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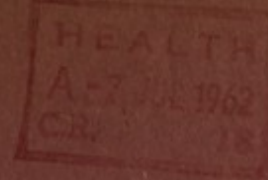
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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

WILLIAM C. BENTLEY

1881

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1961.

CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor S.J.E. Sloan, LL.B., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D.,

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 D.A. Dewar.

Mr. Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.

Mr. Councillor C.L. Hilbert.

Mr. Councillor C.W.A. Kenny.

Mr. Councillor E. Johnstone.

Mr. Councillor G. Kershaw, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.

Mr. Councillor E. Pearce.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time) -

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

Telephone No. - Formby 2232.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR -

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

1911

CHAIRMAN - Mr. [Name], [State]

VICE-CHAIRMAN - Mr. [Name], [State]

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. [Name], [State]

- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]
- Mr. [Name], [State]

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. [Name], [State]

[Text]

[Text]

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. [Name], [State]

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Formby.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Beeston and Gentlemen,

It is again my privilege to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Formby.

As a residential district Formby has much to commend it. Surrounded by a green belt it is delightfully situated and within easy access to Liverpool or Southport

Many people are being attracted to the district and are making their homes here as more land becomes available for well planned residential development.

A record number of 405 houses were constructed during 1961.

The 1961 census shows the population of Formby as 11,730 and it may be expected that this will be doubled within the next twenty years.

The general health of the district has remained good.

There was a substantial increase in the number of births, giving a total for the year of 235 and a rate of 20.1 per 1,000 population, this being above the National average.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis continues and there were no deaths from this disease during the year. Of the three cases of Poliomyelitis notified, one proved to be fatal. None of the patients had been immunised.

The publicity given to Poliomyelitis immunisation on Merseyside was reflected in the greatly increased number of people availing themselves of the facilities offered in Formby by the Lancashire County Council and the local medical Practitioners.

Mortality from all causes showed an increase of 40 over last year's total. Heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer were the principal causes of death.

FORNEY TOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Forney.

Waban Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Bennett and Councillor

It is again my privilege to present the Annual
Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban
District of Forney.

As a residential district Forney has much to
commend it. Surrounded by a green belt it is delightfully
situated and within easy access to Liverpool or Southampton.

Many people are being attracted to the district
and are making their homes here as more land becomes
available for well planned residential development.

A record number of 405 houses were constructed
during 1964.

The 1961 census shows the population of Forney as
11,730 and it may be expected that this will be doubled
within the next twenty years.

The general health of the district has remained good.

There was a substantial increase in the number of
births, giving a total for the year of 235 and a rate of
20.1 per 1,000 population, this being above the National
average.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis continues
and there were no deaths from this disease during the year.
Of the three cases of poliomyelitis notified, one proved to
be fatal. None of the patients had been immunised.

The publicity given to poliomyelitis immunisation on
Marsyasia was reflected in the greatly increased number of
people availing themselves of the facilities offered in Forney
by the Lancashire County Council and the local medical
Practitioners.

Mortality from all causes showed an increase of
10 over last year's total. Heart disease, vascular lesions
of the nervous system and cancer were the principal causes
of death.

Further progress has been made on the construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works, which is now nearing completion.

A scheme for the drainage of the unsewered parts of the eastern area of the district was prepared by Consulting Engineers and has now been approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This will, in due course, enable most premises at present served by pail closet, cesspool or septic tank to have the advantages of main drainage.

It is encouraging to report the foregoing progress which has been achieved towards a satisfactory solution to the problems of sewage disposal from those dwellings situated in undrained areas. This is particularly difficult in a district like Formby where the sub-soil is mostly sand and the sub-surface water table extremely high.

The monthly records of atmospheric deposits as shown by the standard gauge are fairly satisfactory and these have been tabulated for comparative purposes.

In one new estate of about 300 houses, all dwellings are fitted with oil fired central heating and the area is practically smokeless. This could form the nucleus of the first smoke control area.

Year by year additional legislation is passed, often adding to the amount and diversity of the work of the department. This is shown in the various sections of the Report.

I have to thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their support, and the staff for their ready assistance.

I am, Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Beeston
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. G. GARRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Further progress has been made on the construction of the New Sewage Disposal Works, which is now nearing completion.

A scheme for the drainage of the unsewered parts of the eastern area of the district was prepared by Consulting Engineers and has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This will, in due course, enable most premises at present served by public cesspools or septic tanks to have the advantages of main drainage.

It is encouraging to report the increasing progress which has been achieved towards a satisfactory solution to the problems of sewage disposal from those buildings situated in unsewered areas. This is particularly distinct in a district like Barnsey where the sub-soil is mostly sand and the surface water table extremely high.

The monthly records of atmospheric deposits as shown by the standard gauge are fairly satisfactory and these have been tabulated for comparative purposes.

In one row of about 500 houses, all dwellings are fitted with oil fired central heating and the area is practically smokeless. This could form the nucleus of the first smoke control area.

Year by year additional legislation is passed, often adding to the amount and diversity of the work of the department. This is shown in the various sections of the Report.

I have to thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highway Committee for their support and the staff for their ready assistance.

I am, Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Beeson and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

H. G. GARY.

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 1961) - 11,720.

Population (Census, 1961) - 11,730

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1961 - 3,810

Rateable Value - £173,730.

Sum represented by a penny rate - £700.

VITAL STATISTICS,
MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

Live Births.

Number (136 male, 99 female)	235
Rate per 1,000 population	20.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	0.85

Still Births.

Number (1 male, 1 female)	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	8.4

Total live and still births. 237

Infant deaths (under 1 year). 3

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	12.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks
per 1,000 total live births). 8.5

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week,
per 1,000 total live births). 8.5

Area of District

1.7. 1951 - 7,703 acres.
2.7. 1951 - 7,612 acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1951) - 11,720.

Population (Census, 1951) - 11,720

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1951 - 2,810

Rateable value - £175,750.

See paragraph 1 of a recent report - 4700.

