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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964

CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor J.R. Rimmer, M.B.E., J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

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

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

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Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D.
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Mr. Councillor S.J.E. Sloan, LL.B.

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).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

2nd August, 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959, I have pleasure in submitting, for your consideration, the annual report on the sanitary circumstances and sanitary administration of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1964. Details and statistics relating to the work of the Public Health Inspector are included in the report.

Formby was constituted an Urban District in 1905 having previously been a parish in the West Lancashire Rural District. From a district with a population of 6,000 at that date, natural residential development has taken place. The population is now more than 15,000 and expansion is likely to continue at an increasing rate. This is indicated by the fact that over 400 new houses are at present under construction. As a residential area Formby has much to commend it. Besides being attractively situated at the estuary of the Mersey, it is within easy access of both Liverpool and Southport.

The health of the district has remained good, and the incidence of notifiable infectious disease has been very low apart from the usual 'crop' of measles. Only one case of tuberculosis was notified during the year. This is the lowest incidence of the disease since the Tuberculosis Regulations were introduced in 1912, when the disease became notifiable.

The increasing population in the area, apart from that due to building development, is shown by the birth rate which is higher than the national average, and more than double the death rate.

With the completion of the new sewage works during 1963, and the Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme in 1964, it is interesting to quote from the Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1906. Dr. Carter the Medical Officer of Health at that time wrote - "The sanitary state of the district cannot be said to be satisfactory until it is efficiently sewered, as at present the entire disposal of house sewage devolves upon the occupier."

Much progress has been made since that date, and 1964 has seen the extension of the sewerage system to the Eastern Area, with the connection of over 250 existing houses to the sewers. When all the possible connections have been made, however, there will remain about 100 premises without main drainage. Most of these are far outside the sewered area, but a few of the larger houses situated in private streets could be drained, at the owners expense, by an extension of the existing sewers.

The demand for a high standard of hygiene and continued vigilance in the preparation, storage and sale of food, was accentuated by the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak in the early summer of 1964. This was due to a tin of contaminated corned beef, and it became evident that further cases were caused by the extension of the bacteriological contamination to other cold cooked meats in the shop, and possibly by the handling of other foods. The distribution of corned beef from the same packing plant was nation wide, and most health departments had a busy time.

Additional legislation became operative during the year, details of which are incorporated in the report.

In retrospect 1964 has been a year of activity and progress, and I have to thank the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their continuing interest and support, and the staff for their co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M.G. GARRY,

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 1964) - 14,370

Population (Census, 1961) - 11,730

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964 - 4,578

Rateable Value - £559,691

Sum represented by a penny rate - £2,255

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births

Number (180 male, 155 female)	335
Rate per 1,000 population	23.3
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	1.2

Still Births

Number	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.7

Total live and still births 340

Infant deaths (under 1 year) 4

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births). 9.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week, per 1,000 total live births). 6.0

Area of District

1951. Area - 7,500 acres.
1952. Area - 7,500 acres.

Population (American Census, 1950) - 11,750

Population (German, 1951) - 11,750

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1951 - 2,500

Estimated value - 200,000

Not represented by a fixed rate - 20,000

VITAL STATISTICS
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births

Number (1950 male, 1951 female)
Rate per 1,000 population
Estimated live births (per cent of total live births)
1950 1951

Still Births

Number
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
1950 1951

Total Live and Still Births

Infant Deaths (under 1 year)

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Estimated infant deaths per 1,000
Estimated live births
Estimated infant deaths per 1,000
Estimated live births

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

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

Perinatal Mortality Rate

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

20.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths

Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live & still births

Nil.

Total deaths, all causes (males 85, females 75)

160

Death rate (per 1,000 population)

11.1

Area Comparability factors -

Births 1.1

Deaths 1.00

Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is

25.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate

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

20.6

Neonatal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths
Rate per 1,000 fetal live & still births

11.1
11.1

Total deaths, all causes (males & females)

160

Death rate (per 1,000 population)

11.1

Age Comparability Factors -

Births 1.1
Deaths 1.00

Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is

22.6

BIRTHS 1945 - 1964

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
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4

Births 1901 - 1904

Year	Population	Males	Females	Total	Birth Rate	
					Per 1,000	Per 1,000
1901	10,750	5,100	5,650	10,750	18.2	18.4
1902	10,450	5,000	5,450	10,450	18.3	18.6
1903	10,350	4,900	5,450	10,350	18.5	18.8
1904	10,150	4,800	5,350	10,150	18.7	19.0
1905	10,000	4,700	5,300	10,000	18.8	19.1
1906	9,850	4,600	5,250	9,850	18.9	19.2
1907	9,700	4,500	5,200	9,700	19.0	19.3
1908	9,550	4,400	5,150	9,550	19.1	19.4
1909	9,400	4,300	5,100	9,400	19.2	19.5
1910	9,250	4,200	5,050	9,250	19.3	19.6
1911	9,100	4,100	5,000	9,100	19.4	19.7
1912	8,950	4,000	4,950	8,950	19.5	19.8
1913	8,800	3,900	4,900	8,800	19.6	19.9
1914	8,650	3,800	4,850	8,650	19.7	20.0
1915	8,500	3,700	4,800	8,500	19.8	20.1
1916	8,350	3,600	4,750	8,350	19.9	20.2
1917	8,200	3,500	4,700	8,200	20.0	20.3
1918	8,050	3,400	4,650	8,050	20.1	20.4
1919	7,900	3,300	4,600	7,900	20.2	20.5
1920	7,750	3,200	4,550	7,750	20.3	20.6
1921	7,600	3,100	4,500	7,600	20.4	20.7
1922	7,450	3,000	4,450	7,450	20.5	20.8
1923	7,300	2,900	4,400	7,300	20.6	20.9
1924	7,150	2,800	4,350	7,150	20.7	21.0
1925	7,000	2,700	4,300	7,000	20.8	21.1
1926	6,850	2,600	4,250	6,850	20.9	21.2
1927	6,700	2,500	4,200	6,700	21.0	21.3
1928	6,550	2,400	4,150	6,550	21.1	21.4
1929	6,400	2,300	4,100	6,400	21.2	21.5
1930	6,250	2,200	4,050	6,250	21.3	21.6
1931	6,100	2,100	4,000	6,100	21.4	21.7
1932	5,950	2,000	3,950	5,950	21.5	21.8
1933	5,800	1,900	3,900	5,800	21.6	21.9
1934	5,650	1,800	3,850	5,650	21.7	22.0
1935	5,500	1,700	3,800	5,500	21.8	22.1
1936	5,350	1,600	3,750	5,350	21.9	22.2
1937	5,200	1,500	3,700	5,200	22.0	22.3
1938	5,050	1,400	3,650	5,050	22.1	22.4
1939	4,900	1,300	3,600	4,900	22.2	22.5
1940	4,750	1,200	3,550	4,750	22.3	22.6
1941	4,600	1,100	3,500	4,600	22.4	22.7
1942	4,450	1,000	3,450	4,450	22.5	22.8
1943	4,300	900	3,400	4,300	22.6	22.9
1944	4,150	800	3,350	4,150	22.7	23.0
1945	4,000	700	3,300	4,000	22.8	23.1
1946	3,850	600	3,250	3,850	22.9	23.2
1947	3,700	500	3,200	3,700	23.0	23.3
1948	3,550	400	3,150	3,550	23.1	23.4
1949	3,400	300	3,100	3,400	23.2	23.5
1950	3,250	200	3,050	3,250	23.3	23.6

