#### [Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Formby U.D.C.

#### **Contributors**

Formby (England). Urban District Council.

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1967

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# FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

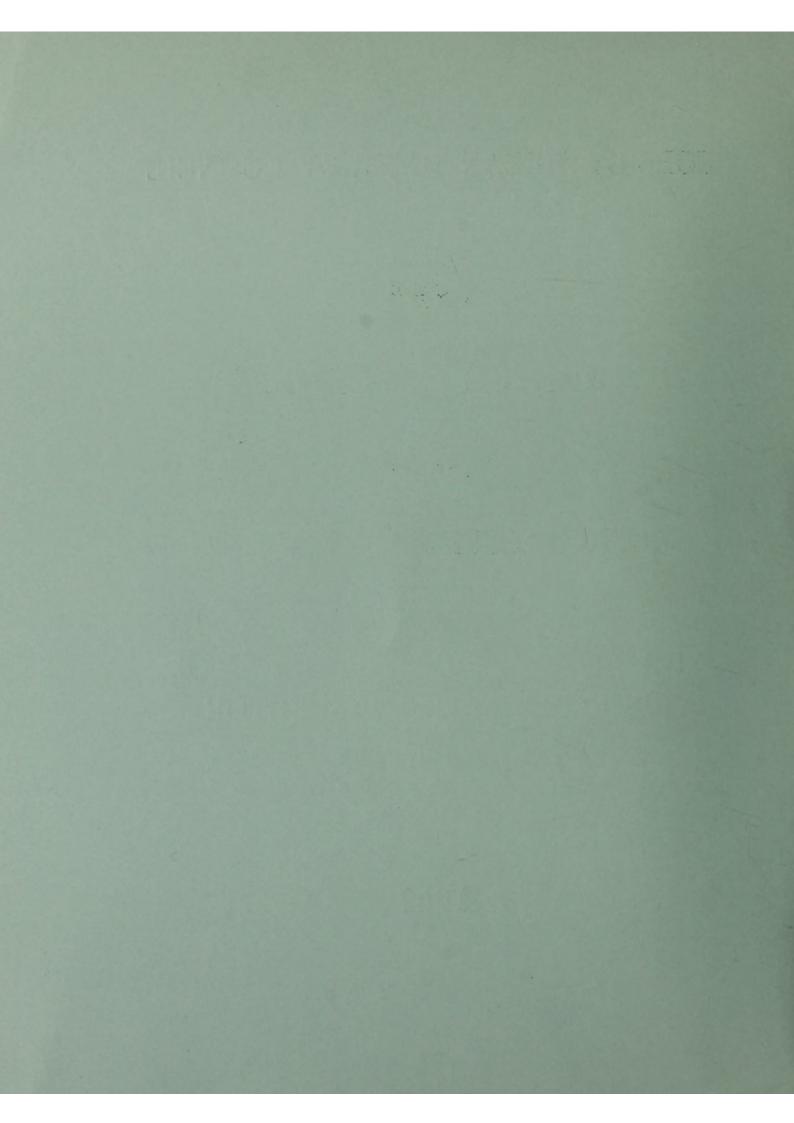
### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967



#### FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

#### 1967.

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

VICE-CHAIRMAN. Councillor C. L. Hilbert, E.R.D., A.C.I.I.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor F. V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.

#### OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor V. Burke.

Councillor K. S. Dodsworth, M.A.

Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.

Councillor Mrs. J.D. Gayford, M.A.,

Councillor E.J. Holland, M.P.S., P.H.C., F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M., F.C.S.

Councillor M.M.M. McCarthy.

Councillor J. E. Mawdsley.

Councillor J. Morrison, L.D.S., F.R.P.S.

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.

Councillor C. Newby.

Councillor F. Owen B.Sc. (Econ.), M.B.I.M.

Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time).

Dr. M.G. Garry, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. (Died 17th September, 1967).

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

#### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

#### Mary No COLKISIO MARRY TERRIOR

#### TOOL

ORATRIAN, Councillor J. B. Richard, Misiri, Misiri, PICELORATER ALCOHOLDION C. L. HIDDON, E.H.D. ... U.T.T.

Councilloy F. W. Dembers Cirillian vollenwee

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Counciller A. B. Dedeworth, M.A.

Councillor E. 3: Holland, M. 1. 8: , F. 3: 01, g. o. g

Councilior 3: E: Howleley.

Councillor Mrs. Mik. Mass.

Commetiler E. Ower B.Sc. (Foom.), M.P. I.M.

Councillor El Stores! Misci

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#### CONSTRUCT OF SERVICE

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#### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

14th October, 1968.

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

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Neep and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report on the Health of Formby during 1967.

The Health of the district remained good, although there was a considerable increase in the notification of Infectious Diseases. However, these were mostly due to the biennial outbreak of Measles which accounted for 314 of 324 notifications.

The expansion of the district continues apace. The population increased by some 12% from 17,060 in 1966 to 19,060 in 1968 and of course is largely accounted for by the high rate of private development which produced 564 new houses during the year. Most of these were bought and occupied by newcomers to Formby.

This influx of young families has an effect on both the Birth and Death Rates. The Birth Rate was 23.3 per 1,000 population compared with 17.2 for England and Wales, whilst the Death Rate was 8.4 per 1,000 population compared with 11.2 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 7 per 1,000 live births is exceedingly satisfactory and is an indication of the generally good housing and living conditions of the district.