VITAL STATISTICS
INFANTS AND BIRTHS

Live Births.

Number (135 male, 99 female)
Rate per 1,000 population
11,720 live births per cent of
total live births
0.82

Still Births.

Number (1 male, 1 female)
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
8.4

Total live and still births.
9.17

Infant deaths (under 1 year).
9

Infant Mortality Rate.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births
11,720 live births
11,720 infant deaths per 1,000
11,720 live births
11,720 live births
11,720 live births

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week)
per 1,000 total live births)
8.2

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week)
per 1,000 total live births)
8.2

Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	16.9
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

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

<u>Total deaths, all causes (males 78, females 85)</u>	163
--	-----

Death rate (per 1,000 population)	13.9
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Nil.
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis, per 1,000 population	Nil.

Comparability factors -
Births 1.10. Deaths 1.10.

Calculated on these factors the adjusted death rate (per 1,000 population) is	15.3
---	------

Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is	22.1
---	------

Number of deaths from Cancer of the lung and bronchus	9
Death rate from above per 1,000 population	0.8

Personal Mortality Rate

(Still births and deaths under 7 weeks
combined per 1,000 total live and still
births).

16.3

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

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

Nil.

Nil.

Total deaths, all causes (males 78, females 65)

16.3

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

15.3

Nil.

Nil.

Compensability factors -
Deaths 1.10, Births 1.10.

Calculated as these factors the adjusted death
rate (per 1,000 population) is

15.3

Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is

22.1

Number of deaths from Cancer of the lung and bronchus
Death rate from above per 1,000 population

9

0.8

BIRTHS 1945 - 1961.

Year	Popula- tion.	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
					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
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,720	136	99	235	20.1	17.4

1961 - 1964

Year	Population 1961	Births			Birth Rate	
		Males	Females	Total	Male	Female
1961	11,750	152	99	251	20.1	17.4
1962	11,650	148	96	244	18.2	17.1
1963	10,750	93	69	162	16.5	16.2
1964	10,750	77	60	137	13.1	16.4
1965	10,470	81	75	156	15.6	16.1
1966	10,350	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1967	11,130	79	67	146	15.7	15.0
1968	9,980	76	99	175	15.2	15.2
1969	10,100	61	64	125	12.4	15.3
1970	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1971	10,450	60	70	130	12.3	15.3
1972	10,380	61	53	114	11.0	15.6
1973	9,710	51	66	117	11.6	16.7
1974	9,570	70	65	135	14.0	17.3
1975	8,900	66	66	132	15.0	20.2
1976	8,660	102	70	172	19.5	19.1
1977	8,230	61	66	127	12.5	16.1

DEATHS 1945 - 1961.

Year	Popula- tion.	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
					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
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,720	78	85	163	13.9	12.0

DEATHS 1961 - 1962

Year	Popula- tion	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Female	England and Wales
1961	11,750	78	65	129	12.9	12.0
1960	11,150	67	60	123	10.8	11.5
1959	10,750	65	63	130	12.8	11.7
1958	9,710	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1957	8,900	52	54	108	11.5	12.6
1956	8,850	61	76	141	15.9	11.5
1955	8,420	75	57	130	15.6	11.6

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1961.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	1	1
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Cancer of the stomach	-	-	-
11. Cancer of the lungs	8	1	9
12. Cancer of the breast	-	2	2
13. Cancer of the uterus	-	2	2
14. Cancer of other sites	6	8	14
15. Leukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	8	15	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	26	14	40
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	6	11	17
21. Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	4	8	12
24. Bronchitis	6	3	9
25. Other respiratory diseases	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	6	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	-	1	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-
	78	85	163

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORBRY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1961

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	1	2
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	2
3. Syphilis disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	1	1	2
5. Whooping cough	1	1	2
6. Measles	1	1	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8. Malaria	1	1	2
9. Other infective 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. Vascular 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 disease	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis	1	1	2
29. Hypertension of prostate	1	1	2
30. Prostatitis, orchitis, epididymitis	1	1	2
31. Genital 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	75	65	140

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals.

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

Infectious Disease.

When it is considered necessary, cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerly, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick. The incidence of notifiable infections are shown in tabulated form on page 10.

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, however, have important duties in relation to prevention, supervision of contacts and after care.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

All these services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held in the next district, at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics are also 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.
Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation Clinics:	Every first Tuesday in the month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Welfare Foods.

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and D and orange juice are distributed from the clinic.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Scoutage

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 1, of which form part. There are no hospitals within the urban district; patients are removed when treatment is required to any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Liverpool or Manchester.

Infectious Diseases

When it is considered necessary, cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the City Hospital, Manchester, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarborough. The incidence of notifiable infections are shown in tabulated form on page 10.

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, however, have important duties in relation to prevention, supervision of contacts and after care.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

All these services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held in the next district, at Bolton.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Child Welfare and Minor ailments Clinics are also provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at "Hoskings", Cross Street, Bolton, on the following days and times:-

Minor ailments Clinics: Every Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Infant Welfare Clinics: Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Diphtheria and Polio-vaccination Clinics:
Every first Tuesday in the month,
10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Welfare Feeds

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and B and orange juice are distributed from the clinic.

Immunisation and Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following details have been given by the
Divisional Medical Officer :-

Diphtheria immunisation during 1961.

At Formby Clinic: 113 Children completed treatment.
Clinic and Schools: 269 Children received a "booster" dose.

By General Practitioners:

175 Children completed treatment.
31 Children received a "booster" dose.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination - Clinic and General Practitioners.

Under 15 years of age - received two injections 264
Over 15 years of age - received two injections 540

Under 15 years of age - received "booster" injections 146
Over 15 years of age - received "booster" injections 113
5/11 years of age - received fourth injection 658

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

During the year 216 cases of infectious disease were
notified; these are shown in the table below :-

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases.	Age Periods - Years									Deaths
		Under 1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Polio.											
Paralytic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
non-paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	193	-	33	61	88	5	5	1	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	15	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	9	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	216	-	33	61	89	6	10	4	3	10	1

Immunization and Polio Statistics

The following details have been given by the
Divisional Medical Officer:-

Diphtheria Immunization during 1951

At Noida, 11,712 children completed treatment.
Clinical and School: 11,712 children received a "booster" dose.