DEATHS 1945 - 1964

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
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3

DEATHS 1965 - 1968

Year	Population	Deaths			Crude Rate	
		Male	Female	Total	Wales	England and Wales
1965	8,421	75	57	130	15.4	11.4
1966	8,624	65	76	141	15.3	11.5
1967	8,900	55	51	103	11.5	12.6
1968	9,276	51	50	101	10.8	10.8
1969	9,714	62	65	120	12.4	11.7
1970	10,186	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1971	10,423	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1972	10,550	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1973	10,403	56	59	108	10.7	11.4
1974	9,980	55	69	114	11.4	11.3
1975	11,175	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1976	11,360	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1977	11,475	49	55	104	9.9	10.5
1978	10,750	63	78	143	13.7	11.7
1979	10,776	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1980	11,150	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1981	11,750	78	65	143	13.9	12.0
1982	12,650	75	55	138	9.8	11.9
1983	13,200	71	61	141	10.6	12.5
1984	14,370	65	75	140	11.1	11.3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1964

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Whooping Cough	-	1	1
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	6	2	8
" " Lung & Bronchus	7	1	8
" " Breast	-	3	3
Other Malignant Neoplasm	11	8	19
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	9	15	24
Coronary disease, angina	28	11	39
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	6	6	12
Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Nephritis & Nephroses	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	6	10	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	2	3	5
Total all causes	85	75	160

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FOREST GARDEN DISTRICT
1924

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Whooping cough	-	1	1
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	6	2	8
" " Lung & Bronchus	7	1	8
" " Heart	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasm	11	8	19
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	9	15	24
Coronary disease, angina	28	11	39
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	6	6	12
Cerebrovascular disease	1	4	5
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Brucellosis	3	3	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hypertosis of prostate	1	-	1
Conjunctival inflammation	2	-	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	6	10	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	2	2	4
Total all causes	82	75	157

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.

Nursing Homes

There are two Nursing Homes which are registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional medical staff.

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerley, when necessary, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick. The incidence of notifiable infections are shown in tabulated form on page 10.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. The Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The County Council's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children provide for the expectant and nursing mother and for her child until it reaches school age. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at 'Roselands', Cross Green, Formby, on the following days and times:-

Infant Welfare Clinic : Monday, 2p.m. to 4p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinic : Tuesday, 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Infant Welfare Clinic : Tuesday, 1.30p.m. to 4p.m.

Diphtheria & Poliomyelitis Immunisation Clinics :

Every first Tuesday in the month, 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy : Monday, 9a.m. to 12 noon.

Chiropody : Monday & Friday, 9a.m. to 12 noon.

(for the elderly)

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital services within Health Division No. 7, of which County Council is a member. 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, Nottingham or Glasgow.

Mental Hospital

There are two Mental Hospitals which are registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional Medical Staff.

Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the City Hospital, Manchester, when necessary, or to New Hall Hospital, Manchester. The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases is reported to the County Council.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. The Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The County Council's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children provide for the expectant and nursing mother and for her child until it reaches school age. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child, Women and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at 'Hosefield', Cross Street, Bolton, on the following days and times:-

Infant Welfare Clinic : Monday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic : Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Infant Welfare Clinic : Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria & Polio Vaccination Clinics :
Every first Tuesday in the month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Speech Therapy : Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Chiropody : Monday & Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
(for the elderly)

Welfare Foods

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

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

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

Diphtheria Immunisation during 1964

At Formby Clinic & Schools :

178 Children completed treatment.

186 Children received a 'booster' dose.

By General Practitioners :

223 Children completed treatment.

21 Children received a 'booster' dose.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation during 1964

Clinic and General Practitioners :

Under 15 years of age - 171 received three doses of Sabin.

5-11 years of age - 110 received fourth dose.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

One hundred and twenty cases of infectious disease were notified during the year: these are shown in the table below:-

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods - Years									Deaths
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25& over	
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	111	-	13	14	17	21	42	10	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Respiratory T.B.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puereral pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	120	1	14	15	19	21	43	10	4	-	2

Midwifery

The County Council provides a midwifery service by the employment of full time midwives in the urban areas to ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

Welfare Foods

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

Diphtheria and Polio Myelitis Immunization

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

Diphtheria Immunization during 1964

At Primary Clinic & School &
178 Children completed treatment,
185 Children received a 'booster' dose.
By General Practitioners:
223 Children completed treatment,
21 Children received a 'booster' dose.

