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Borough of Lytham St. Annes.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1938.

BY

JOHN P. LITT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

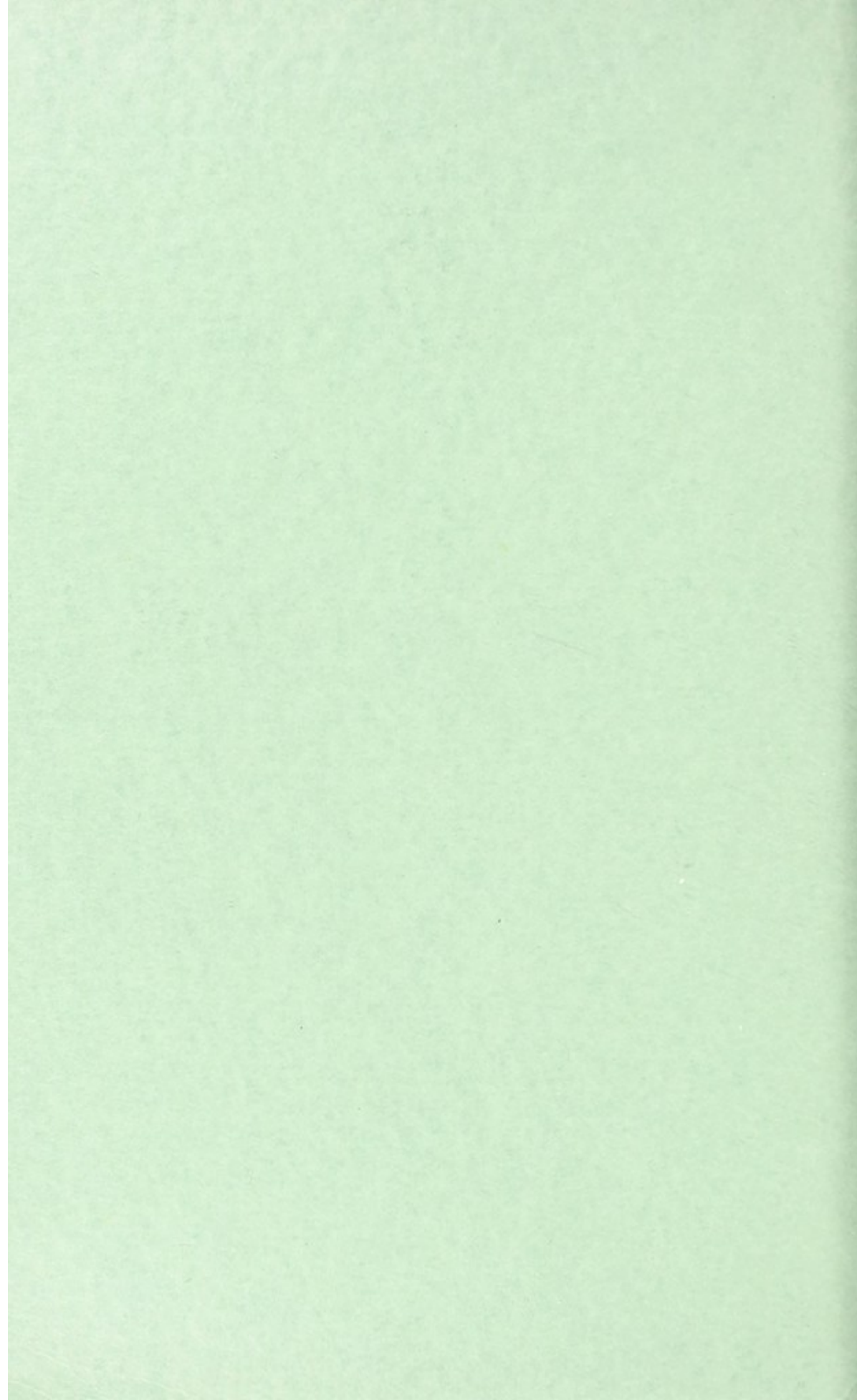
Together with the

Annual Report of

HAROLD YATES, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

THE FYLDE PRESS (1935) LTD., PRINTERS, ST. ANNES-ON-SEA.





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Borough of Lytham St. Annes.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

ALDERMAN W. INGHAM, Chairman.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. Jowett, J.P.).

Alderman A. England.	Councillor Horsfall.
Alderman Harwood.	Councillor Arnold Ingham.
Councillor Burney.	Councillor Riley.
Councillor Clark.	Councillor Miss Rossall, M.B.E., J.P.
Councillor Critchley.	Councillor Simpson.
Councillor Dobson.	Councillor Urwin.
Councillor Lady Edge, J.P.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE:

Alderman W. INGHAM, Chairman.

The Mayor (Councillor W. Jowett, J.P.)

Members of Health Committee.

Co-opted Representative Members:—

Mrs. Greaves, St. Annes Centre.

Mrs. Hall, President Lytham Centre.

Mr. F. B. Clayton.

Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC OFFICES,
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

It is satisfactory to note that the health of the Borough has been very good, the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease being unusually small.

I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their support and encouragement, and I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the staff of the Health Department and the keen interest they have shown in their work.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has prepared a separate report which is appended.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN P. LITT, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,802 acres.

Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres.

Population, Census, 1931, 25,760. Estimated Resident population 1938, 25,540.

Physical Features and Character of the Area.

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West, and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (1931) 6,300.

Number of inhabited houses (December), 1938, 7,414.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 6,617.

Rateable value, and sum represented by a penny rate :

Year	Rateable Value	Sum represented by a penny rate
1934	£310,980	£1,213 0 0
1935	£318,259	£1,243 0 0
1936	£321,063	£1,258 0 0
1937	£326,334	£1,262 0 0
1938	£328,718	£1,277 0 0

Social Conditions, Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The population is more residential than industrial. There is a slipper works at St. Annes, employing 300 hands (this was burned down during December), a shipbuilding and engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished the following particulars:—

Recorded figures, St. Annes-on-Sea.

	Men.	Women.
December 31st, 1937	275	164
December 31st, 1938	285	187

Recorded figures, Lytham.

December 31st, 1937	156	58
December 31st, 1938	217	63

Totals—Lytham-St. Annes-on-Sea.

December 31st, 1937	431	222
December 31st, 1938	502	250

As the highest figures occur during December, January, these figures are fairly representative.

The comparative figures for December, 1937 and 1938 show little difference. Fluctuations do occur at the year's end, due of course to heavy rainy periods also frost, but in the main the figures are steady.

The increase for 1938 is probably due to the Slippèr workers, owing to the works of the Playshoe Co. Ltd. having been burnt down in December. A fair number of these workers have since been placed in employment outside the area.

The work generally for woman is of a seasonal nature amongst the Private Hotels, Boarding Houses and Cafes. Quite apart from the local women placed in employment, 180 were brought into Lytham St. Annes from all over the country to meet the demand.

Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.		
Live Births :	Legitimate	205	98	107	
	Illegitimate	12	7	5	
	Total	217	105	112	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 8.4
Still-births	13	7	6		Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births 56
Deaths.....	397	165	232		Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.5
Deaths from Puerperal causes :				Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal sepsis				—	—
Other Puerperal causes.....				—	—
Total				—	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	29
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	50
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil.

Mean of 5 Years	RATES PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total (live & one year still) Births	Rate of Deaths under one year per 1000 live b'ths
1933-1937	8.5	15.9	0.38	2.11	11.33	10.90	40
Year 1937	8.3	*16.5	0.27	2.09	23.58	22.93	56
Year 1938	8.4	*15.5	0.39	1.95	Nil	Nil	32

Increase or Decrease in 1938 on :

5 years' average,

1933-1937	-0.1	-0.4	+ 0.01	-0.16	-11.33	-10.90	- 8
Previous year	+ 0.1	-1.0	± 0.12	-0.14	-23.58	-22.93	-24

*1938 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.80) = 12.4 per 1,000.

It will be noted that the birth-rate is fractionally higher and the death-rate slightly lower than last year.

There are no conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect upon the health of the inhabitants.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority :

- A (1) Smallpox Hospital at Elswick (15 beds).
- A (2) Fever: Fylde Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases, situated at Moss Side outside the Borough boundary (50 beds and 12 cots).
- B (1) Tuberculosis: None; cases are dealt with by the County Authority.
- B (2) Maternity: Cases are sent to the St. Annes War Memorial and Lytham Hospitals.
- B (3) Children: None.
- B (4) Other: None.

The Fever and Smallpox Hospitals are partially supported by the Authority. The accommodation at Moss Side has been entirely inadequate for some time. It is hoped that the extensions now under construction will improve matters considerably.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities :

(a) For Infectious Cases : The Fever Hosital provides transport for cases of Infectious Disease.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases : A Motor Ambulance is centrally situated at Ansdell. It has been in use on 363 occasions (307 private cases and 56 accidents) during the year, and a trained ambulance man is always in attendance. A spare ambulance is maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and is used as required. The ambulance services are adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	(1) Lytham Public Baths.	Waiting-room, Weighing room, Consultation room.	Local Authority.
	(2) St. Annes Public Offices.	Waiting-room, Weighing room, Consultation room.	Local Authority.
School Clinics.	(1) Lytham Public Baths.	Waiting-room, Minor Ailment Dressing-room, Consultation Room.	Local Authority.
	(2) St. Annes Public Offices.	Waiting-room, Minor Ailment Dressing room, Consultation and Ophthalmic room, Dental Surgery and Recovery room Nurses' room.	Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries.	None.		Work undertaken by County Authority.
Day Nurseries.	None.		
Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases	Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.	Waiting-rooms, Consultation-rooms, &c.	Lancashire County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: John P. Litt, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. Whole time. Also holds Appointment of School Medical Officer.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR: H. Yates, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., Whole time.