By General Practitioners:

11,712 children completed treatment.
Clinical and School: 11,712 children received a "booster" dose.

Polio Statistics - Clinical and General Practitioners

Under 15 years of age - received two injections 264
Over 15 years of age - received two injections 260
Under 15 years of age - received "booster" injections 116
Over 15 years of age - received "booster" injections 113
Under 15 years of age - received fourth injection 678

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

During the year 1951 cases of infectious diseases were notified. These are shown in the table below:-

Disease	Age Periods - Years								Total Cases	Notifiable Diseases
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39		
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Scarlet Fever
Acute Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Acute Polio
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Paratyphoid
Non-paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Non-paratyphoid
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	Measles
Acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Acute
Pharyngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	Pharyngitis
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis
Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Respiratory
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Other
	1	10	11	10	8	8	12	12	216	

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.

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.

Ambulance Service.

These facilities are provided by the Lancashire County Council and stations within the Division are at Crosby, Maghull and Burscough.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, have been kindly given by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to re-direct a vehicle from one case to another without returning to its station. This, of course, is not shown in the following tables.

Emergency Cases	Ambulance Station at which vehicle based.			
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	-	9	2	11
Public Place Accidents	1	17	3	21
Home Accidents	-	19	4	23
Works Accidents	-	2	-	2
Maternity	-	52	9	61
Sudden Illness	4	64	8	76
	5	163	26	* 194

* In addition a further twenty-one cases were dealt with by Southport Corporation Ambulance, acting on behalf of the Lancashire County Council.

Nighttime Service

The Lanesboro County Council ensure that every mother who have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

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.

Accident Service

These facilities are provided by the Lanesboro County Council and stations within the Division are at Canby, Lanesboro and Newborough.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls received within the district, together with the number of non-emergency cases which were dealt with, have been kindly given by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to re-direct a vehicle from one case to another without returning to the station. This, of course, is not shown in the following tables.

Emergency Cases	Ambulance Station at which vehicle based.			
	Newborough	Canby	Lanesboro	Total
Road Accidents	-	2	2	4
Public Place Accidents	1	17	3	21
Home Accidents	-	18	4	22
Work Accidents	-	2	-	2
Maternity	-	22	2	24
Sudden Illness	4	64	2	70
	5	103	26	134

In addition a further twenty-one cases were dealt with by the Lanesboro County Council, acting on behalf of the Lanesboro Corporation Ambulance, acting on behalf of the

NON-URGENT CASES.

Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
8	2,039	27	2,074

Home Help Service.

There have been increasing demands for this service, which is provided by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness, infirmity or other difficulties.

Loan of 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.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless.

Residential and temporary accommodation is provided for people in need of care and attention by the Lancashire County Council in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary homes. One of the voluntary homes, "Maryland" - for the elderly - is situated in the district and has accommodation for twenty-two persons.

"Hurstwood," a large detached house which was purchased by the Formby Urban District Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people has now been in operation for over two years, with considerable success. The premises are supervised by a resident housemother and 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 done 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

NON-URGENT CASES

Barrenburg	Croby	Lynchburg	Total
2	2,055	27	2,084

Home Help Service

There have been increasing demands for this service, which is provided by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness, infirmity or other difficulties.

Loss of Nursing Equipment

Persons being nursed at home and who are in need of nursing equipment may obtain this on loan, by application to the District Health Officer, the District Nurse or Medical Practitioner attending the case.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirmit and Handicapped

Residential and temporary accommodation is provided for people in need of care and attention by the Lancaster County Council in their own institutions or in suitable voluntary homes. One of the voluntary homes, "Barryland" for the elderly - is situated in the district and has accommodation for twenty-two persons.

"Barnwood," a large detached house which was purchased by the County Urban District Council and converted into sixteen self-contained flats for elderly people has now been in operation for over two years, with considerable success. The premises are supervised by a Resident Housekeeper and administered by a Committee formed by the Council with members selected from the County Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations

Valuable and important work is still being done by voluntary organisations, 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 organisations in the district. It also

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.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease or on special request.

Articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfector in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Fideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Fifty-six articles of bedding, clothing and books were treated. Rooms, when required, are disinfected by formaldehyde. This is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40 per cent solution of formalin. In the ensuing reaction sufficient heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply - Piped water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board (previously known as the Southport and District Water Board), and continues to be satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. The sources of supply comprise pumping stations with deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton area.

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. Seven samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as Satisfactory.

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Laboratory Facilities

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

Intestines

Distillation of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious diseases or on special request.

Articles are removed to the Sanitary Inspector in the Council Depot. The method of distillation used in this apparatus is by the vaporization of a fluid having a high flash-point co-efficient. After a period the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Fifty-six articles of bedding, clothing and books were treated. Rooms were repaired, and distillation by formaldehyde. This is produced by the addition of potassium persulfate crystals to a 10 per cent solution of formalin. The resulting reaction solution heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

Sanitary Supervision of the District

Water Supply - Fresh water is supplied to the district by the Mersey Water Board (previously known as the Liverpool and District Water Board), and continues to be satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The sources of supply comprise pumping stations with deep wells, handpumps and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Blackstart and Auderton areas.

The water supply for the town is also from the Mersey Water Board. The water, although hard in character, is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Seven samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Other Sources of Water Supply.

Fourteen premises depend upon private wells for their water supply and two cottages near the eastern boundary of the district are supplied with water in containers by the landlord. Seventeen samples were obtained from these sources and submitted for bacteriological examination. Two were not entirely satisfactory. To remedy this, small domestic filters were provided by the owner.

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

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Bright with few particles.

Turbidity - Less than 3.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Nil.

pH - 7.1

Free Carbon Dioxide - .35

Electric Conductivity - 575.