Polio Myelitis Immunization during 1964

Clinic and General Practitioners:
Under 15 years of age - 171 received three doses of Sabin,
2-11 years of age - 110 received fourth dose.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases

One hundred and twenty cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below:-

Deaths	Age Periods - Years							Total Cases	Notifiable Diseases
	Under 1	1-2	2-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15+ years		
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Scarlet Fever
1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	Measles
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Whooping Cough
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Acute Pharyngitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Respiratory T.B.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Parotid Glanditis
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	6	

Midwifery

The County Council provides a midwifery service by the employment of full time midwives in the urban areas to ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

Home Nursing Service

A domiciliary nursing service is available, and the visit 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

Ambulance 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, has kindly been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to redirect a vehicle from one case to another without returning to its station, when possible.

EMERGENCY CASES	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED			
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	-	24	4	28
Public Place Accidents	-	13	1	14
Home Accidents	-	13	2	15
Works Accidents	-	7	-	7
Maternity	-	46	3	49
Sudden Illness	3	64	10	77
Others (Mortuary)	-	3	-	3
	3	170	20	193
Non-Urgent Cases	24	2001	118	2143

In addition ten emergency calls were dealt with by the Southport County Borough service acting on behalf of the County Council.

Home Nursing Service

A domiciliary nursing service is available, and the visit 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

Accident facilities are provided by the Lanesboro County Council and stations within the Division are at Crosby, Nashua and Brunswick.

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, has kindly been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to redirect a vehicle from one case to another without returning to the station, when possible.

EMERGENCY CASES	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED			
	Nashua	Crosby	Brunswick	Total
Road Accidents	4	26	-	30
Public Place Accidents	1	13	-	14
Home Accidents	2	13	-	15
Work Accidents	-	7	-	7
Intoxication	3	46	-	49
Sudden Illness	10	64	3	77
Others (Exhaust)	-	3	-	3
	20	170	3	193
Non-Urgent Cases	118	2001	24	2143

In addition ten emergency calls were dealt with by the Southport County Borough service acting on behalf of the County Council.

The following table provided by the County Medical Officer shows that over the past few years there has been a gradual improvement in the average time taken to respond to an emergency call:-

Year	Number of Emergency Calls	Average time taken to reach case (minutes)	Average time taken to reach hospital (minutes)
1960	218	17.1	42.2
1961	194	16.5	42.7
1962	208	16.1	41.8
1963	212	15.6	40.5
1964	193	14.6	38.3

Home Help Service

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

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provide equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Residential and temporary accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary Homes. One of the voluntary Homes for the elderly, 'Maryland', is situated in this district, and now has accommodation for twenty-nine persons.

'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations

Many gaps in the Welfare Services are filled by voluntary organisations, and important work is done by their enthusiastic unpaid workers.

The following table provided by the County Medical Officer shows that over the past two years there has been a gradual improvement in the average time taken to respond to an emergency call:-

Year	Number of Calls	Average time taken to reach cases (minutes)	Average time taken to reach hospital (minutes)
1960	215	17.1	42.1
1961	194	16.2	42.7
1962	203	16.1	41.8
1963	212	15.8	40.8
1964	193	14.6	38.3

Home Help Service

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

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provide equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being treated in their own homes. Application should be made to the District Health Officer, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Helpless

Essential and necessary accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own institutions or in suitable voluntary homes. One of the voluntary homes for the elderly, 'Hawthorn', is situated in this district, and now has accommodation for twenty-nine persons.

'Hawthorn', a large detached house which was purchased by the Council and converted into a nursing home, is situated in the district, is supervised by a resident housekeeper. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the County Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations

Many gaps in the welfare services are filled by voluntary organisations, and important work is done by their 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.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are re-housed by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Laboratory Facilities

All 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

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

Infected 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 Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Thirty-five books were treated before return to the public library. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which 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, and is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The water is obtained from deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation

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 was 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 organizations are represented on this body.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are rehoused by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the District Health Officer will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrences will be referred through the Health Sub-committee to the Duty Medical Welfare Officer who will also inform the District Medical Officer at his home.

Laboratory Facilities

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

Plasticity

The distillation of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infection disease or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the disinfectant in the Council depot. The method of disinfection used in this department is by the vaporization of a fluid having a high disinfectant concentration. After a period the chamber is cleared of the empty means of an extractor fan.

Thirty-five beds were treated before being taken to the Public Library. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 50 per cent solution of formalin. In the cooking process 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 - Filtered water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board, and is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The water is obtained from deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new sandstone formation

in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton area. Although the water supplied to Formby is not metered, it can be assumed that the average daily supply for domestic purposes was 34.75galls. per head, which is the average for the Water Board's area as a whole.

Water is supplied to Formby by mains which 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 were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Other Sources of Water Supply - Eleven dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary obtain water in containers from the nearest farm. The cost of providing a piped supply to these two cottages has been estimated at £1,940. Nine samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, two samples from the same source being found to be unsatisfactory. A small domestic filter was fitted and proved to be satisfactory.

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

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance - Clear and bright.

Turbidity - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Normal.

pH - 7.1

Free Carbon Dioxide - 34

Electric Conductivity - 600

Dissolved Solids, dried at 180°C - 425

Chlorine as Chlorides - 28

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 220

Hardness: Total - 310 Carbonate - 220 Non-Carbonate - 90

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000 Oxygen Absorbed - 0.10

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000 Residual Chlorine - Absent

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

Fluoride - less than 0.10 Silica - 24.

In the Bickertville and Anthon areas, although the water supplied to Portby is not metered, it can be assumed that the average daily supply for domestic purposes was 34,750 gals. per head, which is the average for the Water Board's area as a whole.