On the other hand it is disturbing that 5.6% of all deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung. There would appear to be a need for more education about the evils of smoking.

#### PERSONE OF THE PERSONAL OFFICERS OF REALITH

14th October, 1968.

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Mr. Chalran, Councillor Mrs. Feer and Canalonen,

I have appeare in presenting my I have been the united to Formar during 1967.

Sood, although there was a considerable increase in the good, although there was a considerable increase in the service with the tot the biennial outpreak of Morales which accounted for 514 of 524 notifications.

The expension of the district continues apage. The population increased by some 12% from 17,060 in 1965 to 19,060 in 1965 and of course is largely accounted for by the high rate of private development which produced 564 new houses during the year. Most of these were bought and occupied by newcomers to Formby.

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5.6% of all deaths were due to dancer of the lung. There would appear to be a med for more education about the swile of anoking.

The death of Dr. Michael Garry during the year was a severe loss to the Council and the District. He had been Medical Officer of Health to Formby for some 36 years, as well as being a trusted and beloved physician. He was a well known and popular figure and Formby is the poorer for his passing.

Finally I would thank the Members of the Health Committee for their kindness and consideration on my coming anew to Formby. I would also thank the members of the staff, especially Mr. Benson, for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman Councillor Mrs. Neep and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

The death of Dr. Michael Garry during the year was a severe loss to the Council and the District. He had been Medical Officer of Health to Foreby for some 36 years, as well as being a trusted and beloved physician. He was a well known and popular figure and Porcety is the poorer for his passing.

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Area of District. L. W. Mark - 7,308 acres. H. W. Mark - 5,613 acres.	
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1967)	19,060
Population (Census 1961)	11,730
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1967	6,246
Rateable Value £762,089.	
Sum represented by a penny rate £2,997.	
VITAL STATISTICS	
MOTHERS AND INFANTS	
Live births  Number (227 male, 217 female)  Rate per 1,000 population  Illegitimate live births  (% of total live births)  Still births	444 23.3. 10 2.3
Number Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	2
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	3
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	6-7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	4.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	4.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still Births)	8.9

	Area of District. L. W. Mark - 7,308 scres. H. W. Mark - 5,615 scres.
	Population (Registrer General's Estimate, mid 1967)
11,730	Population (Census 1961)
6,246	Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1957
	Rateable Value 2762,089.
	Sun represented by a penny rate C2,997.
	COLLECTION ALLES
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23.5 25.5 20 20 20 20	Mumber (227 mele, 217 femele) Rate per 1,000 population Illegitimate live births (% of total live births)
	Still births
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	Intent deaths (under 1 year)
	Infant Nortelity Rates
6.7	
P.0	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000
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4.5	Meo-natel Mortality Rate (destine under A weeks per 1,000 total live bluths)
4.5	Early Rec-Natel Mortality Resp. (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
0.8	Perinabel Mortelity Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still Sirths)

.. .

#### Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	Nil
Respiratory T.B. Number of deaths	Nil
Malignant neoplasms. Number of deaths	34
Rate per 1,000 population	1.78
Total deaths (all causes)	
Males 77 Females 83	160
Rate per 1,000 population	8.4
Area Comparability Factors	
Births 1.48 Deaths 0.99	

	Material Mertality (including abortion)
	Respiratory T.S. Utmber of deaths
1:78	
	Total deaths (all causes)
8:4	
	Area Comperability Ferenza

### BIRTHS 1945 - 1967

			BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
Year	Popula- tion	Male	Female	Total		Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales	
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	
1965	15,530	188	175	363	23.4	18.1	
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3	17.7	
1967	19,060	227	217	444	23.3	17.2	

### BIRTHS 1945 - 1962

	mara I				
BIRTH RATE		BIRTHS			
r 1,000 ation		Intol			
England & Wales					
16.1					
	15.0				
15.8	11.0				
	12.3				
				10,470	1957
16.4	15.1				
16.5	16.5				
12.1	16.5				
12.4	1,08				
	19.7				
18.2					
	23.3			14,370	
	23.4		175		
	5.45				
		400		19,060	

### DEATHS 1945 - 1967.

			DEATHS		DEATH	RATE
Year	Popula- tion	Male	Female	Total	Rate pe popul	r 1,000 ation
antles American			Guerra .		Formby	England & Wales
Married S	Splan Stor	coli		2	2	3
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
1965	15,530	87	77	164	10.6	11.5
1966	17,060	71	76	147	8.6	11.7
1967	19,060	77	83	160	8.4	11.2

#### DEARHS 1945 - 1962.

			BIFFARM			
			eZameS.		Test	
11.5						
	11.5					
8,01						
11.7						
11.6						
12,5				101,429		
11,3	OFIL			10,520	1952	
	10.7			10,100		
					1881	
11.7	5,01			11,170		
11.7	11.7			10,340.		
11.5	9.9			10,470		
11.7				10,790		
11.6	11,0	BIL				
e.er	8,00		09.			
12.0	13.9			11,720	Teer	
11.9	8,0			12,620		
12.2	10.6			13,290		
11.5	1,11			14,370		
11.5	10.6					
11.7	3.8			17,060		
2.11	4.8			19,060		
-						

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1967.