SANITARY INSPECTOR: F. Haworth C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and other foods. Whole
time.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR: J. R. Rigby, M.R.C.V.S. (Until
April, 1938).

HEALTH VISITORS: Miss K. Stott, C.M.B. (Certified Nurse),
and Miss A. J. Bentham, C.M.B. (Certified Nurse).
Whole time. Both ladies also act as School Nurses.

Salary contribution is made under the Public Health
Acts or by Exchequer grants in all cases, with the exception
of the Veterinary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General: There are two Sick-Aid Societies for the
Poor in the Borough, four Nurses being employed. No
contribution is made by the Council to these Societies.
Nurses are also supplied by the local Nursing Homes.

(b) For Infectious Disease: Provision has been made
for the nursing of cases of Pneumonia should an epidemic
occur.

Midwives.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Local Super-
vising Authority under the Midwives Act of 1936, formulated
a scheme under which twenty-one districts in Lancashire
were staffed with wholtime salaried midwives and nine
other districts were staffed by the District Nursing Associa-
tions in agreement with the Lancashire County Nursing
Associations.

This Borough was one of the latter and a nurse with the
necessary qualifications was appointed by the St. Annes
Branch, and commenced her duties in July, 1937. She
is available for domiciliary midwifery throughout the
Borough: the fee for attendance as a midwife being 30/- and
as a maternity nurse 25/-. It is hoped that many mothers
will avail themselves of her services.

In addition there are three midwives in private practice.

Maternal Mortality.

Arrangements have been concluded under which the Medical Officer will co-operate with the County Authority in the investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Health Education :

Evening lectures have been given during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to local Societies.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There was one application for Registration during the year, but this was cancelled later as the Home was given up.

No action has been necessary under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 (now incorporated in the Public Health Act, 1936), except that two exemptions from Registration were renewed. Seven homes are at present registered in the Borough, and during 1938 the number of cases admitted were as follows : Medical 105, Surgical 49, Midwifery 8.

1. Number of applications for Registration during 1938 (Cancelled later in the year) 1
2. Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration Nil.
3. Number of appeals against such orders Nil.
4. Number of cases in which such orders have been :
 - (a) confirmed on appeal Nil.
 - (b) disallowed Nil.
5. Number of applications for exemption from registration 2
6. Number of cases in which exemption has been
 - (a) granted 2
 - (b) withdrawn Nil.
 - (c) refused Nil.

Detailed re-inspection of all the premises were made by the Medical Officer during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that we have in the district an adequate number of well equipped and well managed Nursing Homes.

Child Life Protection.

Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936 deal with Child Life Protection and persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance of infants under the age of nine years must notify the Local Authority of the fact, in writing, at least seven days before the reception of any such infant, change of residence, the death or removal of the infant, must also be promptly notified.

Applications to receive infants are made on a special form and the premises are then visited by one of the Nurses who has been appointed Child Protection Visitor.

When satisfied that adequate facilities exist for the proper nursing and maintenance of infants permission is granted, and periodic re-inspections are made. There are eleven premises in the Borough under supervision at the present time, involving 24 children.

Chemical Work.

No chemical analyses are undertaken in the area; all samples, specimens, &c., being forwarded to the County Analyst for examination.

Nutrition.

A small handbook on Diet and Preparation of Food has been prepared and is distributed to mothers and children through the Welfare Centres and School Clinics.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament.

Baths and Wash-house Acts, 1846 to 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III, IV and V).

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

Private Streets Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Act, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Health Resorts and Watering Places Act, 1921.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Section 17 to 31 (inclusive), comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51 to 55 (inclusive), comprised in Part V.

Local Acts of Parliament.

Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923 (Royal assent 31st July, 1923).

Bye-laws and Regulations.

DATE

June 15th, 1880—Pleasure Boats and Vessels (Lytham).

April 29th, 1889—The Beach (Lytham).

Oct. 2nd, 1891—Pleasure Boats and Vessels (St. Annes).

Oct. 24th, 1903—Seashore and Esplanade (St. Annes).

May 29th, 1907—The Beach (Lytham).

June 15th, 1907—Seashore (Lytham).

Nov. 14th, 1916—Ashton Gardens and Church Road
Recreation Ground (St. Annes).

July 17th, 1921—Green Drive Golf Course (Lytham).

Feb. 5th, 1923—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Cleansing of Footways and Pavements,
Removal of House Refuse, &c.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Public Slaughter-houses.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Public Bathing.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Cemeteries.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Mortuaries.

April 4th, 1923—Nuisances.

April 23rd, 1923—Market.