Water is supplied to Portby by mains which vary in size from 12 to 18 inch diameter. The water, although hard in character, is of the highest standard of organic and bacteriological purity. Seven samples were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Other Sources of Water Supply - Eleven dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary obtain water in containers from the nearest farm. The cost of providing a piped supply to these two cottages has been estimated at £1,250. Five samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, two samples from the same source being found to be unsatisfactory. A small domestic filter was fitted and proved to be satisfactory.

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.
pH - 7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide - 34
Electric Conductivity - 500
Dissolved Solids, dried at 100°C - 425
Chlorine as Chlorides - 28
Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate - 220
Hardness Total - 340 Calcium - 120 Non-Carbonate - 90
Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.00 Oxygen Absorbed - 0.10
Aluminium Nitrogen - 0.00 Ammonia Chlorine - Absent
Metals - Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent
Fluoride - Less than 0.10 Silver - 24

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

<u>CATIONS</u>			<u>ANIONS</u>		
	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>		<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>
Ca	76	3.8	CO ₃	132	4.4
Mg	28	2.30	SO	96	2.0
Na	23	1.0	Cl	28	0.8
K	3	0.10	NO ₃	0	-

HYPOTHETICAL COMBINATIONS

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>
Calcium Carbonate	190	3.0
Magnesium Carbonate	25	0.6
Magnesium Sulphate	105	1.75
Sodium Sulphate	18	0.25
Sodium Chloride	41	0.70
Silica	24	-
Potassium Chloride	7	0.10

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.	0 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>No.</u>
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1)	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	

This sample was 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.

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per liter)

CATIONS		ANIONS	
mg. l.	meq. l.	mg. l.	meq. l.
Ca	76	CO ₃	132
Mg	2.30	SO ₄	96
Na	1.0	Cl	28
K	0.10	NO ₃	-

THEORETICAL COMBINATIONS

mg. l.	meq. l.	Compound
190	3.0	Calcium Carbonate
96	0.6	Magnesium Carbonate
105	1.75	Sodium Sulfate
18	0.25	Sodium Chloride
41	0.70	Sodium Bicarbonate
24	-	Silica
7	0.10	Potassium Chloride

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	5 days at 37°C
0 per ml. 0 per ml. 0 per ml.	0 per ml. 0 per ml. 0 per ml.	0 per ml. 0 per ml. 0 per ml.

Present in sample from Florida

Reaction	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Presumptive Coliform	-	-	-
Reaction	-	-	-
Gen. coll. (type 1)	-	-	-
Col. water reaction	-	-	-

This sample was 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.

A sample of water was taken from the baths during the season and was submitted for bacteriological examination. This showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The foul sewers discharge by gravitation to the new Sewage Disposal Works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water-courses. Rainwater from house property is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The new works give full treatment to the sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes 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 is settled to be drawn off at intervals by the tanker wagon and removed to the Refuse Tip. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filters is 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 were prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district and work on this scheme is now completed.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can now be made to empty tanks by the new tanker wagon, if access is available.

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 summer. Water for this bath, 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.

A sample of water was taken from the bath during the season and was submitted for bacteriological examination. This showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The town sewers discharge by gravitation to the new Sewage Disposal Works. Surface water from streets and gardens is carried to surface water drains and discharged into water-courses. Rainwater from house property is drained into soakways situated in the gardens.

The new works give full treatment to the sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Ait. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, and is pumped and passed into four sedimentation tanks and three aeration water tanks having a total capacity of 368,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, it is arranged that one pump shall have as an alternative a hand-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 is settled to be drawn off at intervals by the tankers wagon and removed to the River Tye. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120 ft. in diameter, and is passed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolation filters 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.

Plans were prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district and work on this scheme is now completed.

Gasworks and Gas Supply

Arrangements can now be made to supply tanks by the new tanker wagon, if access is available.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	84
Number of houses with W.C's draining to cesspools or septic tanks	123
Number of houses with W.C's on main drainage	4,371

Replacement of Pail Closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets	33
Number of cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	221

Testing of Drains.

Six hundred and thirty-one drain tests were carried out during the year.

The drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed: two smoke machines are in use.

In addition to the machines provided by the Council, the larger building contractors have obtained 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 sometimes 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.

Drainage has 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. Some of the builders are now using self-sealing glazed pipes. This joint is achieved by a polyester moulding cast to the pipe socket and spigot. A rubber sealing ring fits in the groove in the spigot moulding, which is lubricated and pushed into the socket. A simple air pressure test is applied.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This new Act, together with the voluminous regulations, came into operation in stages during 1964, and provides for the registration of these premises where people are employed. The existing protection for shop assistants is

Sanitary Accommodations.

Number of houses with full drainage
Number of houses with W.C. & drainage
No cesspools or septic tanks
Number of houses with W.C. & no drain
4,277

Replacement of Pail Closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets
have been converted to water closets
23
Number of cesspools abolished and
drainage connected to sewer
221

Testing of Drains.

Six hundred and thirty-one drain tests were
carried out during the year.
The drains are tested by being filled with smoke
under light pressure, any leak being readily observed;
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own machines, which travel on the site and are always
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costs but means that tests can be carried out as and when
required. The probability of damage by leaving new drainage
work lying exposed in some premises. Coming to the high
and surface water table in the area, it is sometimes
necessary to use an alternative plan which is generally
extremely noisy in operation. In these circumstances it is
a great advantage to be able to test at short notice.

Drainage has been covered out in half a dozen
spots and covered over to B.S. 1. These are joined by
lateral drains, tightly sealed, 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. Some of
the builders are now using self-sealing glazed pipes. This
joint is achieved by a polythene membrane cast to the pipe
socket and spigot. A rubber sealing ring fits in the groove
in the spigot casting, which is lubricated and pushed into
the socket. A simple air pressure test is applied.

Offices, Shops & Public Places Act, 1932.