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Syphilitic disease	1	Sel_sery	1
Measles	31-	1	1
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	in_the	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	1	3
" Lung and Bronchus	6	3	9
" Breast	p-glg	2	2
" Uterus	-Lores	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	10	7	17
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	2		2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	7	19	26
Coronary disease, angina	25	15	40
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	8	9	17
Other circulatory disease	1	6	7
Pneumonia	4	-State	4
Bronchitis	6	4	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	The True of	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	7	8
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	2	1	
Total - all causes	77	83	160

# OVERARS OF DEVICE IN THE ROBBER OFFICE TORNER. TO SEED TO THE TOTAL TO SEED TO SEED TO THE TOTAL TO SEED TO THE TO

use of death	Ogu
gnant Neoplasm Stongeb	dilek
- Steens	47
- Uterus "	**
S simeatrela binea	
- constit final dish notanger	
Total - Is - Tetal	

#### 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 a part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but treatment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

#### Nursing Homes

One private Nursing Home is registered by the County Council and inspected by the divisional medical staff.

#### Infectious Disease

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

#### Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. 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

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. 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 were held at 'Roselands', Cross Green.

Since the completion and opening of the New Clinic, Phillips Lane (Tel: 6807) the arrangements are as follows:-

#### STREET, SHOUTER OF TREET, NO TOTALLORS TARRING

#### Hoggidadle

The property of the liverpool Segional Hospital Hoard is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division Wo. 7 of which Formby forms a part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but trustment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area;

#### Senoti antamil

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#### Care of Mothers and Young Califoren

County Council. Auto-natel and post-natel alinic sessions

#### Local Clinics and Trestment Centres

tied erow ban Dounce County Council and were held to Bedivery ero

Olinio, Phillips Lose (Tel: 6807) the arrongements are as

#### Infant Welfare Clinic.

Tuesday and Wednesday - 1.30p.m. to 4p.m.

#### Minor Ailments Clinic.

Tuesday - 10a.m. to 12 noon.

#### Diphtheria & Poliomyelitis Immunisation.

First Tuesday in the month - 10a.m. to 12 noon.

#### Speech Therapy.

Friday - 9a.m. to 5p.m.

#### Chiropody (for elderly).

Monday and Friday - 9a.m. to 12 noon.

#### Mothercraft.

Thursday - lla.m.

#### Relaxation.

Thursday - lla.m.

#### Dental.

Monday and Thursday - 9a.m. to 4p.m.

#### Audiology.

Alternate Thursdays - 9.30a.m. to 12 noon.

Infent Velfier Clinic.

Tuesday and Wednesday - 1,30p.m. to 4p.m.

Cince Atlanta Clipto,

Tuesday - 10s.a, to 12 noon,

Disponeria & Policovellete Importantion.

First Tuesday in the month - 10s.m. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy,

triday - 9a,n, to 5p,n,

Chiroposy (for olderly),

Monday and Friday - 9a.m. to 12 noon.

Mognegorus

Thursday - Ma.m.

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Thursday - 11e.c.

Dental:

Honday and Thursday - Sa.m. to 4p.m.

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#### Welfare Foods

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and D, and orange juice are distributed from the clinic on Tuesdays 1. 30pm. to 4pm. and Wednesdays 10am. to 12 noon.

#### Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

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

#### Diphtheria Immunisation during 1967

500 children completed immunisation treatment 453 school children received boosters

#### Poliomyelitis Vaccination during 1967

336 children received three doses of Sabin 250 children received a booster dose.

#### Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

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

Age	Whooping Cough.	Measles	Respiratory T.B.	Acute Pneumonia
Hndon 1	2	9	33 3	1 82 1
Under 1 yr.	~	9	15 1 -	16
1 - 2yrs.	-	31		-
2 - 3yrs.	1	45	-	-
3 - 4yrs.	1	41	4	-
4 - 5yrs.	_	52	-	-
5 - 10yrs.	1	114	-	-
10 - 15yrs.	-	3	-	-
15 - 25yrs.	-	1	2	2-1
25yrs. & over.		18	2	1
Total cases	5	314	4	1
Deaths.	ndd-ton t	1	a fuetime ten	-

#### Midwifery

A midwifery service is provided by the County Council, who employ a full time midwife in this area.

#### Wellers Foods

Sational dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamina A and D, and orange juice ere distributed from the citate on Tuesdays 1, 30pm, to 4pm, and Wednesdays 10em, to 12 noon.

#### Diphtheria and Policevelitie Insuniestion

Divisional Medical Officer:-

#### Diphtheria Incomination during 1967

500 children completed immunisation treatment

#### Policeyelitis Vaccination during 1967

356 children received a booster dose.

### Provalence and Control of Infectious Disease

To seems must the seed twenty four cases of the seem; these ere shown in the table below:-

Acute Residente	Respiratory	Mosslog	anlgoody Maugo	934
	**			Under 1 yr.
**	-			I - Syre.
				2 - 3728.
				5 Ayrs.
-				5 - 10yrs.
				IO - ligges.
				15 - 25yrs.
	5			ASTES. & over.
1	4			Total cases
				Deaths.

#### Midwilera

A midwifery service is provided by the County Council, who employ a full time midwife in this eres.

#### Home Nursing

The County Council provides a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. 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. A new station is now under construction at Church Road Formby.

