Number of deaths from cancer (all forms)	13
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 population	1.21

Estimated Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

Total deaths, all causes
Death rate (per 1,000 population)
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis
per 1,000 population

Comparative Rates
Births 1.15
Deaths 1.06

Calculated on these factors the adjusted
death rate (per 1,000 population) is
adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is 1.17

Number of deaths from cancer (all forms)
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 population

BIRTHS 1945 - 1959.

Year.	Popula- tion.	BIRTHS			Birth Rate	England and Wales
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5

TABLE 1934-1935

Year.	Population 1934.	Births			Rate per 1,000 Population
		Males	Females	Total	
1934	4,421	61	62	123	16.1
1935	4,464	102	76	178	19.1
1936	4,900	66	66	132	20.3
1937	5,276	70	63	133	17.9
1938	5,716	51	62	113	16.7
1939	6,286	61	51	112	15.4
1940	6,429	60	70	130	15.3
1941	6,520	66	63	129	15.3
1942	6,100	61	64	125	15.3
1943	5,960	76	39	115	15.3
1944	6,170	73	67	140	15.0
1945	6,260	76	72	148	15.4
1946	6,170	51	76	127	16.1
1947	6,730	7	46	53	16.1
1948	6,770	53	45	98	16.5

DEATHS, 1945 - 1959.

Year.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS			Death Rate.	England and Wales.
		Male.	Female.	Total	Rate per 1,000 population.	
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6

STATES, 1905-1955

Year	Population	SEATING		Death Rate	England and Wales
		Males	Females		
				Rate per 1,000 population	
1905	8,481	73	57	15.4	11.4
1910	8,481	65	76	15.4	11.5
1915	8,500	58	51	11.8	12.6
1920	9,576	51	50	10.8	10.4
1925	9,714	63	65	13.4	14.3
1930	10,386	56	77	12.4	14.6
1935	10,428	69	61	11.8	12.5
1940	10,580	59	57	11.0	14.3
1945	10,700	50	54	10.7	14.6
1950	9,980	55	55	11.4	12.5
1955	11,170	49	65	10.8	14.7
1956	10,580	65	56	14.7	14.7
1957	10,670	69	55	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	64	75	12.9	14.7
1959	10,750	55	61	11.0	11.6

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1959.

Cause of death.		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	-	1
2.	Other forms of tuberculosis	-	1	1
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	2
11.	Cancer of the lungs	3	-	3
12.	Cancer of the breast	1	2	3
13.	Cancer of the uterus	-	1	1
14.	Cancer of other sites	1	3	4
15.	Leukaemia	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	10	12	22
18.	Coronary disease, angina	11	14	25
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20.	Other heart disease	3	9	12
21.	Other circulatory disease	2	-	2
22.	Influenza	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	4	4	8
24.	Bronchitis	8	1	9
25.	Other respiratory diseases	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis	-	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	3	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34.	All other accidents	1	5	6
35.	Suicide	-	-	-
36.	Homicide	-	-	-
		55	63	118

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FOREMAN URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1922.

Cause of death.	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	2
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	2
3. Pyelitis disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	1	1	2
5. Whooping cough	1	1	2
6. Meningococcal infection	1	1	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8. Measles	1	1	2
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Cancer of the stomach	1	1	2
11. Cancer of the lungs	1	1	2
12. Cancer of the breast	1	1	2
13. Cancer of the uterus	1	1	2
14. Cancer of other sites	1	1	2
15. Leukemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Venereal lesions of the nervous system	1	1	2
18. Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease	1	1	2
21. Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	1	1	2
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diseases	1	1	2
28. Hepatitis	1	1	2
29. Hypertrophy of prostate	1	1	2
30. Prostatic hypertrophy, stricture	1	1	2
31. Gonorrheal infections	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide	1	1	2
Total	25	25	50

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals.

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

Infectious Disease.