Total Solids, dried at 180° C - 430.

Chlorine as Chlorides - 28.

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 230.

Hardness: Total - 305. Carbonate - 230. Non-Carbonate - 75.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000 Oxygen absorbed - 0.35.

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000 Residual Chlorine - Absent.

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

Clean Sources of Water Supply

Fourteen houses depend upon private wells for their water supply and two cottages near the eastern boundary of the district are supplied with water in containers by the landlady. Government supplies were obtained from these sources and submitted for bacteriological examination. Two were not entirely satisfactory. To remedy this, small domestic filters were provided by the owner.

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

General Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Bright with few particles.
Turbidity - Less than 5.
Colour - Nil.
Odour - Nil.
Free Carbon Dioxide - 0.55
Electric Conductivity - 57.
Total Solids, dried at 100° C - 450.
Unfiltered as Chloride - 58.
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 150.
Hardness: Total - 305. Carbonate - 250. Non-Carbonate - 55.
Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.00 Excess absorbed - 0.55.
Aluminium Nitrogen - 0.00 Residual Chlorine - Absent.
Bacteria - None. Manganese, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

	<u>1 day at</u> <u>37° C.</u>	<u>2 days at</u> <u>37° C.</u>	<u>3 days at</u> <u>20° C.</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>No.</u>
Presumptive Coliaerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1).	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there is one open air swimming bath attached 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 by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination.

One sample 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.

Main drainage is provided for 87% of the houses in the district by a "separate system." 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.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies Developing on Agar		1 day at	2 days at	3 days at
		17° C.	17° C.	20° C.
Phosphoric Gelatin Agar		0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1)		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Of which Reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from odor and taste. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Watering System

There are no public watering tanks in the district, but there is one open air watering tank attached to a large private school, which is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for this tank, which has a capacity of 25,000 gallons, is obtained from the public mains and is maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination.

One sample of water taken from the tanks during use, and analyzed for bacteriological examination, showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Main drainage is provided for 67% of the houses in the district by a "separate system". The foul sewage is discharged by gravitation into settling tanks with an outlet into the River Mersey. Surface water from street gutters connects to surface water drains discharging into watercourses, where possible. Rainwater from houses is properly drained into soakways situated in the gardens.

Work on the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works is now nearing completion. This is estimated to cost about £128,000. The amended scheme now being constructed 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.

A scheme has been prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district. This has now been approved by the Ministry and it is hoped that at least the preliminary work will be commenced shortly.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The Council have no facilities for the emptying of cesspools and do not undertake this service.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	145
Number of houses with W.C's. draining to cesspools or septic tanks	360
Number of houses with W.C's. on main drainage	3,305

Replacement of pail closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets during 1961	6
Number of cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	16

Work on the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works is now reaching completion. This is expected to cost about \$125,000. The sewerage system now being constructed was prepared by Consulting Engineers and will give full treatment of the sewage before discharge by a new outfall into the River Ait. When the new works are completed, sewage will pass through a screen, a 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 two sedimentation tanks and thence into water tanks having a total capacity of 350,000 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 the bottom of the tanks. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 150 ft. in diameter, and covered by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter is 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 Ait.

A scheme has been prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unserved area to the east of the district. This has now been approved by the Ministry and it is hoped that at least the preliminary work will be commenced shortly.

Gasworks and Sewerage

The Council have no facilities for the supply of gasworks and do not undertake this service.

Sanitary Accommodation

145	Number of houses with full closets
250	Number of houses with W.C.s, draining to cesspools or septic tanks
3,300	Number of houses with W.C.s on main drainage

Replacement of full closets, etc.

5	Number of premises where full closets have been converted to water closets during 1951
18	Number of cesspools abolished and drainages connected to sewer

Testing of Drains.

The inspection and testing of all house drainage work is carried out by the Health Department and complete records are kept.

Three hundred and eleven drain tests were carried out during the year.

Two smoke machines are in use and the drains are filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed.

In addition to the machines provided by the Council, the larger building contractors have been encouraged to obtain their own machines, which remain on the site and are always available for tests. This not only saves time and transport costs but means that tests can be quickly arranged, thus reducing the probability of damage by leaving new drainage work lying exposed in open trenches. Owing to the high sub-surface water table in the area, it is often necessary to use de-watering plant which is generally extremely noisy in operation. In these circumstances it is a great advantage to be able to test at short notice.

Although pitch impregnated fibre pipes are permitted, all drainage has so far been carried out in salt glazed spigot and socket pipes to B.S.S. These are jointed by tarred gaskin, tightly caulked, the remaining joint being filled with cement mortar. A rapid hardening additive is sometimes used in the cement to get a "quick set" in cases where ground water may be seeping into the trench.

Shops Act, 1950. Sec.38.

The Administration of those parts of the Act enforceable by the Council, relating to sanitary accommodation, heating and ventilation has been carried out, 146 visits being made for the purpose. In six cases minor infringements were noted and remedied by informal action.

Inspectorial duties assigned by the Lancashire County Council are also undertaken, relating to hours of employment of young persons, inspection of records and notices, means of lighting, washing facilities and seating accommodation for female assistants.

The provisions of the Act relating to hours of closing for shops are administered by the Lancashire County Council.

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Although pitch impregnated fibre pipes are permitted, all drainage has so far been carried out in self-glazed epoxy and socket pipes to B.S.8. These are joined by tapered gaskets, tightly cemented. The remaining joints being filled with cement mortar. A rapid hardening additive is sometimes used in the cement to get a "quick set" in cases where ground water may be seeping into the trench.

Smoke Act, 1930 - Sec. 3.

The Administration of these parts of the Act, enforceable by the Council, relating to sanitary accommodation, heating and ventilation has been carried out, the visits being made for the purpose. In six cases where infringements were noted and remedied by informal action.

Inspectorial duties assigned by the Lancashire County Council are also undertaken, relating to hours of employment of young persons, inspection of records and advice, means of lighting, washing facilities and sanitary accommodation for female assistants.