- May 16th, 1923—Hackney Carriages.
- June 13th, 1924—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
- May 18th, 1925—Offensive Trades.
- Aug. 18th, 1925—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
- Nov. 14th, 1925—Hackney Carriages.
- Dec. 29th, 1925—Tramways and Motor Omnibuses.
- April 14th, 1926—Employment of Children and the Regulation of Street Trading by Children and Young Persons.
- May 17th, 1926—Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
- June 9th, 1926—Bye-laws with respect to the management of the Park Cemetery.
- Oct. 25th, 1926—Regulations with respect to the management of the Park Cemetery.
- Oct. 25th, 1926—Tables of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
- Sept. 9th, 1927—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
- May 15th, 1928—Public Slaughter-houses.
- Dec. 18th, 1928—Nursing Homes.
- Sept. 26th, 1932—Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
- Sept. 26th, 1932—Good Rule and Government.
- June 16th, 1936—New Streets and Buildings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the District is plentiful and of excellent quality. It is controlled by the Fylde Water Board, and is obtained from reservoirs impounding the water of the Rivers Calder and Hodder and the Grizedale Brook. The water is regularly examined, both chemically and bacteriologically. The hardness is 3°. The approximate number of dwelling-houses supplied direct, including hotels farms, flats, &c., is 7,768; no houses are supplied from stand pipes.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no pollution of rivers or streams in the area.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The method employed is that of gravitation to the sea, the sewage being untreated. The Sewage is pumped from the sewer into settling tanks, and after screening is discharged into the sea one hour after high tide.

In the outlying parts of the District where no sewers exist, the drainage is into cesspools.

All new drains are tested by smoke or water, and old drains are smoke tested where there is reason to believe that any defect exists.

The sewers are periodically flushed.

Sanitary Conveniences.

From April 1st, 1937 the Public Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough were brought under the control of the Health Department.

It was decided to discontinue the use of the Conveniences situated at East Bank Road, as they were in a very bad state of repair, and the new lavatories at the Open Air Baths in the vicinity were available.

A number of new Conveniences are urgently required, and it is hoped that the construction of these will be sanctioned in the near future.

Closet Accommodation.

There are 16 privy closets, 58 pail closets, and 34 dry ashpits in the rural parts of the Borough. The fresh water closets number 11,676, waste water closets 31, and there are 8,057 movable ashbins.

Pail closets, &c., only exist in country districts where no sewer is available, and in all new property the provision of fresh water closets is insisted upon.

Scavenging, House Refuse, etc.

See appending report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Four hundred and forty-nine nuisances and defects

have been located as under, and 386 of them have been remedied, the remaining 63 being in course of abatement.

	Number
Blocked drains	35
Blocked gullies	10
Blocked water closets	3
Dampness in ceilings	2
Dampness in walls	30
Defective :	
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes	2
Ceilings	4
Chimneys	3
Downspouts	3
Doors	15
Drains	7
Dustbins	145
Eaves Gutters	1
Fire Ranges	4
Floors	25
Pails	4
Roofs	12
Sanitary Fittings	10
Stairs	3
Soil Pipes	1
Walls	17
Waste Water Pipes	1
Water Closets	6
Window Frames, Sills, &c.	31
Yard Surfaces, &c.	17
Insanitary :	
Manure Receptacles	1
Yards	2
Accumulations of Manure, &c.	5
Dirty Rooms	7
Miscellaneous	26
Bakehouses not limewashed	3
Verminous	10
Factories : W.C.s dirty and insufficient	1
W.C. opening direct into workroom	2
Overcrowding	1

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

	Number
Visits to Nuisances (including re-inspections).....	1093
Visits to Abattoirs	669
Visits to Cowsheds	128
Visits to Dairies	217
Visits to Workshops and Bakehouses	206
Visits to Infectious Diseases	56
Visits to Manure Receptacles	109
Visits to Offensive Trade Establishments	164
Smoke Observations	131
Houses Inspected (along with Building Inspector) prior to granting of Habitation Certificates	113

Number of Notices Served.

Informal 293 ; Statutory Nil.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit for the emission of black smoke is 2½ minutes in any given half hour. During 1938 one hundred and thirty-one observations were made. In six instances the limit imposed by the Corporation was exceeded.

Representations were made to the firm concerned and the nuisance was abated.

Shops.

The majority of the shops in the Borough are combined with living accommodation, and have through ventilation and adequate sanitary arrangements on the premises. In the case of those lock up shops where it has not been possible to arrange for conveniences on the premises, provision has been made for such accommodation in the immediate vicinity. Additional W.C's were provided at 2 shops during the year.

Offices.

A number of offices were inspected. These were found to be satisfactory as regards ventilation, sanitary accommodation and lighting. In no case was there any overcrowding.

Swimming Baths.

There are two public Baths in the Borough and one privately owned which is open to the public. Modern filtration and chlorination plants are installed at both the St. Annes and Lytham Baths. The water in both Baths is tested several times daily and in addition the Baths are periodically visited by an Expert Analytical Chemist who takes frequent samples and exercises general supervision.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

There are eighteen offensive trades in the District, comprising, gut-scraping 1, fish and chip shops 17.

No action has been necessary during the past twelve months.

There are no common lodging-houses or houses let in lodgings.

Factories.