Cases of infectious disease when requiring hospital treatment 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.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at "Roselands," Cross Green, Formby, on the following days and times :-

Minor Ailments Clinic:	Every Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Infant Welfare Clinic:	Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Immunisation and Poliomyelitis	
Vaccination Clinic:	Every first Tuesday in the month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Immunisation and Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following details have been given by the Lancashire County Council :-

Diphtheria immunisation during 1959 -

At Formby Clinic:	67 Children completed treatment.
	10 Children received "booster" dose.

By General Practitioners:	158 Children completed treatment.
	23 Children received a "booster" dose.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.-

Under 15 years of age - received two injections,	311.
Over 15 years of age, - received two injections,	113.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospital services within Mersey Division No. 7, of which Mersey forms part. There are no hospitals within the area except at patients are moved to any of the hospitals in the area, i.e., Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases when requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the City Hospital, Southport, or to New Hall Hospital, Southport.

Tuberculosis.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1948, 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.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at "Rosedale", Green Street, Formby, on the following days and times:-

Women's Clinic: Every Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Infant Welfare Clinic: Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Immunisation and Polio Clinic: Every first Tuesday in the month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Immunisation and Polio Clinic.

The following details have been given by the Lancashire County Council:-

Diphtheria Immunisation during 1959 -

At Family Clinics: 67 children completed treatment.
10 children received "booster" dose.
By General Practitioners: 158 children completed treatment.
23 children received a "booster" dose.

Polio Clinic.

Under 15 years of age - received two injections, 311.
Over 15 years of age - received two injections, 117.

Ambulance Service.

This service is provided by the Lancashire County Council and stations within the division are at Formby, Crosby, Maghull and Burscough. It is the practice under the system of radio control for a vehicle to be redirected from one case to another without returning to its station. This should be kept in mind when considering the following tabulated details kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer, of emergency calls arising in the Formby Urban District.

	Ambulance Station at which vehicle based.				Total Cases
	Burscough	Crosby	Formby	Maghull	
<u>EMERGENCY CASES :-</u>					
Illness	5	55	11	13	84
Maternity	4	35	5	6	50
Road Accidents	-	12	2	3	17
Public Place Accidents	-	8	5	2	15
Home Accidents	-	11	1	-	12
Works Accidents	-	2	-	-	2
Vehicle not required	-	9	-	3	12
Totals	9	132	24	27	192
<u>NON-URGENT CASES :-</u>	6	720	948	6	1,680

Midwifery Service.

The Lancashire County Council ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home, and the services of two midwives are available.

Home Nursing Service.

The services of a district nurse can be arranged to attend to the sick in their own homes. This service is made available 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 by the County Council 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 Lancashire County Council provide accommodation, either in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary homes, for the aged in need of care and attention. Maryland Home for the Elderly, which is situated within the district, is a voluntary Home, having accommodation for about twenty-two persons.

A large house was purchased by the Formby Urban District Council during the year and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people. This is supervised by a resident "housemother." These premises, known as "Hurstwood," are administered by a Committee formed by the Council with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations.

Valuable and important work is still being carried out by voluntary organisations, and many gaps are filled by these enthusiastic unpaid workers.

The Formby Council of Social Welfare was formed to act as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in difficulty, need, poverty or distress, regardless of age, sex, or religious belief. About twenty-eight local organisations are represented on this body.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens and samples of food or water for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. The analysis of rainwater collected in the atmospheric deposit gauge is done by the County Analyst at Preston.

Home Help Service

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

Nursing Service

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

Care of the Elderly

The Llanelli County Council provides accommodation, either in their own institutions or in suitable voluntary homes, for the aged in need of care and attention. Many of the elderly, who are situated within the district, is a voluntary home, having accommodation for about twenty-two persons.

A large home was purchased by the County Urban District Council during the year and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people. This is supervised by a resident "housekeeper". These premises, known as "Rustwood", are administered by a Committee formed by the Council with members co-opted from the County Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organizations

Valuable and important work is still being carried out by voluntary organizations, and many gaps are filled by these enthusiastic unpaid workers.