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

EMERGENCY CASES TYPE	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED			
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	1	33	8	42
Public Place Accidents	S Tlets for	16	2002-00	16
Home Accidents	10-13 V 0	30	3	33
Works Accidents	THRON L OF SOL	8	Barry _	8
Maternity	group - in Fee	47	4	51
Illness	2	103	8	113
Others	Line or man	1	10 -20 0	1
render atvice and sustants	3	238	23	264
Non-Urgent Cases	144	1867	31	2042

In addition to the above, a further ten emergency calls in the Formby Urban District were dealt with by the Southport County Borough service acting on behalf of the County Council.

Home Help Service.

This service is arranged by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement.

		P Lindgell   Choose   Haghull   To		Lator Lindged a
				SA
			-	IG
samehino A na rok				
			31	

Home Help County County County County County County for nelping with household duties in cases of confinement,

sickness, age or other infirmity. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

#### Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provides 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. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations also loan equipment.

#### Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

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.

There are several voluntary Homes for the elderly in this district. 'Maryland' has accommodation for twenty-nine persons. Three large houses purchased by the Abbeyfield (Formby) Society Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of accommodation for the elderly. 'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Formby Urban District 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.

All groups in Formby which carry out welfare work are affiliated to the Formby Council of Social Welfare, which acts 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 rehoused 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

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#### Inemptupy natarou id med

The County Council provides equipment and a series of sureing equipment for loss, free of charge, to petients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Burse, or the Medical Bristian steed the Case of the Artistan Red Gross and other voluntary organisations also loss equipment.

#### Welster of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

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elderly in this district. 'Margland' has eccomodation for the twenty-nine persons. Three lerge bouses purchased by the abbeyfield (Foreby) Scotety Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of scotmodation for the purchased by the Port by Green District Council and converted and thirteen self-contained filts for elderly people, is supervised by a resident nousemother. Administration is supervised by a resident nousemother. Administration is supervised by a resident nousemother. Administration is sorted out by a Commister formed by the Council, with sembers one by a converted formed for the Council, with sembers one opted from the Foreby Council of Social velice.

wellers work are affiliated to the Formby Council of Scotal Wellers, which carry of Scotal Wellers, which some as a cambral co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and walfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the walfare of the community and be render advice and mesistance to all presons in difficulty and bearing portary or district, regardless of age, sex or religious besides. About twenty-organisation organisations are represented on this body.

Most and the commodation of the country of families being the will be the responsibility of the County County Country country of the families and the provide responsely to mail and the sent the families and the families and responsed by the District Council, or through their own ellers. The District Council, or through their own ellers. The Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside the Magnall Dours and country of the desired the Magnall Dours and country of the Magnall

Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer, who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

#### Laboratory Facilities

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

#### Disinfection

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.

Forty eight books were treated before return to circulation in the public library. A few other articles were disinfected. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40% 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

Water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board. The water is obtained from deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton areas, and is supplied to the district by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. As Formby is at the extremity of the distribution system, the pressure in the mains is considerably reduced at times of peak demand.

During a dry spell of weather at the beginning of June the daily consumption of water in the Board's area rose above the average seasonal demand.

This resulted in a rapid depletion of the reservoirs and overtaxing of the trunk mains. This developed into a serious situation when houses and schools in some parts of the district of Formby were without a water supply.

and a real transfer of West lands of the fiction of the water is obtained from deep wells, headings and to the ficker that a to the and to the ficker that a supplied to the distriction of the considerable water is at the extremity of the internal distriction areas, the process of the distriction areas, the process of the distribution areas, the process to the mains is considerably. Dering of dry spell of weather at the beginning oson aura abresi and il notav to nolitaringon tileb out auth to

From the 15th June the use of hosepipes and sprinklers was prohibited, the consumption was reduced and the situation gradually improved. To remedy the deficiency the Board have agreed to lay a trunk main from the Blundell House Pumping Station. As a temporary measure two storage tanks with capacity of 120,000 gallons each are to be sited locally from which a supply can be pumped into the mains at times of peak consumption. Seven samples of water were taken and were 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. Six samples were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

#### Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated Mains Water.

#### Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Clear and bright. Turbidity - Nil. Colour - Nil. pH 7.2. Odour - Nil. Free Carbon Dioxide - 35 Electric Conductivity - 640. Dissolved Solids, dried at 180°C 455

Chlorine as Chlorides - 37

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 265

Hardness: Total - 350 Carbonate - 265 Non-Carbonate - 85.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.3 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.02 Oxygen Absorbed - Nil. Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.00 Residual Chlorine - Absent.

Metals - Iron, zinc, copper manganese and lead - Absent. Fluoride note detected - (less than 0.10). Silica - 18.

Mineral Analysis

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

(						
Cations			Anions			
	p.p.m.	M.Eq/1.		p.p.m.	M.Eq/1.	
Ca	78	3.9	CO3	159	5.3	
Mg Na	37 27	3.0 1.2	SO <sub>4</sub>	93	1.9	
K	4	0.10	Cl	37	1.0	
KOLE.			NO <sub>3</sub>	E -	ante-jeie	
Hypot	hetical C	ombinations.	p.p.m.	M.Eq/1		
Calcium Carbonate Magnesium Carbonate Magnesium Sulphate Sodium Chloride Sodium Sulphate Silica Potassium Chloride -15-		195 59 96 53 21 18 7	3.9 1.4 1.6 0.90 0.30			

#### Bacteriological Results

	1 day at	2 days at	3 days at
Number of colonies developing on Agar.	O per Ml.	O per Ml.	O per Ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Probable No.
Presumptive Coliform 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.	

#### Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there are two open-air swimming baths belonging to private schools. These are used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for these baths is obtained from the public mains and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Samples of water taken from the baths during the season, were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

#### Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Main drainage is provided for about 98% of the houses in the district. The sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hoggs Hill. Sewage from the new eastern area system is pumped at the Altcar Road pumping station to the works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all 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, one of the pumps, which has as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Backerd ological Results

Freemptive Coliforn

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#### Setting Babba

district the sense are the property of the sense of the s

#### Breiters and Sever Discount

Halp drawer in the the course of provided for about 98% of the Acuses in the description of the Acuses average drawer and the Hill.

Sewage from the new company are system in purposed of the Sewage from the new mater from the works. Surface water from the courses and discharges at attent double properties in the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the course of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer is a contract of the carteer from the carteer from

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Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into a sludge tank. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip. The water from the settlement tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into humus tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

#### Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access to the tank can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

#### Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets
Number of houses with w.c.'s draining
to cesspools or septic tanksll0
Number of houses with w.c.'s on main
drainage.
6100

#### Replacement of Fail Closets.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets 12

#### Testing of Drains.

Three hundred and eighty one tests were carried out during the year. In most cases the drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed. Two smoke machines are in use.

Most drainage work 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 effect 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 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.

Bewage is retained in the train from six to sight alaviotat to lle avent at the celiter eglule ed .arwed to the a sludge tenker wagen to inter the settlessent tenker wagen to at each tenker the settlessent tenker wagen to the charge the settlessent tenker the three celiter beds, each accounting legitater a ve boach vilestreactus bus , refemalt ni . 11051 Suppose of bossess with ware to testains Offeders of septia testallo The believe head one tentry one tente were carried out to anitate by the desired one tente of the desired of th

 The Building Regulations 1965 came into operation in February 1966, and apply generally throughout England and Wales. These new Regulations require, inter alia, that a drain shall not only be capable of withstanding a test when laid, but also after backfilling of the trench. It is also required that no soilpipe or waste pipe shall be placed outside the external walls of a new building, and it is essential, therefore, that they should be free from leaks. Satisfactory final tests can only be made after all the drainage has been completed, and before the inside plumbing has been boxed in. This often involves more frequent visits in order to avoid undue delay to building progress.

#### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This act prescribes standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and nineteen shops, twenty three offices and twelve catering establishments registered. No accidents were reported during the year.

#### Factories Act, 1961

There are 70 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 five visits were made to premises.

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.

## Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans, for 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,

A further two caravans, on a small site, are permitted to be used throughout the year. These licences are issued for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

Register, to word medulon ? of the Act applies. This relates to the provided and selections of the Act applies and relates and relates and selections and selections of swificials and selections and selections. Highly five visits were nade to president.

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There are only assistant of the local surportry where another power is not used. These sections apply to five president in this district.

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permitted to be used throughout the year. These licences are issued for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

#### Refuse Removal and Disposal

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Two Pakamatic-Shelvoke and Drewry and one Fore and Aft Tipper are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a Bull-Dozer for levelling.

#### Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance. Only a few complaints were received. These were investigated, but no formal action was necessary.

#### Clean Air Act, 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard rain gauge each month are tabulated, together with those of 1966 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. Variations from month to month can be considerable, and this may be due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind, and turbulence of the atmosphere.

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established, many new housing estates are virtually smokeless because of the oil fired and gas central heating systems incorporated in the houses by the builders. There is, however, no reduction in the amount of atmospheric pollution by sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and the other complex compounds which result from the combustion of coal, coke or oil fuels.

## Installation of New Furnaces

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, requires 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. It is the duty of local authorities to satisfy themselves that new chimneys will be high enough to prevent smoke, grit, dust and gases emitted from the chimney from becoming prejudicial to health, or a nuisance. There is often a conflict of

Refuge Removel and Disposel

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interest between the architect and the local authority whose statutory duty it is to ensure that the boiler plant is operated without nuisance. Some compromise can usually be reached between the needs of amenity and public health.

#### Smoke nuisance

Thirty five observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. No contraventions were noted in respect of dark smoke from chimneys. Informal action was taken on a few occasions when contraventions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956, were reported; i.e. 'Smoke other than smoke emitted from a chimney.'

Demolition contractors often dispose of useless timber by burning it on the site. This may have the effect of destroying wood boring insects and their grubs or dry rot mycelium and spores, but it often causes considerable nuisance by smoke and ash. This also applied to the burning of shop and garden waste.

#### Monthly Analysis of Rainfall in Formby

Month	Rain		pH Values		Water insoluble matter Tons per sq.mile		Water- soluble matter Tons per sq.mile		Total solids Tons per sq.mile	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
January	1.02	1.5	3.5	4.0	1.66	1.49	2.62	2.72	4.28	4.21
February	3.74	2.57	4.3	3.6	12.81	16.78	6.29	5.66	19.10	22.44
March	1.81	1.57	4.5	5.1	7.95	11.95	10.13	8.41	18.08	20.36
April	3.74	1.08	3.5	4.6	2.32	0.17	4.57	4.17	6.89	4.34
May	2.2	4.22	4.7	4.0	5.66	5.56	4.31	3.25	9.97	8.81
June	3.47	2.09	3.8	4.4	4.87	4.17	4.50	2.72	9.37	6.89
July	2.36	3.07	4.8	4.3	4.07	4.84	2.58	3.97	6.65	8.81
August	2.76	3.98	3.6	4.8	3.71	3.97	3.01	5.70	6.72	9.67
September	1.12	4.05	4.2	4.7	3.71	4.20	2.98	7.35	6.69	11.55
October	3.47	4.81	4.1	4.9	2.05	5.60	2.48	8.11	4.53	13.71
November	3.19	3.62	4.0	4.25	1.66	2.22	15.34	5.39	17.0	7.61
December	4.77	2.44	3.9	4.7	5.4	3.08	26.63	5.96	32.03	9.04