This new Act, together with the voluminous
regulations, came into operation in stages during 1932, and
provided for the regulation of those premises where people
are employed. The existing provisions for shop assistants is

extended, and it also provides, for the first time, standards of health, welfare and safety for office workers. Eighty premises have so far been registered. During the last two quarters of the year two non-fatal accidents were reported and investigated.

Factories Act, 1961

There are 64 factories and other premises on the Register to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Eighty 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 five 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 and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are two holiday sites, licenced for a total of 300 caravans, covering the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two caravans are permitted to be 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.

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

estimated, and is also provided for the first time, standards of health, welfare and safety for office workers. Thirty persons have so far been registered. During the last two quarters of the year two non-legal occupations were reported and investigated.

Factories Act, 1947

Under the Factories Act, 1947, and other provisions in the Register to which Section 1 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of satisfactory and suitable sanitary conveniences. Thirty visits were made and three notices served for contraventions.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are fully complied with by the local authority where technical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Gas, Flue and Other Filling Material Act, 1931

This Act provides for the regulation of premises where gas flues or other filling material is used in appliances or in the manufacture of gas, etc., and prescribed standards of cleanliness for the filling material. There are no premises at present registered in this district.

Garage Sites and Control of Development Act, 1932

There are two holiday sites licensed for a total of 100 garages, covering the period 1st June to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and are well equipped. Adequate parking facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two premises are permitted to be used for residential purposes, the licenses for which expire 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. The District and County Refuse Collectors are employed. Domestic and bulk refuse is collected weekly.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping on the Island at North Cross Lane.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, gives power to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance. Two reports of excessive noise were investigated but no formal action was necessary.

HOUSING

The district is essentially residential in character, and the general standard of housing is very good; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached.

Progress in building development is 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
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
Total new dwellings				2,343

Unfit Houses

There are only a small number of houses scheduled as unfit. Many of the old thatched cottages are being demolished when vacated.

Deans Cottage, Raven Meols Lane, said to be at least 300 years old, and Watts Cottage, Brewery Lane,

reputed to have been built in the 13th century, have been designated under Section 32 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1962, as buildings of architectural or historic interest and will be preserved.

Repair of Unfit Houses - Owners' appeal against Notices to repair.

Statutory notices to execute repairs necessary to make a pair of semi-detached dwellings fit for habitation were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957. An appeal against the requirements of the notice was made by the owners of the property to the County Court, on the grounds that the premises were incapable of being rendered fit for habitation at reasonable expense.

During the hearing of the appeal, it was established that both parties were generally in agreement on several points, viz:

- (a) The premises were unfit for habitation
- (b) The estimated cost of the repairs specified on the notice would be £300 per house
- (c) The value of the site of each house when cleared would be £500.

The appellants, however, maintained that even if the repairs were carried out the value of the premises would be no more than site value. On behalf of the Council it was estimated that the value, after the repairs specified were completed, would be £750 with the existing controlled tenancy, or with vacant possession £1,150.

The problem for the judge to decide was - "What would be the valuation of the property after repairs had been carried out in order to determine if the houses could be made fit at reasonable expense." After two adjournments to consider the matter further, the judge ruled for the appellants "that the property was not repairable at reasonable expense."

Demolition

No Demolition Orders have been served during 1964. The following tabulated list shows the number of unfit houses demolished during the past ten years:-

regarded to have been built in the 17th century, have been designated under Section 22 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1962, as buildings of architectural or historic interest and will be preserved.

Report of Urft House - Owners' appeal against Notice to Repair

Statutory notices to make repairs necessary to make a pair of semi-detached dwellings fit for habitation were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957. An appeal against the requirements of the notice was made by the owners of the property to the County Court, on the grounds that the premises were incapable of being rendered fit for habitation at reasonable expense.

During the hearing of the appeal it was established that both parties were generally in agreement on several points, viz:

- (a) The premises were unfit for habitation
- (b) The estimated cost of the repairs specified on the notice would be £350 per house
- (c) The value of the site of each house when cleared would be £250.

The appellants, however, maintained that even if the repairs were carried out the value of the premises would be no more than site value. On behalf of the Council it was estimated that the value, after the repairs specified were completed, would be £250 with the existing council tenancy, or with vacant possession £1,150.

The problem for the Judge to decide was - "What would be the valuation of the property after repairs had been carried out in order to determine if the houses could be made fit at reasonable expense." After two adjournments to consider the matter further, the Judge ruled for the appellants "that the property was not repairable at reasonable expense."

Decision

No Demolition Order has been served during 1964. The following tabulated list shows the number of urft houses demolished during the past ten 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
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
	45	70	361

Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 & 1964, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants up to £155 or £350 towards the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable type dwellings.

Twenty applications were made and approved for standard grants, and four in respect of discretionary grants.

Rent Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of disrepair was made during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution - Clean Air Act, 1956

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard rain gauge each month are tabulated, together with those of 1963 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. A long period of observation is needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn about the

DEFINITION OF UNIT DWELLINGS

Year	Number of houses demolished	Number of ex. units demolished	Number of persons displaced (approx.)
1954	6	-	11
1955	6	-	12
1956	7	-	10
1957	4	-	7
1958	2	-	20
1959	1	-	26
1960	9	-	137
1961	4	-	61
1962	7	-	36
1963	6	-	35
1964	6	-	35
	45	70	361

Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 & 1962, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants up to £150 towards the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable type dwellings.

Twenty applications were made and approved for standard grants, and four in respect of discretionary grants.

Habit Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was made during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution - Clean Air Act, 1956

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard rain gauge each month are tabulated together with those of 1963 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the insoluble matter is often black sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to rain spray.

Month to month variations can be considerable and the 'standard deviation' may be 40% of the mean. This variation is mostly due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind and turbulence of the atmosphere. 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. It serves, therefore, as an indication of localised grit and dust fall.