The County Council of Social Welfare was formed to act as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organizations in the district. Its aim is to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in difficulty, need, poverty or distress, regardless of sex, age, or religious belief. About twenty-eight local organizations are represented on this body.

Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens and samples of food or water for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. The analysis of water is carried out in the Liverpool Regional Council's County Analyst at Preston.

Disinfection.

The 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.

One hundred and sixty articles were treated after infectious disease, etc., and thirty-one rooms were disinfected.

Prevalence and control of infectious disease.

During the year 353 cases of infectious disease were notified; these are shown by the tables below in age groups.

AGE PERIOD - YEARS.

Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 64	65+	Total Cases	Deaths
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>		1			11							12	
<u>Measles</u>													
1	11	32	31	27	175	30						307	
<u>Whooping Cough</u>													
1			2	2	2	1						8	
<u>Dysentery</u>													
			1									1	
<u>Pneumonia</u>													
					1		3	1	6	3	5	19	
<u>Meningococcal Infection</u>													
							1					1	
<u>Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>													
								1	3	1		5	1
2	11	33	34	29	189	31	4	2	9	4	5	353	1

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply - The supply of water to the district continues to be satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. It is supplied 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, although hard in character is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Eighteen samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as "Satisfactory."

Other Water Supplies.

There are seventeen houses without a water supply from the public mains. These are in the outlying parts of the district. Sixteen samples of water were taken from the wells and submitted for bacteriological examination. Three of these were not satisfactory. An alternative supply of water was arranged in each case until improvements were obtained.

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

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Clear and bright.

Turbidity - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Nil.

pH - 7.1

Free Carbon Dioxide - 30.

Electric Conductivity - 580.

Total Solids, dried at 180° C - 425.

Chlorine as Chlorides -

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 225.

Hardness: Total - 315. Carbonate - 225. Non-Carbonate - 90.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0. Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000 Oxygen absorbed - 0.20

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000 Residual Chlorine - Absent.

Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Manganese - Absent.

Sanitary Characteristics of the District.

Water Supply - The supply of water to the district continues to be satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. It is supplied by the Board of Health and District Water Board, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the new red sandstone formation. The main supplying tower is also from 7" to 14" internal diameter. The water, although hard in character is of the highest standard of purity and bacterial purity. Fifteen samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as "satisfactory."

Other Water Supplies.

There are seventeen houses without a water supply from the public mains. These are in the outlying parts of the district. Fifteen samples of water were taken from the wells and submitted for bacteriological examination. Three of these were not satisfactory. An alternative supply of water was arranged in each case until improvements were obtained.

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

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Clear and bright.

Turbidity - Nil.

Colour - Nil. Odour - Nil.

PH - 7.1 Total Solids - 30.

Electric Conductivity - 250.

Total Solids, dried at 100° C. - 125.

Chlorine as Chloride -

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 235.

Hardness: Total - 275. Carbonate - 225. Non-Carbonate - 50.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 1.0. Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000. Oxygen absorbed - 0.20.

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000. Bacterial Count - Absent.

Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Manganese - Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

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

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

The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character, but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and is free from iron and other metals.

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

Swimming Baths.

Although there are no public baths in the district, there is one open air swimming bath to a large private school, which is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for this bath, which has a capacity of 26,000 gallons is obtained from the public mains and is maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition without change by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination.

Three samples of water taken from the baths during use and submitted for bacteriological examination showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

There is a separate system of drainage in this district. The foul sewers discharge by gravitation into settling tanks with an outfall into the River Mersey. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains discharging into watercourses, where possible. Rainwater from house property is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

Work on the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works has now been commenced. This is estimated to cost about £128,000. The amended scheme now formally approved was prepared by Consulting Engineers and will give full treatment

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

1 day at 72° C. 2 days at 37° C. 5 days at 22° C.

Number of Colonies Developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
Present in	Present in	Present in	Present in	Present in
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0	0
Gas. coli: (Type I.)	- ml.	100 ml.	0	0
Col. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0	0

The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character, but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and is free from iron and other metals. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Swimming Bath.