There are 61 non-mechanical and 154 mechanical factories on the Register, and these are inspected at frequent intervals, 206 inspections having been made.

The non-mechanical factories on the Register number 61, and include :—

Baking and Confectionery	6
Blacksmiths	2
Boot Repairing	5
Cabinet Making and Upholstery	3
Chemists Sundries	1
Clothes Pressing	1
Dressmaking	18
Firelighters	1
French Polishing	1
Hair Wigs	1
Gut Scraping	1
Harness and Saddle Making	1
Leather Goods	1
Millinery	5
Motor Repairing	5
Plumbing	1
Sign Writing	1
Tailoring	6
Wireless Apparatus	1

Mechanical Factories number 154, and comprise the following :—

Aerated Water and Bottling Depots	2
Baking and Confectionery	34
Blacksmith	3
Boat Building	1
Boot Repairing	9
Box Making	1
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	7
Coach Painting	6
Cycle Repairing	1
Dental Plate Maker	1
Dressmaking	7
Electricity Generating and Engineering	5
Film Developing and Printing	2
Firewood Works	1
Gas Works	1
Joinery	19
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	6
Leather Cutting and Bag Making	2
Letterpress Printing	8
Meat Chopping	3
Millinery	2
Motor Repairing Works	13
Mussel Purification Tanks	1
Poultry Dressing	1
Refuse Destructor Works	1
Shipbuilding Yard	1
Shoe and Slipper Making	4
Stained Glass Works	1
Stone Dressing and Crushing	4
Sugar Confectionery	1
Tailoring	1
Tar Macadam Works	2
Transport Repair Works	1
Tool Maker	1
Wireless Apparatus	1

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Ribble Mussel Beds.

The mussel purification plant which has been built at Lytham by the Lancashire County Council was opened on

the 3rd September, 1935, by Sir Thomas Rosbotham, M.P. All mussels collected in the Ribble Estuary must be brought to the tanks for cleansing before being marketed.

Disposal of Refuse on Open Spaces.

Vacant building plots, unmade back streets and other spaces are frequently used as "tips" for the deposit of garden and other refuse. They are outside the jurisdiction of the Corporation as, although untidy, their condition is rarely such as to constitute a menace to health. Owners are requested to erect notice boards forbidding the deposit of refuse, and in the majority of instances the request is complied with.

Borough Cemetery.

The Borough Cemetery was consecrated on April 7th, 1927, by the Bishop of Blackburn. One hundred and thirty-three interments took place this year.

Vans.

There is in the Borough, one van used as a dwelling, and this has been kept under supervision.

Camps.

Three sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes during 1938. One licence was granted under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The holiday camp situated at Squire's Gate, between the Railway and Clifton Drive North, was again extremely popular. Water is laid on, modern conveniences for men and women are provided and the site has now been connected to the sewer. The Management plan many improvements in the New Year included an open-air swimming bath, hot baths, increased dining accommodation and a number of other amenities for their patrons.

It is estimated that the number of campers in the Borough at the peak period of the year was 3,000.

Schools.

The inspection of school premises was undertaken in October and a summary of the results of the inspection forwarded to the Managers for their observations before consideration by the Education Committee.

The ventilation, lighting and heating are on the whole satisfactory.

The question of the re-organisation of schools which has been under consideration for some time is still holding up necessary repairs. I would strongly recommend that there be no further delay in replacing the out-of-date washing arrangements and unhygienic conveniences at the Heyhouses Endowment School to which I call attention year after year.

One school is rather overcrowded owing to the use of the central hall as a classroom, but it is hoped that under re-organisation this overcrowding will be abated.

Cloakroom accommodation is sufficient in most schools, and the water supply adequate. "Drinking fountains" are now in general use.

The need for improved facilities for the drying of children's clothing and footwear on wet days has been reported to the Committee, and when reorganisation is an established fact and there is more accommodation available in the elementary schools, this question, with a number of others, such as the provision of special clothing for physical exercises should receive favourable consideration.

Arrangements for the warming of mid-day meals brought by children are in force, and milk may be purchased for consumption on the school premises. No School has separate accommodation for meals, but a classroom is usually set aside for this purpose where such provision is required.

The old type desks in all the schools have now been replaced, a measure which has naturally added to the children's comfort during school hours.

The cleanliness of the classrooms, cloakrooms and conveniences was generally satisfactory.

The infants' departments of two schools were closed for a short period owing to outbreaks of Measles.

Rat Destruction.

A local rat-catcher is retained by the Council for the destruction of rats on Corporation property and open spaces within the Borough. His services are also available to private individuals on payment of a small fee.

Rag Flock Acts.

No rag flock is used in the area.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	147
1. By the Local Authority	34
2. By other Local Authorities	—
3. By other bodies or persons	113
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
1. By the Local Authority	—
2. By other bodies or persons	—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	164
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	198
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	25
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	36
3. No. of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	6
4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	15

Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices:

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	10
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 - (a) by owners Nil.
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
 - (a) by owners Nil.
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- C.—Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.
- D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil.
- E.—Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertakings by owners not to use the houses for human habitation 1

Housing Act 1936—Overcrowding.