The provisions of the Act relating to hours of closing for shops are administered by the Lancashire County Council.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 57 factories on the register to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. One hundred and twelve visits were made and three notices served for contraventions.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to four premises in this district.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Material Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the registration of premises where rag flock or other filling material is used in upholstering or in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc., and prescribes standards of cleanliness for the filling material. There are no premises at present registered in this district.

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

There are two main holiday sites which were licenced for a total of 250 caravans, covering the period 1st March to 31 st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, conferred effective powers for controlling sites, introduced a new licencing system and also "Model Standards." These new Model Standards relating to sanitary conditions have not been rigidly applied but slightly modified in the light of past experience and existing site conditions. The provision of baths or showers is not considered necessary on either site under present conditions, but additional water closets, wash-basins, water standpipes and firepoints have been required.

Two other small seasonal sites have now been closed.

There are three caravans used for residential purposes, the licences for which enure for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

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.

There are 27 sections in the register in which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. One hundred and twelve visits were made and three notices served for contraventions.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority when mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to four premises in this district.

Gas Fitch and other Filling Material Act, 1931.

This Act provides for the registration of premises where gas fitch or other filling material is used in upholstering or in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc., and prescribes standards of cleanliness for the filling material. There are no premises at present registered in this district.

Garvey's Act - Public Health Act, 1936. Sec. 23.

There are two main holidays sites which were licensed for a total of 250 caravans, covering the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and are called Pinewood.

The Garvey's Act and Control of Development Act, 1930, conferred extensive powers for controlling sites, introduced a new licensing system and also "Model Standards". These new Model Standards relating to sanitary conditions have not been strictly applied but slightly modified in the light of past experience and existing site conditions. The provision of water on the sites is not considered necessary on either site under present conditions, but additional water closets, wash basins, water standpipes and fireplaces have been provided.

Two other small seasonal sites have not been licensed.

There are three caravans used for residential purposes, the licenses for which ensure for the benefit of their respective occupants only.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

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

Garbage and path clonets are emptied weekly.

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

Noise Abatement.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, now gives power to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance. Noise has been defined as unwanted sound, but it is often only unwanted by the complainant.

The few reports received during the year were investigated and by co-operation of both parties difficulties were resolved.

It was possible to reduce the volume, if not to eliminate the noise entirely. In one case modification of an extractor fan and ducting reduced the volume and annoyance. In another case alteration of times and volume of "Music While you Work" proved a satisfactory solution.

Housing.

The district is essentially residential in character and the standard of housing is good. Continued expansion in development is evident, as shown by the following statistics :-

HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED SINCE THE WAR.

Year	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
Total new dwellings				1,523

The amount of noise is by typing on low lying land at North Coast Lane.

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HOUSES AND FLATS ERUPTED SINCE THE WAR

Year	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1945	7	-	2	9
1946	1	-	4	5
1947	12	-	8	20
1948	31	-	-	31
1949	17	-	-	17
1950	9	-	-	9
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	20	-	45	65
1954	-	-	46	46
1955	-	27	35	62
1956	24	-	61	85
1957	24	-	31	55
1958	-	-	31	31
1959	-	-	140	140
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	205	205
Total new dwellings				1,321

A few cottages two or three hundred years old are still occupied, and although lacking many modern conveniences are remarkably well preserved. In some instances it is possible to arrange with the owners that when the premises are vacated by the present occupiers the cottages will be demolished.

The following tabulated list shows the progress that has been made during the past few years :-

DEMOLITION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS.

Year	Number of houses demolished.	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts demolished.	Number of persons displaced. (Approx).
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
	28	70	324

Standard Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings.

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants of up to £155 towards improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash-basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. During the year twelve applications were made and approved.

Rent Act, 1957.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Monthly records of the deposited matter collected in the standard gauge are tabulated, together with those for 1960 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the

A few cottages two or three hundred years old are still occupied, and although lacking many modern conveniences are remarkably well preserved. In some instances it is possible to arrange with the owners that when the cottages are vacated by the present occupants the cottages will be demolished.

The following tabulated list shows the progress that has been made during the past few years:-

DEMOLITION OF UNIT TWENTY.

Year	Number of houses demolished.	Number of ex N.A.F. huts demolished.	Number of persons displaced. (Approx.)
1955	2	3	26
1956	4	15	61
1957	2	20	127
1958	4	10	26
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
	28	30	244

Standard Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings.

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1935, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants of up to £150 towards improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash-basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. During the year twelve applications were made and approved.

Home Act, 1937.

There were no applications for certificates of Disrepair during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Monthly records of the deposited matter collected in the standard gauges are tabulated, together with those for 1960 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the

insoluble matter is often blown sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to salt spray.

Month to month variations can be considerable and the "standard deviation" may be 40% of the reading. This variation is mostly due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind and turbulence of the atmosphere. Whilst the deposit gauge may be a useful instrument for measuring the rates of deposits of grit and dust, it does not measure the most harmful part of atmospheric pollution, i.e. smoke.

A more useful piece of apparatus for the purpose of measuring the daily concentration of smoke and suspended impurities in the air would be the volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke filter apparatus.

Twelve observations were made on smoke emission but no contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were noted.

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.	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	4.77	3.74	4.0	3.7	3.58	3.05	8.64	8.44	12.22	11.49
February	1.89	2.48	4.1	4.4	4.54	4.97	6.32	10.33	10.86	15.30
March	1.54	0.55	4.3	6.2	4.63	9.74	4.80	6.69	9.43	16.43
April	1.14	3.23	5.2	3.8	9.17	4.27	7.58	5.23	16.75	9.50
May	1.85	1.81	4.1	4.3	11.06	7.06	4.44	5.43	15.50	12.49
June	0.79	1.73	5.2	4.5	6.76	7.15	3.34	3.11	10.10	10.26
July	3.55	3.43	4.3	4.5	7.85	5.20	10.30	10.66	18.15	15.86
August	3.03	3.40	4.5	5.0	4.44	5.96	5.46	8.11	9.90	14.07
September	2.84	2.27	4.2	3.9	3.51	5.66	4.04	4.70	7.55	10.36
October	2.95	3.78	3.9	4.2	3.77	4.17	6.16	6.16	9.93	10.33
November	5.63	2.52	4.2	4.4	4.93	2.95	18.25	8.74	23.18	11.69
December	3.39	3.03	4.1	4.1	2.25	9.84	11.86	8.61	14.11	18.45

Insoluble matter is often blown sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to salt spray.