Although there are no public baths in the district there is one open air swimming bath at a large private school which is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for this bath, which has a capacity of 25,000 gallons is obtained from the public main and is maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition without change of method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Three samples of water taken from the bath during use and submitted for bacteriological examination showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

There is a separate system of drainage in this district. The foul sewage is conveyed by gravity into a settling tank with an outlet into the River Mersey. Surface water from street gutters connects to surface water drains discharging into watercourses, where possible. Rainwater from house property is drained into sewers situated in the garden.

Work on the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works has now been completed. This is estimated to cost about £125,000. The amended scheme now formally approved was prepared by Consulting Engineers and will give full treatment

of the sewage before discharge by a new outfall into the River Alt. When the new Works are completed, sewage will pass through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids will settle. The sewage will then be lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, it is arranged that one pump shall have as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, which would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours, where the sludge will settle to be drawn off at intervals to the drying beds. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120 ft. in diameter, and dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filters is to be collected into a channel around the bed and discharged into humus tanks. Finally, it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

Plans are also being prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The Council does not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	169
Number of houses with W.C's. draining to cesspools or septic tanks	379
Number of houses with W.C's. on main drainage	2,728

Replacement of pail closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets during 1959	20
Number of cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	6

Testing of drains.

The inspection and testing of all house drainage work is now being done by the Health Department. Two "Eclipse" machines are in use; the drains are filled with

of the sewage before discharge by a new outlet into the River Aft. When the new works are completed, sewage will pass through a screening chamber into a settling tank where the heavy organic solids will settle. The sewage will then be lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps into four sedimentation tanks and three storage tanks having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, it is arranged that one pump shall have an alternative stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, which would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours, where the sludge will settle to be drawn off at intervals to the drying beds. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 150 ft. in diameter, and dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filters is to be collected into a channel around the bed and discharged into house tanks. Finally, it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Aft.

Plans are also being prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unserved area to the east of the District.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The Council does not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

Sanitary Accommodation.

169	Number of houses with self closets
379	Number of houses with W.C. drainage
2,738	Number of houses with W.C. on main drainage

Replacement of self closets, etc.

20	Number of premises where self closets have been converted to water closets during 1939
6	Number of cesspools spoiled and drainage connected to sewer

Testing of Traps.

The inspection and testing of all house drainage work is now being done by the Health Department. The "Sniffer" machines are in use; the drains are filled with

smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily evident.

Drainage work is carried out in salt glazed ware, spigot and socket pipes, laid to suitable falls. These are jointed using tarred gaskin, caulked tightly, the remaining joint being filled with a stiff mix of cement mortar.

Tests were made on the drainage of seventy-eight premises.

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.

Routine inspection of shops under the above Act was continued during the year, 93 visits being made. There are 140 shops on the register. Contraventions at four premises were noted. These were remedied by informal Notice.

Factories Act, 1937.

Routine visits were made to the 58 premises on the register, which includes building sites. 81 Inspections were made and it was only necessary to serve two Notices for defects.

Caravan Sites - Public Health Act, 1936. Sec. 269.

Six sites are licensed for a total number of 214 caravans for the period 1st March to 31st October.

On the two main sites accommodating 200 caravans, special sanitary blocks and sewage disposal plants have been constructed. A Code of Rules, regulating conduct and the use of the facilities provided on the sites have been made by, and are enforced by the proprietors.

Housing.

The general standard of housing in the district is very good; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached, and probably the greater number owner occupied.

shows under light pressure, and look being readily evident.

Business work is carried out in well lighted rooms, and no work is done in the dark. The rooms are lighted with electric light, and the remaining light being filled with a soft mix of warm color.

There were made on the average of seventy-eight premises.

Business Removal and Disposal.

The removal of house refuse is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor are employed.

Business and public refuse are emptied weekly.

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

Shop Act, 1900.

Routine inspection of shops under the above Act was continued during the year. 25 visits being made. There are 100 shops on the register. Complaints as to premises were noted. These were remedied by informal notice.