- A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year 7

(2) Number of families dwelling therein	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	60
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	25

Housing Conditions.

Generally speaking, the property in the Borough is in good repair. There are no back-to-back houses, nor are there any unhealthy areas. Most of the property is of modern construction. In the older property the principal housing defects found are defective roofs and damp walls.

No difficulties have been experienced in housing administration.

A large percentage of the property in the Borough is in the occupation of the owner, and of the remainder, a majority of the houses are in one ownership.

It must be emphasised that the working class population of a seaside resort as ours, is, to a great extent, migratory in character and there are constant changes due to seasonal occupations, existing conditions of the building and allied trades, temporary residence on health grounds, &c.

Since the incorporation of the Borough towards the end of 1922 no fewer than 3,027 houses have been erected, and of this number the Council built 399.

Proposals to erect 56 houses by a private builder for letting to members of the working classes under the Housing Act 1936 were submitted to the Council and approved. These were commenced early in 1939.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

The milk supply produced within and brought into the district is generally wholesome, and facilities exist for the purchase of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops are periodically inspected, and on the whole their condition is satisfactory.

Where cows are habitually grazed the amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow is not specified in the Bye-laws, but where cows are not habitually grazed 800 cubic feet per cow is insisted upon .

The total number of cowkeepers is 30 (dairy farms 29), all being on the Register, and 128 inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. There are in addition 55 registered dairymen or milk purveyors.

The Agricultural Act, 1937, which came into operation on 1st April, 1938, established a State Veterinary Service for the regular examination of milch herds. From this date, therefore, the services of Mr. J. R. Rigby, M.R.C.V.S., have been under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, to whom all reports are now submitted.

Tuberculous cattle are reported to the County Authority under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and are dealt with by the County Veterinary Inspector, a member of the Health Department being present at all post-mortems. One animal was slaughtered under the Order in 1938.

The number of dealers' licences granted for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, is as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	10
Accredited Milk	1
Accredited Milk (Bottling licence)	1
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary licence)	1

There have been no cases of refusal to grant or revocation of licences to retail graded milk during the past twelve months.

(b) Meat.

The Sanitary Inspectors visit the Abattoirs daily. All animals are examined at the time of slaughter, and condemned meat is disposed of at the Destructors.

There are two public slaughter-houses in the area, one at Lytham, and the other at St. Annes, and both are conducted satisfactorily. Six hundred and sixty-nine visits have been paid during the year. There are no private slaughter-houses.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1938 was 15,540 comprising :—

	ST. ANNES	LYTHAM
Beasts	1,505	162
Calves	365	77
Sheep and Lambs	11,532	1,196
Pigs	654	42
Sucking Pigs	7	—

The following table shows the Expenditure and Income of the slaughter-houses during 1938 :—

ST. ANNES.

	EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages and Insurance	338	0	0	.....		
Maintenance	274	0	0	Fees	324	0	0
Loan Charges	169	0	0	Rent	50	0	0
Total	£962	0	0		£374	0	0

LYTHAM.

	EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages and Insurance	70	0	0	.....		
Maintenance	101	0	0	Fees	33	0	0
Loan Charges	6	0	0	Rent	70	0	0
Total	£177	0	0		£103	0	0

Slaughter-House Bye-laws.

The Bye-laws now provide that all animals be stunned by a mechanically-operated instrument prior to slaughter. The instrument employed is the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol, which obviates any danger to the operator, and this has been found to be a very satisfactory weapon. The system has worked smoothly from its inception, and there have been no complaints from the butchers.

**Amount of Food Condemned or Surrendered during 1938
as Unfit for Human Consumption.**

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (includ- ing Cows)	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1667	442	12728	703
Number Inspected	1667	442	12728	703
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	144	—	2	1
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	8.6	0.2	0.01	0.4
Tuberculosis only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	138	—	—	53
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	8.6	—	—	7.6

The total amount of meat condemned was
5 tons, 12 cwts., 11 lbs.

Unsound Food.—One halibut, 47½ lbs.

All places where food is prepared are regularly inspec-
ted. There are 40 bakehouses, and on inspection their

general condition was found to be satisfactory. A total of 106 visits was made during the year.

Lime-washing was due in three cases, and arrangements were made for the work to be carried out.

Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens, Ice Creameries, &c., have also taken place periodically.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

One hundred samples of milk were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector during 1938. They were obtained from the vendors in the course of delivery, and were forwarded to the County Analyst for examination. Seven samples were found to be adulterated, six being deficient in fat and one in solids—not fat. The vendors in each case were cautioned.