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#### Smoke nutsunce

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## Monthly Landysia of Rainfall in Vormby

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				1986 1987	
15.4 85.A				1.02 1.5	Azenn
19.10 22.04			3.6 E.A	3.74 2.57	
35.08 80.8	14.8 21.01	7.95 11.95		1.57	
6.89 4.34				80.1 1.08	
		5,66 5.56			
9.37 6.89					
				2,36 3.07	
	3.01 5.70			80.8 30.8	
ea. alea.a	2.98 7.35				
			10.0 15.0	13.4 94.8	
		1.56 2.22	185.0 O.4	3.19 3.62	
			3.9 4.7	44.77 .2,44	mediano

#### HOUSING

The general standard of housing in the district is high; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached, and in good repair.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the following statistics:-

#### Houses and Flats erected.

Year.	Local Authority	Government Department.	Private Builders.	Total.
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1953 1954 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	- 16 34 39 - 30 - 56 54 - 3 20 - 2		27821586678491149178519463550564	2 67 24 34 20 15 25 83 74 106 120 145 81 149 181 405 194 256 370 552 564 4081

#### Unfit houses.

Only a small number of houses have been scheduled as unfit. Many of the old thatched cottages are being demolished, when they become vacant, unless listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

## Demolition.

Nine houses were demolished during the year.

#### DMIRUOR

The general standard of boustag in the district is high; most of the houses are semi-devented or detached, and in good.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the

## Mouses and Flace orested.

Private Builders.	Japartnent.	
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		1995
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## Unite houses.

es units. Henr of the old whatched cortages are being demolished, when they become vecant, unless listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

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wine noused were demolished during the year.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses demolished.

I	Year	Number of houses Demolished	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts Demolished	Number of persons Displaced (approx).
	1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	2434294368419	6 14 6 4	36 61 137 56 7 20 7 10 16 11 27 1
-		69	70	409

#### Grants for certain Improvements of Dwellings.

The House Purchase & Housing Act 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964, provide for grants to owners of older houses, who are now able to obtain standard grants up to £155 or, in some cases, £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 dwellings or conversion to increased units of accommodation.

Eight applications were made and approved for standard grants.

## Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year.

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Bumber of Ex R.A.F. Sute Demolished	Number of houses Demolished	Teel
04804		1955 1955 1955 1965 1965 1965 1965 1965
70	69	

## Orante for certain laprovements of Dwellings,

Housing Acts 1961 and 1964, provide for grants to comers of class houses, who are now able to obtain standard grants up older houses, who are now able to obtain standard grants up to also or, in some cases, £550 towerds the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a babk, wash basin, not water supply; water closet and food ators. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable dwellings or conversion to

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## Sont Act, 1957.

made during the year.

#### SCHOOLS

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

School.	T	уре			Average of chi	
Woodlands County Primary.	Juni	or &	Ir	nfants.	28	33.
St. Peter's C.E.	-	do	-		2'	74
St. Luke's C.E.	-	do	-		2:	24
Holy Trinity C.E.	-	do	-		1	31
Our Lady's R.C.	-	do	-		40	99
Redgate County Junior.	Ju	nior			3:	10
Redgate County Infants.	In	fant	s.		24	40.
Freshfield County Primary.	Ju	nior	&	Infants.	33	20
Formby County Secondary.					46	54
Holmwood.	Pr	ivat	e.		10	58.
					(Inc. :	106 Boarders)
Netherby Preparatory.	-	do	-			22
Bishop's Court R.C.	-	do	-		12	27
					(Inc. 58	B Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	-	do	-		10	06
					(All 1	Boarders)
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	-	do	-		1	30
Phoenix House.	4 -	do	-			+5

There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.

Routine inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation and also of the school kitchens and dining rooms.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD & MILK SUPPLIES.

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The local authority registers dairies other than dairy farms. Four premises are registered, and there are also four retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

#### BCHOOLS

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	- Loodaß
	St. Peter's C.E.
	Formby County Secondary.
	aboundoll'
	Netherby Preparatory.
	St. Peter's College R.C.
	Phoenix Houses

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#### MILK SAMPLING.

The following details are given of milk samples taken during the course of delivery, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

#### Summary of Milk Samples Taken.

	Number Positive.	Number Negative.
Tuberculosis	-	17
Brucellosis - Ring T	est. 1	16
" Cultur	re Test. 2	15
" Biological T	est. 3	14

#### Samples for Statutory Tests.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Untreated Milk		
Methylene Blue Test.	12	-
Heat Treated Milk.		
Methylene Blue Test. Phosphatase Test	6	=

## Brucella abortus.

There were no new sources of brucella infection. The notice issued under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 Section 20 requiring all milk from an infected herd in the district to be heat treated remains operative.

## Food Hygiene

The food Hygiene (Markets, stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 came into operation on 1st January and the Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations 1967 on the 1st June.