Factories Act, 1901.

Routine visits were made to the 54 premises on the register, which included building sites. All inspections were made and it was only necessary to serve two notices for defects.

Factories Act - Public Health Act, 1901.

Six sites are licensed for a total number of 211 persons for the period 1st March to 31st October.

On the two main sites accommodating 200 persons, special sanitary blocks and sewage disposal plants have been constructed. A code of rules, regulating conduct and the use of the facilities provided on the sites have been made by, and are enforced by the proprietors.

General.

The general standard of housing in the district is very good; most of the houses are well-lighted or detached, and probably the highest standard ever occupied.

A further expansion in the rate of private building is shown by the erection of 149 houses during the year. The Council converted one large house into thirteen flats for the elderly. Two hundred and ninety-six houses and flats are now owned by the Council.

Housing repairs have proceeded normally, but it is noted that a few owners are disposing of the older type property to the tenants.

Grants were made to the owners of fourteen houses in respect of improvements.

Two substandard houses were demolished and demolition Orders placed on eight other houses during the year.

A summary of the action taken during the past five years to deal with unfit dwellings is tabulated below. In most cases the displaced families were rehoused by the Council.

DEMOLITION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS.

Year.	No. of houses demolished.	No. of Ex R.A.F. Huts demolished.	No. of persons displaced. (Approx).
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
	15	70	297

Rent Act, 1957.

Three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made, but only one was issued. In the other two cases undertakings were given by the owners that the necessary repairs would be carried out.

A further expansion in the rate of private building is shown by the erection of 123 houses during the year. The Council converted one large house into thirteen flats for the elderly. Two hundred and ninety-six houses and flats are now owned by the Council.

Housing repairs have proceeded normally, but it is noted that a few owners are disposing of the older type property to the tenants.

Grants were made to the owners of fourteen houses in respect of improvements.

Two substandard houses were demolished and demolition orders placed on eight other houses during the year.

A summary of the action taken during the past five years to deal with unfit dwellings is tabulated below. In most cases the displaced families were rehoused by the Council.

DEMOLITION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS

Year	No. of houses demolished	No. of families rehoused	No. of families rehoused (Approx.)
1955	2	8	2
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	20	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
	15	56	257

Rent Act, 1927.

Three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made, but only one was granted. In the other two cases undertakings were given by the owners that the necessary repairs would be carried out.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The information obtained from the standard deposit gauge is now available for a complete year and is shown in tabulated form. The gauge is an instrument for measuring rates of deposition of grit, dust and substances associated with rain. Month to month fluctuations in deposited matter are often the result of variations in weather, and a long period of observation is needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn about the average level of pollution. The finer particles, commonly referred to as smoke, which are less than .002cm in size, settle slowly, if at all, and little of this is collected in the deposit gauge.

Thirty-one observations were made on smoke emission - no serious contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations was noted. Under the foregoing regulations a time limit is imposed on the emission of black and dark smoke from chimneys. The standards under the Act are smokes which compare with the appropriate shade of the Rengelmann Charts.

Five applications were made for the approval of oil fired furnace installations under Section 3(2). In one case, modifications were suggested. All were subsequently approved.

Month.	Rainfall inches.	pH Value.	Water - insoluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.	Water - soluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.	Total solids Tons per sq. mile.
January	2.91	3.6	2.32	9.07	11.39
February	0.28	3.9	1.82	2.95	4.77
March	1.26	4.6	3.91	4.24	8.15
April	2.48	3.8	4.41	7.75	12.16
May	1.58	4.5	6.09	5.26	11.35
June	3.27	3.9	11.30	8.48	19.78
July	3.39	4.6	5.99	6.09	12.08
August	0.47	4.6	4.93	2.82	7.75
September	0.47	6.3	4.70	2.52	7.22
October	2.72	5.3	7.78	17.53	25.31
November	4.53	4.3	3.28	7.05	10.33
December	4.10	4.1	2.45	14.32	16.77

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

There are nine dairy farms producing milk, and five retail distributors of milk within the district. Dairy farms

Atmospheric Pollution

The information obtained from the standard deposit gauge is now available for a complete year and is shown in tabulated form. The gauge is an instrument for measuring rates of deposition of dust, dust and substances associated with rain. Month to month fluctuations in deposited matter are often the result of variations in weather and a long period of observation is needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn about the average level of pollution. The finer particles, commonly referred to as smoke, which are less than .0025 mm in size, settle slowly, if at all, and little of this is collected in the deposit gauge.