The purpose of making records of pollution is in order to gauge the extent and also later to be able to make comparisons after the operation of a smoke control area. The operation of the Building Byelaw made under Section 24 and amendments of Section 95 of the Housing Act 1964, ensure the fitting of firegrates in new buildings capable of burning smokeless fuel. On the new housing estates potential smokeless zones are being created.

By the rapid technological changes in the gas industry affecting the production of gas coke, insufficient smokeless fuel was available for new areas. Moreover, the hard cokes now being produced cannot be burned in most of the open firegrates being fitted. The installation of under-floor draught open fire or an openable stove is recommended in order to be able to burn all grades of hard coke.

The initial effect of the changed fuel situation in 1964 made it more difficult for local authorities outside the "black areas" to establish smoke control areas.

The greater part of the smoke produced in the district is caused by domestic coal fires or oil heating appliances.

Fourteen observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. Two contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were noted. Improvements were made after informal action.

Installation of New Furnaces

It is a requirement of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, that no furnace (other than for domestic purposes) shall be installed in a building unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed. During the period under review, applications were made and approval given in respect of two new furnace installations.

average level of pollution. The finer particles, commonly referred to as smoke, which are less than .5 microns in size, settle slowly, if at all, and little of this is collected in the deposit gauge. It follows, therefore, as an indication of localized grit and dust fall.

The purpose of making records of pollution is in order to gauge the extent and also later to be able to make comparisons after the operation of a smoke control area. The operation of the Building Bye-law made under Section 24 and amendments of Section 25 of the Housing Act 1956, ensure the fitting of fireplaces in new buildings capable of burning smokeless fuel. On the new housing estates potential smokeless zones are being created.

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Installation of New Furnaces

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MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL

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.	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
January	1.02	1.06	3.7	4.2	1.56	5.16	2.75	2.71	4.31	7.87
February	0.44	0.35	4.1	3.7	2.38	4.31	2.82	1.32	5.20	5.63
March	2.83	1.93	3.7	4.0	2.41	5.50	3.31	5.0	5.72	10.50
April	2.48	2.25	4.5	4.2	4.24	4.31	3.84	3.78	8.08	8.09
May	1.77	0.99	4.2	4.5	3.31	5.13	4.54	4.01	7.85	9.14
June	1.50	3.62	4.1	4.5	3.11	3.21	2.32	4.20	5.43	7.41
July	2.14	0.83	3.8	3.9	8.18	1.92	4.44	1.96	12.62	3.88
August	2.29	3.62	4.8	4.3	6.23	5.43	4.17	4.47	10.40	9.90
September	1.50	3.47	5.4	4.3	4.01	3.88	3.28	5.40	7.29	9.28
October	2.68	3.03	4.1	4.6	3.21	2.58	6.62	4.93	9.83	7.51
November	2.64	4.26	4.2	4.2	3.44	8.35	8.54	12.16	11.98	20.51
December	5.04	0.55	4.4	4.2	2.32	1.92	6.49	3.18	8.81	5.10

SCHOOLS

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

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of Children of Roll</u>
St. Peter's C. of E.	Junior & Infants	241
St. Luke's C. of E.	-do-	228
Holy Trinity C. of E.	-do-	138
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	291
Formby Redgate County Primary		246
Formby County Secondary	Secondary	302
Formby County Primary		245
Holmwood	Private	168
		(106 of these are Boarders)

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL

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.	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
January	1.05	1.06	5.7	4.2	1.56	2.16	2.75	2.71	4.31	7.87
February	0.44	0.35	4.1	3.7	2.38	4.31	2.62	1.32	5.20	5.63
March	2.63	1.93	3.7	4.0	2.41	2.50	3.31	2.0	5.72	10.50
April	2.48	2.25	4.2	4.2	4.24	4.31	3.64	3.78	6.08	8.09
May	1.77	0.99	4.2	4.5	3.31	2.13	4.24	4.01	7.65	9.14
June	1.50	2.62	4.1	4.5	3.11	3.21	2.32	4.20	5.43	7.41
July	2.14	0.83	3.8	3.9	6.18	1.92	4.44	1.96	12.62	3.88
August	2.29	3.62	4.8	4.3	6.23	5.43	4.17	4.47	10.40	9.90
September	1.50	3.47	5.4	4.3	4.01	3.68	3.28	5.40	7.29	9.28
October	2.68	3.03	4.1	4.6	3.21	2.58	6.62	4.93	9.63	7.21
November	2.64	4.26	4.2	4.2	3.44	6.32	8.24	12.16	11.96	20.21
December	2.04	0.52	4.4	4.2	2.32	1.92	6.49	3.18	8.81	5.10

SCHOOLS

A list of the main schools in the district is given

below:-

School	Type	Average No. of Children of Age 5
St. Peter's C. of E.	Junior & Infants	241
St. Luke's C. of E.	-do-	228
Holy Trinity C. of E.	-do-	138
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	291
Porphy Redgate County Primary		286
Porphy County Secondary	Secondary	302
Porphy County Primary		245
Holmwood	Private	168

(106 of these
are Boarders)

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of Children on Roll</u>
Netherby Preparatory	Private	22
Bishop's Court R.C.	Private	125 (75 of these are Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	Private	106 (All Boarders)
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	Private	144
Phoenix House	Private	58

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 of the school kitchens and dining rooms.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies

There are nine retailers delivering milk within the district and all milk sold is tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe."

Milk Sampling

The following details are given of milk samples taken during delivery, which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

No. of Samples	Grade of Milk	Test	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	T.T. (Untreated)	T.B. Animal inoculation	1	-
4	T.T. (Heat Treated)	Methylene Blue	4	-
1	T.T. (Untreated)	"	-	1
4	Pasteurised	Phosphatase	4	-
1	Sterilised	Turbidity	1	-

Food Hygiene Regulations

Cafes, factory and school canteens, licensed premises, shops and all premises where food is prepared or sold, were visited during the period under review. On occasions it was found necessary to draw the proprietors' attention to

School	Type	Average No. of Children on Roll
St. Mary's Convent S.C.	Private	125
St. Peter's College S.C.	Private	106
Phoenix House	Private	106
St. Mary's Convent S.C.	Private	125
St. Peter's Convent S.C.	Private	106
St. Mary's Convent S.C.	Private	125
St. Peter's Convent S.C.	Private	106

In addition, there are a few small private nursery schools and two Home Office Approved Schools.