These regulations supplement existing legislation and further strengthen the food hygiene requirements.

## Bakehouses

The five bakehouses in the district received periodic inspections.

## MILE SAMPLING.

during the course of delivery, and submitted for bacteriol-

## Summary of Milk Samples Taken.

Number Negative.	Number Positive.	

## Samples for Statutory Tests.

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	Man Bodesteau
	Methylene Blue Test.
	Heat, Treated Milk.

## Brucella abortus.

There were no new sources of brucella infection. The notice issued under the hilk & Dairies (General)
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the Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations 1967 on the

These regulations supplement existing legislation and Ivertee reculrence,

## Bakehouses

The five bevisces in the district received periodic

#### Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order was made under the Fublic Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station. This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. 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:-

Ham		89	lbs.
Tongue		8	lbs.
Fork.		11	lbs.
Tinned	meat products	2	lbs.
"	fish "	4	lbs.
11	vegetables.	1	lb.
Tinned	Fruit.	3	lbs.
Steak.		20	lbs.

## Ice-cream - Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 16.

Thirty eight 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 firms trade from vehicles, and these are registered under the Lancashire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a 'soft' ice-cream from a prepacked mix.

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

#### Toreshore and Shallfish

An Order was made under the Fublic Health
(Sheliffed) Regulations 1934, by the liverpool Fort Health
Authorities, which prohibits the texing of cookles and museels
from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an
approved Classiched area unless that prescribed area includes
acet of the foreshore. Shrimps do not come within the
prohibition, and a few fisherner was the channel for shrimping.

#### Ungownd Foods

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## Ica-cream - Food & Druge Act 1955, Section 16.

Thirty eight presides are registered for the selection of ice-cresm. This product is mostly wrapped or prepached and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops celling ide-cresm three firms trade from vehicles, and these are registered under the lanceshire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating coulpment food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating coulpment analysis.

Pive samples of ice-cream and one sample of vater loss were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

## Adulteration of food.

Eighty five samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

1 Fineapple pieces. 3 Coffee Extract, dry. 2 Coffee 1 Dried Yeast 4 Plain Flour	1 Ground Almonds 1 Tomato Puree 1 Olive Oil 2 Sterilised Cream 2 Christmas Pudding.
1 Golden Raising Flour	2 Dried Vegetables
1 Brown Bread.	3 Bacon
2 Bread	1 Edible Christmas Tree
7 Dried Fruit	Decoration.
1 Biscuits	1 Marzipan.
1 Pork Sausage	1 Table Felly Crystals
1 Ice Cream	1 Tea
1 Jelly with Fruit	1 Beer
2 Saccharin Tablets	3 Stout
35 Milks.	2 Butter.

The following samples were reported by the County Analyst as unsatisfactory:-

Type of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
Pineapple Pieces (open can).	Contained remains of a moth incapable of identification.	Complainant informed and importers communicated with.
Plain Flour.	Creta Praeparata only 32 milligram per 100 gram.	Millers informed.
Plain Flour.	Creta Fraeparata only 167 Milligram per 100 gram.	Millers informed.
Pork Sausage.	Contained 46.6% fat instead of required 40%	Supply Dept. informed.
Dried Fruit.	Sample fermenting due to wild yeasts. Alcohol content 0.5%	Examination of remaining stock.
l Informal Milk.	Freezing point indicated 1.1% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned. further sample.

Look to nottered tood.

#### The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act 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.

One licence was granted for an establishment where 23 dogs and two cats can be boarded.

#### 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.

The registration of Hawkers of food and their premises is required by this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal notice. There are five hawkers trading in the district at present.

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. Complaints of infestation are investigated and, as time permits, a routine inspection of previously infested premises is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises, the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is charged.

The Animal Rearding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cata are boarded. The granting of a license is conditional upon there being adaquate accommodation in respect of airs of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

One licence was prented for an establishment

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Sawkers of Pood - Landsshire County Council (General Fowers)

The regularies of Houtine inspections of food and their premises is required by this Act. Houtine inspections of soutine inspections of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal notice. There are five hawkers trading in the district at present.

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## Rodent Control.

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The rodent operative complaints of infestation are investigated and, as time permits, a routine inapported of infestation of investigated and, as time permits, a routine inapported of previously infested promises is corried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated from the charge, and in the case of business or agricultural previous, the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percenture, is charged.

Treatment was carried out using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant Warfarin. The poison known as Norbormide, which is specific to rats, has been used in special cases. No evidence of Warfarin resistance in rats has been found. In some premises where there has been mice infestation, however, some difficulty in eradication has been experienced. In these cases treatment was carried out using the new Alpha-chloralose bait. This is a narcotic drug which retards the metabolic processes, slowing respiration, reducing blood pressure and lowering body temperature. In small mammals such as mice, the heat is lost so rapidly that death occurs.

#### Sewer Treatment for Rat Infestation.

Sewer manholes were baited during 1965 and as no 'takes' were recorded, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food recommended that further treatment of the sewers should be deferred until 1968.

#### Control of Rats and Mice - Summary

Number of Properties inspected	Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
following notification.	87	1.
Number infested by:- (i) Rats. (ii) Mice.	56 31.	1.
Total visits for the purpose of routine inspection & treatment	. 1188	56.

## Disinfestation.

Premises were inspected and treated for insect infestation on request.

The following preparations have been used according to the type of infestation:-

Dieldrin, D.D.T., Chlordane, Fyrethrum and Arprocarb.