Thirty-one observations were made on smoke emission on various contrivances of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulator was noted. Under the foregoing regulations a time limit is imposed on the emission of black and dark smoke from chimneys. The standards under the Act are smoke which compare with the appropriate shade of the Rangelmann Chart.

Five applications were made for the approval of oil fired furnace installations under Section 3(2). In one case, modifications were suggested. All were subsequently approved.

Month	Rainfall Inches.	PM Value.	Water - Insoluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.	Water - Soluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.	Total solids Tons per sq. mile.
January	2.91	3.8	2.32	2.07	4.39
February	0.28	3.2	1.82	2.32	4.14
March	1.32	4.8	2.91	4.21	7.12
April	2.28	3.4	4.41	7.12	11.53
May	1.28	4.8	2.09	2.22	4.31
June	2.27	4.2	11.20	8.68	19.88
July	2.29	4.8	2.99	2.09	5.08
August	0.47	4.2	4.92	2.68	7.60
September	0.27	4.3	4.70	2.22	6.92
October	2.72	3.2	7.78	17.32	25.10
November	4.22	4.2	2.28	7.02	9.30
December	4.10	4.1	2.42	14.22	16.64

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

There are nine dairy farms producing milk, and five retail distributors of milk within the district. 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.

All milk sold within the district is either pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe." The following licences were issued for the sale of designated milks :-

	<u>LICENCES.</u>	
	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	3	3
Pasteurised	9	1
Sterilised	4	1

Milk Sampling.

Details are given below of milk samples taken from retailers and schools in the district, which were submitted for bacteriological examination :-

Number of Samples.	Grade of Milk.	Test.	Satisfac-tory.	Unsatis-factory.
7	Tuberculin tested.	T.B.	7	-
4	Heat treated.	T.B.	4	-
7	Tuberculin tested.	Methylene Blue.	6	1
15	Pasteurised.	Methylene Blue.	14	1
15	Pasteurised.	Phospha-tase test.	15	-
1	Sterilised.	Turbidity test.	1	-

are regulated 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 Dairies) Regulations, 1935.

All milk sold within the district is either pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe". The following dairies were issued for the sale of pasteurised milk:-

LICENCES.

Dairies. Supplementary.

		Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	Sterilised
3	3			
1	1			
1	1			

Milk Sampling.

Details are given below of milk samples taken from retailers and wholesalers in the district, which were submitted for bacteriological examination:-

Number of Samples.	Grade of Milk.	Test.	Expiry Date.	Unsuitable for Sale.
7	Tuberculin tested.	T.B.	7	-
4	Heat treated.	T.B.	4	-
7	Tuberculin tested.	Methylene Blue.	6	1
15	Pasteurised.	Methylene Blue.	14	1
15	Pasteurised.	Phospho-tungstic acid test.	15	-
1	Sterilised.	Turbidity test.	1	-

Ice Cream.

Thirty-one premises are now registered for the sale of ice cream. This is mostly wrapped or prepacked and produced by large manufacturers outside the area. The only maker of ice cream in the district uses a "complete cold mix" which requires no addition except water.

Eighteen 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.
9	Not before 4 hours.	1
5	3 to 4 hours.	2
4	1 hour.	3
-	-	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 and Premises.