Samples of other foods are taken by the County Authority. The following return of samples taken during 1938 has been furnished by Superintendent Hinds of the Lancashire County Constabulary :—

Baking Powder	1
Boiled Sweets	1
Butter	3
Cheese	2
Ham and Tongue	1
Jelly Crystals	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Liquorice Powder	1
Margarine	1
Milk	43
Milk Puddings	1
Pickles	2
Pepper	1
Sponge Mixture	1
Strawberry Jam	1
Syrup	1
Tea	1
Tinned Crab	1
Tinned Herrings	1
	—
	65
	—

All the above samples were genuine with the following exception :—

Milk—adulterated—Vendor prosecuted and ordered to pay 25/- costs.

(d) Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the year, and it was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The prevalence of infectious disease has been below the average, and no cases of malaria, dysentery or trench fever have been notified under the Regulations of January 7th, 1919.

Diphtheria.

Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The majority of cases were of a mild type.

Antitoxen is supplied free to Medical Practitioners on request; stocks being kept at the Health Office and Police Stations. During 1938 268,000 units were distributed.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Arrangements for protection against Diphtheria were first offered early in 1936 and these facilities were advertised as widely as possible. The work was continued in 1938 and parents and doctors again circularised. The response was encouraging but there are still many parents who through ignorance or apathy refuse this protection, and in consequence when this disease occurs, little lives are sacrificed unnecessarily.

The procedure adopted in 1936 and 1937 was continued, viz. :—two doses of Alum Precipitated Toxoid (A.P.T.) for children under ten years of age, and three doses of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules (T.A.F.) over ten years, and has proved very satisfactory, local and general reactions being negligible in number and severity.

No Schick testing has been carried out either before or after immunisation. It is generally acknowledged that such a test some months after inoculation is advisable to

ascertain the percentage of success but this has not been found to be feasible here as I am unable to spare sufficient time on account of my varied and numerous duties.

The actual number of children immunised during the past three years is set forth in the following table.

Inoculation Material.	Children under 5 years.			Children aged 5 years and over.		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
T.A.M.	—	—	—	19	—	—
T.A.F.	—	1	—	94	158	40
A.P.T. (one dose) ...	82	70	9	43	4	—
A.P.T. (two doses) ...	59	62	19	249	206	59
Totals	141	133	28	405	368	99

The total number of children inoculated was therefore 127, and the aggregate number of doses given 263.

Of the above total only four did not complete the course.

The local medical practitioners also inoculated a number of children privately.

The above numbers are encouraging but there are still many children uninoculated. The immunity takes about three months to develop satisfactorily and it is useless to wait until the danger actually exists. I would therefore strongly urge all parents to adopt this simple procedure at the earliest opportunity in order to protect their children from a deadly scourge.

Pneumonia.

The number of cases of pneumonia was 6. The District Nursing Association undertake the nursing of cases of pneumonia and in the event of an epidemic, the Council have agreed to subsidise additional nursing staff. Arrangements have been made with the Clinical Research Association, London for the examination of sputum.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent than during 1937, 38 cases being notified.

Examinations of Specimens.

Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens are sent for examination to the University Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, the Clinical Research Association, Adelphi, London and to Elswick Sanatorium. The following were examined :

Throat Swabs	66	Spinal fluid	4
Sputum	52	Milk	2
Water	2		

Disinfection.

During the year 281 rooms have been disinfected on account of Infectious Disease, the method employed being the Formalin Lamp and Formalin Spray. This procedure is also adopted in cases of Phthisis and for non-notifiable disease on request. All Elementary Schools are now supplied with sprays by the Education Authority, the solution for these being issued free by the Health Department. In cases of epidemic disease additional and more thorough disinfection of the school premises is carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

Clothing, bedding, &c., are disinfected by steam, the steam disinfector being situated at the Destructor Works, Lytham. Eight hundred and ninety-nine articles were dealt with in 1938.

Ten houses (including one Council House) infested with bugs were dealt with. These were sprayed with Zaldecide Solution by the Staff of the Department. Frequent visits are made to each house after disinfestation to ensure there is no re-infestation.

There are no definite arrangements in force for the bathing of verminous persons; when necessary persons can be sent to the Union Hospital at Kirkham for cleansing.

Puerperal Fever.

The Minister of Health has approved the following arrangements made by the Borough in accordance with the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 :—

- (1) R. Everett, F.R.C.S., 209a, Hornby Road, Blackpool, appointed Consultant Obstetrician.
- (2) Hospital Treatment at the Moss Side Fever Hospital.
- (3) Agreement with a local Nursing Home to supply a qualified nurse when Home Nursing is required.
- (4) Arrangements with the University Laboratory, Manchester, to examine specimens of blood, &c.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases of this disease have occurred during the year.

Schick and Dick Tests.

No tests of this nature were undertaken.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

There have been no cases of Smallpox during the year. Contacts entering the district are notified to our Health Department by the Medical Officer concerned, and are kept under surveillance during the incubation period.

Influenza.