Regular inspection was made of the sanitary accommodation and also of the school kitchens and dining rooms.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies

There are nine retailers delivering milk within the district and all milk sold is thoroughly tested, pasteurized or sterilized and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe".

Milk Supplies

The following details are given of milk samples taken during delivery, which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

No. of Samples	Grade of Milk	Test	Results - Factory	Results - Unsterilized
1	T.T. (Untreated)	T.B. Animal inoculation	1	1
1	T.T. (Heat treated)	ethylene	1	1
1	T.T. (Untreated)	"	1	1
1	Pasteurized	Phosphatase	1	1
1	Sterilized	Turbidity	1	1

Food Hygiene Regulations

Cafes, factories and school canteens, licensed premises, shops and all premises where food is prepared or sold, were visited during the period under review. On occasions it was found necessary to draw the proprietors' attention to

contraventions and undesirable practices in food handling, but generally conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Corned Beef

Consequent upon the epidemic of typhoid fever in Aberdeen during the early summer, food premises in the district were visited. Stocks of canned corned beef were examined and tins bearing the suspected processing factory serial number were withdrawn from sale. Random samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. No organisms of the Salmonella Group were found.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the outbreak in Aberdeen, stated that the most probable cause was a tin of corned beef containing typhoid bacillus. The explanation of the sequence of events most consistent with the evidence, is that the typhoid bacillus gained entry to the tin after sterilisation. Most probably the typhoid bacillus was contained in unchlorinated river water used for the cooling of the cans.

Bakehouses

Routine inspection of the six bakehouses in the district was made. These were generally found on most occasions to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Further improvements were made at one bakehouse.

Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, 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 not many edible shellfish have been observed on the shore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Foods

The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

14lbs.	Ham
18lbs.	Corned beef
23lbs.	Sausage
5lbs.	Kidney
5lbs.	Pork
1 lb.	Cheese.

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General

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Salmonella

During inspection of the six warehouses in the district was made. These were generally found on most occasions to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Further improvements were made at one warehouse.

Warehouses and Shellfish

An Order made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1924, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed areas unless these are to be treated at an approved cleansing station.

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

Preserved Foods

The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

1 lb.	Cheese
5 lbs.	Pork
5 lbs.	Kidney
5 lbs.	Sausage
10 lbs.	Corned beef
1 lb.	Ham

Ice-Cream

Thirty-nine premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepacked and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream, three of these manufacturers trade from vehicles which are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with equipment enabling them to produce a "soft ice-cream" from a prepacked powder mix.

Six samples of ice-cream, and one sample of water ice, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Adulteration of Food

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

1 Fresh fruit	1 Pork Sausage
1 Rice	1 Cocoa
1 Dried vegetables	3 Tea
2 Condensed milk	1 Cough mixture
1 Castor oil B.P.	1 Olive oil
1 Vinegar	1 Sauce
2 Salad Cream	2 Lard
2 Fish paste	2 White pepper
1 Mixed Pickles	1 Cheese
2 Biscuits	1 Vegetable canned
1 Cod liver oil	1 Liquid paraffin
1 Veganin tablets	1 Epsom salts
1 Cooking fat	1 Table jelly
1 Mustard compound powder	1 Golden raising powder
1 Ground mixed spice	1 Fruit curd
1 Pickled walnuts	1 Bacon
2 Butter	1 Horseradish relish
8 Milk	

All the above samples were reported upon as satisfactory. The following adverse report was received on one tin of condensed milk:-

Result of Analysis

Milk solids in can equivalent to only 0.74 pint. Declared weight on can 0.75 pint.

Action taken

Importers contacted.

Licensed Premises

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

Thirty-nine specimens are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is locally wrapped or packaged and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream, there are several manufacturers trade from vehicles which are registered under the Pennsylvania County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, as makers of food. Some vans are fitted with equipment enabling them to produce a "soft ice-cream" from a powdered powder mix.

Six samples of ice-cream and one sample of water ice, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Analysis of Food

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Pork Sausage | 1 Fresh Fruit |
| 1 Bacon | 1 Rice |
| 1 Tea | 1 Dried vegetables |
| 1 Corned mixture | 2 Corned beef |
| 1 Olive oil | 1 Corned oil S.P. |
| 1 Butter | 1 Vinegar |
| 2 Lard | 2 Baked Beans |
| 2 Bitter Pepper | 2 Fish paste |
| 1 Cheese | 1 Mixed Pickles |
| 1 Vegetable canned | 2 Mashed Potatoes |
| 1 Mixed Mutton | 1 Cod Liver Oil |
| 1 Tomato Sauce | 1 Vegetable Pickles |
| 1 Table Jelly | 1 Cooking Fat |
| 1 Golden Meringue powder | 1 Mashed Meringue powder |
| 1 Fruit candy | 1 Mashed mixed apple |
| 1 Cocoa | 1 Mashed Meringue |
| 1 Meringue candy | 2 Butter |
| | 2 Milk |

All the above samples were reported upon as satisfactory. The following advance report was received on one tin of condensed milk:-

<u>Action taken</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>
Laboratory contacted.	Milk solids in can equivalent to only 0.75 pint. Detected weight on can 0.75 pint.

Licensee's Premises

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

Improvements have been made at several of these premises.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964 and requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

Three licences were granted for establishments where approx. 86 dogs are boarded. These are mostly greyhounds used for coursing.