The standard of food shops and bakehouses in the district is improving. Several owners have modernised their premises and more are using protective display units. A larger variety of foodstuffs are now being prepacked or wrapped and with the provision of deep freeze units, frozen foods are gaining in popularity. Although most sugar confectionery is now wrapped, open boxes of loose sweets of the variety popular with children are still prominently displayed, and generally served by hand. The purchase of these by children should be discouraged.

Attention was also given to the temporary catering arrangements at open-air shows and displays. These often fall below the standards desired and may become a potential source of danger, especially where untrained staff are recruited just for the day.

Bakehouses.

There are six bakehouses in the district, and routine visits were made to these premises. One backhouse was

Thirty-one specimens are now registered for the sale of the cream. This is mostly wrapped in paper and produced by large manufacturers outside the area. The only source of the cream in the district was a "complete sold six" which requires no additional water.

Eighteen samples of the cream were taken and submitted for examination - 17 following results were reported :-

No. of Samples	Microscopic Examination	Grade
1	Not better than 1 hour	1
2	2 to 4 hours	2
3	1 hour	3
4	-	4

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

Food and Hygiene

The standard of food hygiene and bacteriology in the district is poor. Several owners have modernized their premises and are now using automatic display units. A larger variety of foodstuffs are now being prepared or wrapped and with the provision of deep freeze units, frozen foods are gaining in popularity. Although most sugar confectionery is not wrapped, open boxes of loose sweets of the variety popular with children are still prominently displayed, and generally attract a good trade. The purchase of these by children should be discouraged.

Attention was also given to the necessary catering arrangements at the school and hospital. These often fall below the standards required and the local authorities are of course, especially in the case of the hospital, are responsible for the standard of food and catering.

Sanitation

There are six bacteriology in the district, and routine visits were made to these premises. One bacteriology was

transferred to new premises, and improvements were made at another.

Notices to limewash, paint or cleanse walls and ceilings were served in respect of one bakehouse.

So much depends on personal cleanliness in this work. Attention was again directed towards the necessity for clean hands and clothing. In two cases informal Notice had the desired effect.

Adulteration of Food.

A total of forty-seven samples of food and drugs 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>
Marmalade	5
Cornflour	2
Coffee	1
Coffee and chicory	1
Boric lint	2
Pork sausage	2
Rice	1
Milk	31
Milk (Channel Islands)	2

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.	Fat 2.9% - Deficient 3.3% fat.	Vendor notified.
Milk.	Fat 2.95% - deficient 1.6% fat. Low in solids - not fat.	Vendor notified.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A rodent operative is employed for the control of rat and mice infestations and the greater part of his time is spent on this work.

A routine search is made, and 114 rat and mice infestations were located and dealt with, 1,400 visits were made for the purpose.

Private dwellings are treated free, and the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment charge, is made for business and agricultural premises.

transferred to new premises, and improvements were made at another.

Notice to limewash, paint or clean walls and ceilings were served in respect of one business.

No much depends on personal cleanliness in this work. Attention was again directed towards the necessity for clean hands and clothing. In two cases informal Notice had the desired effect.

Adulteration of Food

A total of forty-seven samples of food and drink were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Sanitary County Council. Details of these are given below:-

<u>Food</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Marmalade	2
Cornflour	2
Coffee	1
Coffee and chocolate	1
Boric lint	2
Pork sausage	2
Rice	1
Milk	2
Milk (Condensed)	2

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>Item</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Milk	Pat 2.102 - Defective 1.102 fat.	Vendor notified.
Milk	Pat 2.102 - Defective 1.102 fat.	Vendor notified.
	Low in solids - no fat.	

The Prevention of Disease by Pests etc. 1919

A rodent preventive is employed for the control of rats and also infestations and the greater part of this is spent on this work.

A routine search is made, and the rat and mice infestations were located and dealt with, 1,400 traps were made for the purpose.

Private dwellings are treated free, and the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment charge, is made for business and agricultural premises.

Sewer treatment.