Health to some variations can be considerable and the standard deviation may be 40% of the reading. This variation is mostly due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind and humidity of the atmosphere. Whilst the deposit gauge may be a useful instrument for measuring the rates of deposits of grit and dust, it does not measure the most harmful part of atmospheric pollution, i.e. smoke.

A more useful piece of apparatus for the purpose of measuring the daily concentration of smoke and suspended particles in the air would be the volumetric air sampler and smoke filter system.

Twelve observations were made on smoke emission but no observations of the dark smoke (forbidden periods) regulations were noted.

Month	Rainfall, inches.		Wind Value		Water - insoluble matter, 1000, 1000		Water - soluble matter, 1000, 1000		Total Solids, 1000, 1000	
January	5.75	5.75	4.0	3.7	3.55	3.55	8.04	8.04	12.35	11.45
February	1.55	2.45	4.1	4.4	4.55	4.55	6.52	10.52	10.86	12.30
March	1.55	0.57	4.2	0.5	4.55	4.55	6.80	6.80	9.43	11.43
April	1.15	5.57	5.5	3.6	3.17	4.57	7.55	5.55	16.75	9.30
May	1.55	1.01	4.3	4.3	7.05	7.05	4.45	5.45	16.50	12.45
June	0.75	1.75	5.3	4.3	6.35	7.15	3.34	4.11	10.10	10.25
July	3.55	3.55	4.5	4.5	7.55	5.50	10.50	10.50	16.15	15.85
August	3.05	3.40	4.5	5.0	4.55	5.95	6.55	6.11	12.50	14.07
September	2.05	2.77	4.5	3.5	3.55	3.05	4.00	4.00	7.55	10.35
October	2.55	3.75	4.5	4.5	3.77	4.17	6.15	6.15	9.55	10.55
November	5.55	3.55	4.5	4.5	4.55	5.95	10.25	6.75	23.15	11.45
December	3.55	3.05	4.1	4.1	3.55	3.65	11.55	6.61	14.11	16.15

Schools.

A list of the main schools in the district is given below :-

<u>School.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Approx. No. of children attending.</u>
Formby County Primary	Primary.	160
Formby Modern Secondary	Modern Secondary.	220
St. Luke's C. of E.	Primary and Junior.	255
St. Peter's C. of E.	Primary and Junior.	224
Holy Trinity C. of E.	Primary and Junior.	175
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	320
Holmwood	Private.	160 (93 of these are boarders).
Netherby Preparatory	Private.	20
Bishop's Court R.C.	Private.	108 (63 of these are boarders).
St. Peter's College R.C.	Private.	95 (All boarders)
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	Private.	110
Phoenix House	Private.	60

In addition, there are a few small Private Nursery Schools and two Home Office Approved Schools.

Routine inspection was made of the sanitary accommodation and also the school kitchens and dining rooms. All minor defects discovered were remedied.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies.

Milk sold by retail within the district is tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe."

Schools.

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

School.	Type.	Approx. No. of children attending.
Porthly Downy Primary	Primary	160
Porthly Downy Secondary	Modern Secondary	320
St. John's C. of E.	Primary and Junior	250
St. Peter's C. of E.	Primary and Junior	320
Holy Trinity C. of E.	Primary and Junior	175
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	320
Kelwood	Private	160
(25 of these are boarders).		
Netheby Preparatory	Private	80
Bishop's Court R.C.	Private	100
(65 of these are boarders).		
St. Peter's College R.C.	Private	95
(All boarders)		
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	Private	110
Phoenix House	Private	60

In addition, there are a few small private primary schools and two Home Office approved schools.

Roast inspection was made of the sanitary accommodation and also the school kitchens and dining rooms. All minor defects discovered were remedied.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies.

Milk sold by retail within the district is inspected, pasteurized or sterilized and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe".

A change in the administration introduced by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, became effective on the 1st January, 1961, and the County Council assumed responsibility for the issue of all Milk Dealers' Licences.

Milk Sampling.

The following details are given of samples taken from retailers in the district, which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

No. of Samples.	Grade of Milk.	Test.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
6	T.T. (Untreated)	T.B. Animal Inoculation	6	-
7	T.T. (Untreated)	Methylene Blue	4	3
6	Pasteurised	-do-	3	3
6	Pasteurised	Phosphatase	6	-

Food Hygiene Regulations.

The requirements of the Regulations were generally well observed; some infringements were noted during routine inspection, which were remedied without recourse to formal proceedings.

Bakehouses.

There are six bakehouses in the district, all of which received periodic inspection. These were generally found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Improvements were carried out at two premises and at others minor defects noted were remedied on request.

It is increasingly important in all food trades that the individual worker should have that sense of responsibility which ensures scrupulous and conscientious attention to hygiene. Without this all efforts at improvement can be largely nullified.

Foreshore and Shellfish.

An Order made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities

A change in the administration introduced by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1950, became effective on the 1st January, 1951, and the County Council assumed responsibility for the issue of all Milk Dealers' licences.

Milk Supplies

The following details are given of supplies taken from retailers in the district, which were subjected for bacteriological examination.

No. of Samples	Grade of Milk	Test	Gastec- tor.	Gastec- tor.
6	T.T. (Unpasteurized)	T.B. Animal Inoculation	6	-
7	T.T. (Unpasteurized)	Refrigerator Bile	4	3
2	Pasteurized	-do-	3	3
6	Pasteurized	Phosphatase	6	-

Food Hygiene Regulations

The requirements of the Regulations were generally well observed; some improvements were noted during routine inspection, which were remedied without recourse to formal proceedings.