Slaughterhouses

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

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

Hawkers of food and their premises are required to be registered under this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal Notice. There are fifteen hawkers licensed to trade in the district, although only half of this number were seen trading during the past year.

An Order, made in 1962 under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control

The work of rat and mice eradication has continued during the year.

The rodent operative combines this work with other duties in the department. A routine search is made and complaints of infestation are investigated and treated. A total of 1,040 visits and re-visits were made for the purpose.

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

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Three licences were granted for establishments where approx. 80 dogs are boarded. These are mostly greyhounds used for coursing.

Almshouses

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

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

Hawkers of food and their premises are required to be registered under this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal Notice. There are fifteen hawkers licensed to trade in the district, although only half of this number were seen trading during the past year.

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

Treatment was carried out 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. Neither fluoroacetamide or sodium fluoroacetate, both effective but extremely dangerous poisons, have been used. The new poison known as MCN 1025, which is specific to rats, has been used with effect in special cases.

Sewer Treatment

When test baiting of the sewers was carried out during 1963, it was found that there were "no takes". The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, therefore, recommended that further treatment should not be carried out until 1965.

Insect Destruction

Only in a few instances were the services of the department required for the treatment of flea infestations. These were effectively dealt with by the use of D.D.T. sprays. Unfortunately, some of the insecticides have an unpleasant effect on the operator and care is required in handling the sprays.

During the summer months, nuisance was caused by the invasion of houses in the vicinity of some mushroom propagating sheds, by hordes of small flies of the Phoridae family. These flies appeared to have developed D.D.T. resistance, but some measure of control was obtained by the use of Diazinon.

Cockroach infestations require considerable time to eradicate. It has been found that pyrethrum preparations are giving the best results in reducing this persistent pest.

Requests were also made for assistance in dealing with ants, earwigs, wasps and bees.

Feral Pigeons

Provision is made in the Public Health Act, 1961 for the abatement of nuisances caused by pigeons. Several complaints were made during the year. In this district trapping seems the best way of dealing with the problem and in most cases the birds were "transported" from the area after trapping.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

The object of this Order 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

Treatment was carried out by using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant warfarin. This chronic poison acts mainly by preventing the blood from clotting. It was also given to the birds of internal and external bleeding. Neither fluorocetamide or sodium fluorocetate, both effective but extremely dangerous poisons, have been used. The new poison known as MON 1085, which is specific to rats, has been used with effect in special cases.

Sewer Treatment

When test baiting of the sewers was carried out during 1965, it was found that there were "no takes". The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, therefore, recommended that further treatment should not be carried out until 1966.

Insect Destruction

Only in a few instances were the services of the department required for the treatment of lice infestations. These were effectively dealt with by the use of D.D.T. sprays. Unfortunately, some of the insecticides have an unpleasant effect on the operator and care is required in handling the sprays.

During the summer months, nuisance was caused by the invasion of houses in the vicinity of some mushroom propagating sheds by hordes of small flies of the Rhodidae family. These flies appeared to have developed D.D.T. resistance, but some measure of control was obtained by the use of Dieldrin.

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The object of this Order is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases. The order prohibits the feeding of uncollected 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 six premises at which licensed 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. Fourteen visits of inspection were made to registered premises.

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

Under this Act, local authorities are required to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. During the Spring and Summer months the normal complement of workers is often increased by the employment of casual labour, and temporary arrangements have often to be made.

Eighteen agricultural units were inspected and were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries and Stables, etc.

Stables, piggeries and the effluent of septic tanks can be a source of considerable annoyance, and visits are made particularly during the summer months. Efforts are made to minimise the nuisance likely to arise from manure dumps and fly breeding.

foods for animal and poultry feeding must obtain a license. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved feeding plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.

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Fisheries and Poultry, etc.

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FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 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 Prose- cuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	39	28	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises).	20	49	1	-
Total	64	80	3	-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INFORMATION for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Regis- ter.	Inspec- tions.	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prose- cuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	12	26	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises).	60	49	1	-
Total	67	80	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:	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	3	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	3	2	-	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspectors	Referred to H.M. Inspectors	Number of cases in which defects were found	No. of cases in which processions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (8.1):	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (8.2):	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (8.3):	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (8.4):	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (8.5):	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (8.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Inefficient:	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unavailable or defective:	2	2	2	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	2	2	2	1	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1964

Complaints received and investigated	476
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	772
Visits to premises re Drainage	268
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	61
Re-visits to premises	725
Visits to factories and workplaces, and building sites	80
Visits to public houses	10
Visits to food premises	96
Visits to bakehouses	14
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	28
Visits re wells and water supply	14
Visits to schools	10
Visits to caravan sites	8
Visits to shops	85
Visits re infectious disease	36
Visits to ditches and watercourses	19
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	14
Visits re milk supplies	11
Visits re food hawkers	15
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	278
Number of drain tests	631
Number of informal notices	75
Number of notices complied with	69
Number of statutory notices served	4
Number of statutory notices complied with	2

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of treatments for insect infestation	77
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease	3
Number of articles disinfected	35

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1954

175	Complaints received and investigated
77	Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts
258	Visits to premises re drainage
61	Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts
725	Re-visits to premises
80	Visits to factories and workshops, and building sites
10	Visits to public houses
96	Visits to food premises
14	Visits to bakeries
28	Visits to farms, pigeries, kennels, etc.
14	Visits to wells and water supply
10	Visits to schools
8	Visits to caravan sites
85	Visits to shops
36	Visits re infectious diseases
19	Visits to ditches and watercourses
14	Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956
11	Visits re milk supplies
15	Visits re food hawkers
278	Miscellaneous visits and interviews
631	Number of drain tests
75	Number of informal notices
69	Number of notices complied with
4	Number of statutory notices served
2	Number of statutory notices complied with
	<u>Distinction and Disinfection</u>
77	Number of premises for insect infestation
3	Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease
25	Number of notices disinfected