## Feral Pigeons.

The Public Health Act, 1961 provides for the abatement of nuisances caused by pigeons. A few complaints were received during the year.

Treatment was certied out using medium ostmeel as a best bese with the apti-coasulant Warferin. The poison in the poison known as Horboruide, which is specific to rate, has been used in appealed cases. He svidence of Warferin resistance in rate has been found. In some premises where there has been mice infortanced. In these cases treatment was carried out using the new Alpha-chlorales bait. This is a nercotic drug which retards the nettable processes, slowing respiration, requeing the processes, slowing respiration, requeing bodd pressure and lowering body temperature. In stat death death command ston as mice, the heat is lost so rapidly that death

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## Control of Rate and Mice - Summery

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	Humber infested by:-
	(1) Rats.
	mosm (ii)
	Total winds for set and addition

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## Distalestation

Premises were inspected and treated for insect

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Dieldrin, D.D.T., Chlordans, Fyrethrum and Arprocarb.

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## Persl Pigeons.

and tol mediated to the real to the provider for the sent of nutsances coursed by pigeons. A few complaints were received during the year.

## The Disease 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, and 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.

Although there are six premises at which licensed plant can be operated, many pig-breeders have discontinued the use of waste foods. Other foodstuffs are often more suitable, cleaner, and easier to handle. Routine visits of inspection were made to registered premises.

#### Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

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. These were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

## Farms.

During the spring and early summer considerable nuisance was caused by the disposal of manure and septic tank liquor from a large piggery. These wastes were spread or sprayed at frequent intervals on farm land near enough to dwellings to cause complaints.

It was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the Public Health Act 1936 Section 92 before conditions improved.

Intensive or factory farming methods create many problems in regard to waste disposal. When mechanical feeding is employed the wastes are in the form of a slurry which cannot be stockpiled. Disposal of these to land by spraying is in many cases the only method available and where building development encroaches on farm lands nuisance is caused.

Apart from the unpleasant odours created by these methods of waste disposal there is also a probable health hazard caused by the drift of spray and the dispersal of dust. Samples of tank liquor taken and submitted for bacteriological examination showed the presence of salmonella organisms.

The Disease of Animals (Weste Foods) Order, 1952.

The Landsmire County Council delegated the administration of this Order to the Council. Its object is to prevent the spread of foot and south disease, suine feeding of unboiled weste foods to certain animals and poultry, and collecters of waste foods for animals and landing, rust obtain a licease. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All weste food collected must be boiled for at least one how.

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Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provincens) Act, 1956.

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## FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

## PART I of the ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

+				
Premises.	No. on		Number of	
	Register.	Inspec- tions	Written Notices.	Occupiers Proæcuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6				
forced by local authorities.	5	6	_	_
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by	70	4.00		
local authority.  (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-	39	47		
workers premises)	26	32	-,	-
Total.	70	85	-	-

## PACTORIES ACT, 1981.

#### PART I Of the ACT.

IMBFECTIONS for purposes of provisions on to bealth.

	Notices.		

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

3 x 200 + 12 C0102 h		of case			No. of cases in which
Particulars.	Found.	Reme- died.	Refer to H.M. Inspec-	by H.M. Inspec-	prosecut- ions were instituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	tor. (4)	tor. (5)	(6).
Want of cleanli- ness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)		-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	_	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	- 5	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Mari Ton			1	
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	- 4	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including					
offences relating to Out-work.)	-	-	-	- 4	-
Total.	5	5	-	- 4	-

No. of cases in	tris al a	Munches Solos	
	to H.M.		
			Unreasonable temperature(S, 3)
			(b) Unaultable on defective.
			(c) Not separate
			sconollo redso sales the lot (not including
-			

## ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1967.

Nature of Complaint.	Number.
Caravans	4
Choked drains	165
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	11
Cockroaches	45
Dead Animals	4.
Ditches and Watercourses	7
Disinfection (Request for)	6
Dirty milk bottles	4
Flooding	6
Food premises	8
Food (unsound)	12
Foreshore	8
Hawkers	3
Housing defects	53
Insect infestations	44
Information (request for)	17
Milk	10
Noise	8
Offices and Shops	5
Figeons	2
Rats and Mice	137
Rubbish - accumulations	22
Smoke	4
Smells	44
Toys	1
Water supply	26
Miscellaneous or referred to Other Departments.	48
Total.	704.

#### ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1967.

Mature of Complaint.
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## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS 1967.

Complaints received and investigated.	704	
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	1213	
Visits to premises re drainage	182	
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	103	
Re-visits to premises	237	
Visits to factories, workplaces & building sites	85	
Visits to food premises	93	
Visits to bakehouses	11	
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	19	
Visits re wells and water supply	14	
Visits to schools	16	
Visits to halls and clubs	18	
Visits to caravan sites	7	
Visits to shops	182	
Visits to ditches and watercourses	24	
Visits re infectious disease	11	
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	35	
Visits re milk supplies	29	
Visits re food hawkers	31	
Miscellaneous visits and interviews		
Number of drain tests	380	
Number of informal notices	69	
Number of notices complied with	58	
Number of Statutory Notices served	3	
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	3	
Disinfection and Disinfestation.		
Number of treatments for insect infestation.	159	
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or especially requested.	- 5	
Number of articles disinfected	42	

## SUMMERY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS 1967.

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