Bakerymen

There are six bakerymen in the district, all of which received periodic inspection. These were generally found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Improvements were carried out at two premises and at others minor defects noted were remedied on request.

It is increasingly important in all food trades that the individual worker should have that sense of responsibility which ensures scrupulous and conscientious attention to hygiene. Without this all efforts at improvement can be largely nullified.

Prophylaxis and Sanitation

An Order made under the Public Health (Sanitation) Regulations, 1955, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities

prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the "prescribed area" unless these are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station.

This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. During the past year only a few edible shellfish have been observed on the shore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition and a few fishermen use the shore and channel for shrimping.

Routine samples of seawater, sand and mud were taken at low water mark - two of these were found to contain *Salmonella paratyphi* B.

Samples of effluent and sludge from the Sewage Works were found to be negative.

Cockles and shrimps submitted for examination were also found to be negative.

Unsound Food.

The amount of unsound food noted during the course of routine inspection or brought to the attention of the department is decreasing.

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

Raw Meat - 29 lbs.
Canned Meats - $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Ice-Cream.

There are now forty-two premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepacked and produced by large manufacturers outside the area. The only ice-cream made in the district is reconstituted from a "complete cold mix" which requires no addition except water.

Twelve 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.
6	Not before 4 hours.	1
6	3 to 4 hours.	2
-	1 hour.	3
-	-	4

prohibit the taking of oysters and mussels from the "prescribed area" unless these are to be treated at an approved cleansing station.

This prescribed area includes most of the township. During the past year only a few edible shellfish have been observed on the shore. Although no oysters within the prohibition and a few fisherman use the shore and channel for shipping.

Reactive samples of seawater, sand and mud were taken at low water mark - two of these were found to contain Salmonella paratyphi B.

Samples of effluent and sludge from the sewage works were found to be negative.

Coysters and mussels submitted for examination were also found to be negative.

Record Food.

The amount of record food noted during the course of routine inspection or brought to the attention of the department is decreasing.

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

Raw Meat - 29 lbs.
Canned Meats - 1 1/2 lbs.

Ice-Cream.

There are now forty-two premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepared and produced by large manufacturers outside the area. The only ice-cream made in the district is manufactured from a "recipe cold mix" which requires no addition except water.

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

No. of Samples.	Pathogenic Bacteria Found - Period of Incubation.	Grade.
1	Not before 4 hours.	1
2	3 to 4 hours.	2
3	1 hour.	3
4	-	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." On these standards all samples were found to be satisfactory.

Licensed Premises.

Routine inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements, kitchens and beer cellars at the six licensed hotels in the district.

Alterations are in progress at several of these Houses where additional sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and other improvements are being made.

Cinemas.

There is now only one cinema operating in the district. Routine inspection was made of the premises and sanitary arrangements, which were found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the licensing of premises where animals are sold as pets, and has regard to the accommodation, feeding and cleanliness of these animals. Although there are shops dealing exclusively in pet foods no licences were issued for the business of selling animals.

Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the district.

Hawkers of Food. - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the Registration of Hawkers of food and their premises. Routine inspection of vans was made during the course of delivery and defects found were remedied by verbal notice. There are eight hawkers trading in the district.

An Order made in 1936 under the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

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." On these standards all samples were found to be satisfactory.

Alcoholic beverages.

Routine inspections were made of the salient arrangements, kitchen and beer cellars at the six licensed hotels in the district.

Alterations are in progress at several of these houses where additional sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and other improvements are being made.

Cinemas.

There is now only one cinema operating in the district. Routine inspection was made of the premises and sanitary arrangements, which were found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1925.

This Act provides for the licensing of premises where animals are sold as pets, and has regard to the accommodation, feeding and cleanliness of these animals. Although there are shops dealing exclusively in pet foods no licences were issued for the business of selling animals.

Public Amusement

There are no amusements in this district. The public amusements at Liverpool and Southampton provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the district.

Markets of Food. - Liverpool County Council (General Powers) Act, 1925.

This Act provides for the regulation of markets of food and their premises. Routine inspection of vans was made during the course of delivery and defects found were remedied by verbal notice. There are eight markets trading in the district.

An Order made in 1925 under the Town Police Clauses Act, 1867, prohibits parking in front of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control.

One rodent operative combines the work for the eradication of rats and mice with other duties in the department. A routine search is made and complaints of infestation are investigated and treated; 1,178 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.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Premises visited.	Number of treatments completed.	Number of visits made.
Dwelling houses	53	511
Business premises	6	219
Agricultural premises	7	207
Ditches and watercourses	12	102
Tips and Sewage Works	10	139

The quick acting poisons (i.e. zinc phosphide or arsenious oxide, etc.) are only used in special circumstances. Most treatment has been done by using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant warfarin. This chronic poison acts mainly by preventing the blood from clotting. Rats and mice eating this tend to die of internal and external bleeding.

Sewer Treatment.

A ten per cent test baiting of the sewers was carried out in the Spring, when fifty manholes in various parts of the district were baited. When the manholes were re-inspected later it was found that there had been "no takes." It would appear from this that the sewerage system at the moment is free from rats.

Insect Destruction.

In a few cases the services of the department was required for the treatment of bug and flea infestation. These were effectively dealt with by the use of D.D.T. sprays.

Cockroach infestations continue to be reported and it has been found that Dieldrin is most effective in reducing

Vector Control

One of the most important factors in the control of disease is the control of the vector. A vector is an animal which carries the disease from one person to another. The most common vectors are mosquitoes, flies, and ticks. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease.

The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease. The control of vectors is a very important part of the control of disease.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Number of visits made	Number of treatments completed	Prevalence visited
211	23	Dwelling houses
219	6	Business premises
207	7	Agricultural premises
102	15	Ditches and watercourses
132	10	Tips and sewage works

The quick action of the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. The quick action of the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. The quick action of the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. The quick action of the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. The quick action of the vector is a very important part of the control of disease.