A ten per cent test baiting of the sewers was carried out during June for rat infestation. Forty-six manholes in various parts of the district were baited, but no infestation was found. In view of these, and previous results, it was suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that no further treatment of the sewers need be undertaken for two years.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

The duty of the local authority under this Act is that of ensuring the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also that these are kept clean. During the summer months the normal complement of workers is increased by the employment of casual labour and temporary arrangements have often to be made.

Twenty-four agricultural units were inspected, and in two cases Notices were served to provide accommodation for seasonal workers.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

This Order provides in general that all substantial collectors of waste food for the feeding of animals and poultry must obtain a licence. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.

The functions under the Act were delegated by the Lancashire County Council as from 1st July, 1959. Five licences were issued during the year, and fourteen inspections made for the purpose of the Order.

General Principles.

A ten per cent test baiting of the towers was carried out during June for rat infestation. Forty-six samples in various parts of the district were baited, but no infestation was found. In view of these, and previous results, it was suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that no further treatment of the towers need be undertaken for two years.

Anticipation (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1937.

The duty of the local authority under this Act is that of ensuring the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also that these are kept clean. During the summer months the normal complement of workers is increased by the employment of casual labour and temporary arrangements have often to be made.

Twenty-four agricultural units were inspected, and in two cases notices were served to provide accommodation for seasonal workers.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1937.

This Order provides in general that all substantial collectors of waste food for the feeding of animals and poultry must obtain a licence. This licence on their obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.

The functions under the Act were delegated by the Licensing (General) Order of 1937, 1938. Five licences were issued during the year, and fourteen inspections made for the purpose of the Order.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises. (1)	No. on Regis- ter. (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occup- iers prosecu- ted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	8	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	44	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	29	2	-
Total	58	81	5	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1916

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.		No. on Regis- ter.	Number of	
(1)		(2)	Inspected. (3)	Written Notices Issued. (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections I, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enforced by Local Authorities.		7	8	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.		37	34	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).		14	29	2
Total		58	71	5

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1):	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2):					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3):					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4):					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6):					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient:	3	3	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):					
Total:	6	6	-	-	-

2. Cases in which EXPENSES were found.

No. of cases in which expenses were found	Particulars		Number of cases in which expenses were found		Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Part of disbursements	2	2	-	-	-
	Overthrowing (8.2)					
	Unsubstantiated					
	Temperature (8.3)					
	Indigence					
	Ventilation (8.4)					
	Infective disease					
	of House (8.5)					
	Battery Conviction					
	(8.7)					
	(a) Infectious					
	(b) Unsubstantiated					
	Indigence					
	(c) Not separate					
	for cases					
	Other offences against					
	the Act (not					
	including offences					
	relating to					
	work					
	Total					

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1959.

Complaints received and investigated	263
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	744
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	64
Revisits to premises	383
Visits to factories and workplaces	81
Visits to food premises	156
Visits to farms, piggeries, etc.	45
Visits re drain tests	78
Visits re wells and water supply	34
Visits to Schools	7
Visits to caravan sites	30
Visits to shops	93
Visits re Rent Act	17
Visits re infectious disease	35
Visits to ditches and watercourses	19
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	31
Visits re milk supplies	43
Visits re ice cream	35
Visits re food hawkers	12
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	89
Number of preliminary notices served	63
Number of preliminary notices complied with	57
Number of Statutory notices served	5
Number of Statutory notices complied with	3

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1900

100	Complaints received and investigated
99	Visits to dwellings under Public Health Code
98	Visits to dwellings under Licensing Code
97	Visits to premises
96	Visits to factories and workshops
95	Visits to food premises
94	Visits to farms, distilleries, etc.
93	Visits to grain elevators
92	Visits to wells and water supply
91	Visits to schools
90	Visits to various other
89	Visits to shops
88	Visits to homes and
87	Visits to infectious diseases
86	Visits to districts and watercourses
85	Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1900
84	Visits to milk supplies
83	Visits to food stores
82	Visits to food markets
81	Sanitation visits and inspections
80	Number of buildings notices served
79	Number of premises notices complied with
78	Number of statutory notices served
77	Number of statutory notices complied with