Vector Treatment

A few days ago the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. A few days ago the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. A few days ago the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. A few days ago the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. A few days ago the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease.

Insect Prevention

In a few cases the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. In a few cases the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. In a few cases the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. In a few cases the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease. In a few cases the vector was found to be a very important part of the control of disease.

It has been found that the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. It has been found that the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. It has been found that the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. It has been found that the vector is a very important part of the control of disease. It has been found that the vector is a very important part of the control of disease.

this persistent pest.

The usual crop of requests to "get rid" of ants, bees and wasps were received and assistance given.

Adulteration of Food.

Sixty-two samples of foods 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>
Plain flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
White Pepper	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Table Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Curry Powder	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Table Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

All these samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of one informal sample of milk which was found to be 5% deficient in fat. The producer was cautioned and a further sample obtained, which proved to be satisfactory.

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

The Lancashire County Council delegated the administration of this Order to the Council. Its object is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases. The Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry. Collectors of waste foods for animal and poultry feeding 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.

There are seven premises at which licenced plant can be operated. Many pig-breeders have discontinued the use of waste foods, having found other foodstuffs more suitable, cleaner and easier to handle. Twelve visits of

this persistent pest.

The usual crop of requests to "get rid" of ants, bees and wasps were received and assistance given.

Administration of Food.

Sixty-two samples of foods were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council. Details of these are given below.

<u>No. of Samples.</u>					<u>Food.</u>
1	...	...	...	...	Plain Flour
1	...	...	...	...	Margarine
1	...	...	...	...	Gemoline
1	...	...	...	...	Apperbrook
1	...	...	...	...	White Pepper
1	...	...	...	...	Table Salt
1	...	...	...	...	Curry Powder
1	...	...	...	...	Vinegar
1	...	...	...	...	Selad Cream
1	...	...	...	...	Table Jelly
1	...	...	...	...	Barley
1	...	...	...	...	Rice
1	...	...	...	...	Tee
1	...	...	...	...	Milk

All these samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of one inferior sample of milk which was found to be 5% deficient in fat. The producer was cautioned and a further sample obtained, which proved to be satisfactory.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1927.

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There are seven premises at which licensed plant can be operated. Many pig-breeds have discontinued the use of waste foods, having found other foodstuffs more suitable, cleaner and easier to handle. Twelve visits of

inspection were made to premises and in three cases minor contraventions which were found were remedied by verbal notice.

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

Under this Act it is the duty of the local authority to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. In a few cases during the Spring and 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, generally, were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries and Stables.

During the Summer months stables and piggeries can often be a source of considerable annoyance, and visits are made particularly during this period. Efforts are made to minimise the nuisance likely to arise from manure dumps and fly breeding.

inspections were made to premises and in three cases since
contaminations which were found were removed by verbal notice.

Antisepsis (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1936.

Under this Act it is the duty of the local authority
to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on
agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept
clean. In a few cases during the Spring and Summer months
the normal employment of workers is interfered by the employment
of casual labour and temporary arrangements have often to be
made.

Twenty-four agricultural units were inspected and,
generally, were found to be satisfactory.

Pigeons and Stables.

During the summer months stables and pigeon lofts can
often be a source of considerable annoyance, and visits are
made particularly during this period. Efforts are made to
eliminate the nuisance likely to arise from manure heaps and
fly breeding.

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)	Occupiers Prosecu- ted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	39	65	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	41	2	-
Total	57	112	3	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1939.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	(1)	No. of Factories	Number of		
			Inspected Factories	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enforced by local authorities	4	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	32	32	32	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	11	11	11	2	-
Total	47	47	47	3	-

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. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1):	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2):	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3):	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4):	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6):	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient:	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	6	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	8	7	-	-	-

3. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Here-died	Referred to H.M. Inspector for.	Referred to H.M. Inspector for.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (3.1):	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (3.2):	-	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary temperature (3.3):	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (3.4):	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (3.5):	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (3.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Inefficient:	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unstable or defective:	6	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for men:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	8	5	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1961.

Complaints received and investigated	230
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	739
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	89
Re-visits to premises	334
Visits to factories and workplaces	112
Visits to public houses	9
Visits to food premises	69
Visits to bakehouses	18
Visits to farms, piggeries, etc.	24
Visits re drain tests	311
Visits re wells and water supply	25
Visits to schools	21
Visits to caravan sites	31
Visits to shops	146
Visits re Rent Act	11
Visits re infectious disease	9
Visits to ditches and watercourses	17
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	12
Visits re milk supplies	30
Visits re ice-cream	26
Visits re food hawkers	19
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	129
Number of preliminary notices served	110
Number of preliminary notices complied with	89
Number of Statutory notices served	-
<u>Disinfection and Disinfestation.</u>	
Number of premises treated for insect infestation	41
Number of visits for the purpose	185
Number of rooms disinfected	9
Number of articles disinfected	56

ANNUARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1931.

230	Complaints received and investigated
759	Visits to dwellings under Public Health Act
89	Visits to dwellings under Housing Act
234	Re-visits to premises
112	Visits to factories and workshops
9	Visits to public houses
69	Visits to food premises
18	Visits to bakeries
24	Visits to farms, pigsties, etc.
211	Visits to drain works
25	Visits to wells and water supply
21	Visits to schools
31	Visits to cinema sites
146	Visits to shops
11	Visits to Road Act
9	Visits to infectious diseases
17	Visits to ditches and watercourses
12	Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1930
30	Visits re milk supplies
26	Visits re ice-cream
19	Visits re food hawkers
129	Miscellaneous visits and interviews
110	Number of preliminary notices served
89	Number of preliminary notices complied with
-	Number of statutory notices served
<u>Distribution and Disposal.</u>	
41	Number of premises treated for insect infestation
102	Number of visits for the purpose
9	Number of cases distributed
26	Number of articles distributed