Three deaths were attributed to this cause, compared with thirteen the previous year and five in 1936.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

It is almost impossible to give comprehensive figures for diseases of an infectious character such as measles, whooping cough, mumps and chicken-pox, which are not notifiable. The total number of cases reported from various sources amongst the Elementary School children during 1938 was :—

Measles	81
Measles (German)	1
Whooping Cough	8
Chicken-pox	104
Mumps	79

The system under which Head Teachers notify the School Medical Officer of any absentees whom they suspect of having an infectious condition is extensively used, and is exceedingly useful. Cases can be promptly visited by the School Nurse and advice given regarding the care of the affected children where the Teacher's suspicions are found to be justified. Contacts can also be immediately excluded for the requisite period.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	38	36	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	13	11	1
Pneumonia	6	—	14
Erysipelas	3	2	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—

A Summary of Infectious Diseases, with an analysis of the total cases and deaths by ages, will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, 1926.

Cases of eye-discharge in infants are visited and treated by the Health Visitors at the request of the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case, and arrangements have been made for Hospital treatment and the services of an Ophthalmic Specialist—Dr. B. Barrie Brownlie.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0 to 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
5 to 10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20 to 25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 35	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1
35 to 45	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 55	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
55 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
65 and upwards	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
Totals.....	5	9	5	3	8	2	2	3
	14		8		10		5	

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 62.

All the cases of Tuberculosis in which death supervened had previously been notified.

The arrangements with regard to tuberculosis in all its forms are undertaken by the County Authorities, who provide Sanatorium treatment where this is deemed necessary. All notified cases are regularly visited by Specialist Officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Dr. G. Lissant Cox, Central Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council, has kindly supplied the following information regarding treatment received by patients residing in the Borough during the year.

No. of Cases	Adults	Children	Totals.
Admitted to Sanatoria	15	—	15
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	6	—	6
Admitted to General or Special Hospitals	2	1	3
Granted Dispensary Supervision, with the provision of special nourishment	7	—	7
Granted Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment	44	14	58
Recovered and taken from register	4	10	14
Under Supervision on 31st December, 1938	58	14	72
The 72 cases under supervision on 31st December, 1938, have been classified as follows:—			
Pulmonary	51	—	51
Non-pulmonary	6	13	19
Combined (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary)	1	1	2

Venereal Diseases.

The diagnosis and treatment of these diseases are both dealt with under the County scheme. Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, has a well-equipped Clinic, at which our cases may attend.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Authority's arrangements under this heading have been on similar lines to those in force during the previous year.

Sessions are held bi-weekly from 2-30 to 5 p.m.: St. Annes on Tuesday and Lytham on Thursday afternoon, and the Voluntary Ladies' Committee have again given devoted and valuable service.

Under the Borough scheme approved by the Minister of Health 70 cases have been admitted to the Maternity block at the St. Annes War Memorial Hospital, and 48 cases to the Maternity Ward at Lytham Hospital.

Two hundred and thirty-five live births, and twelve still-births were notified in 1938, 32 of these (28 live and four still-births) being transferrable as the parents reside outside the Borough. It is interesting to compare the number of confinements conducted in Hospital, Nursing Homes, and Private Houses.

Infants born in Hospitals :—

(1) under the Authority's Maternity Scheme	118
(2) under private arrangements	80
Infants born in Nursing Homes	8
Infants born in Private Houses	41

It is a striking fact that 83% were born in Hospitals or Nursing Homes and only 17% in private dwellings.

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Work.

The routine examination of expectant mothers is not undertaken at the Centres, the practice being to refer the patient to her private practitioner. During 1937 it was arranged to hold a Consultative Ante-natal and Post-natal clinic one day each month at both the local Hospitals. Mr. Everett, the Consultant Obstetrician is in attendance and all doctors have been notified that they may send their patients for expert advice.

The attendances in 1938 were :—

St. Annes	9
Lytham	10

Number of children on the books of the Lytham St. Annes Centres :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Under one year of age...	103	107	169	105	121
From 1 to 2 years of age	105	68	88	113	120
Over 2 years of age	190	195	201	236	259
Totals.....	398	370	458	454	500

These figures denote number on Register at 31st December.

Attendances by the above children :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Under one year of age...	2324	2593	2416	2779	3006
From 1 to 2 years of age	832	1152	1403	1072	1200
Over 2 years of age	1521	1816	1861	1946	1923
Totals.....	4676	5561	5680	5797	6129

Attendances by mothers...	3774	4691	4373	4798	4847
Individual Children seen by Medical Supt.	1381	1490	1684	1460	1478

In addition to the above, expectant mothers made 102 visits to the Centres.

There were 102 expectant mothers registered during the year.

Visits by Health Visitors :—

To expectant mothers: (1) First visits 109; (2) Total visits, 257.

To infants under 1: (1) First visits, 125; (2) Total visits, 831.

To children 1—5: Total visits, 1,057.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Tuberculin tested milk is supplied to necessitous nursing mothers and infants. Dried milks and other foods, such as Trufood, Virol, Ovaltine, &c., are sold at cost price to those whose incomes are under the scale approved by the Ministry of Health.

Infant Foods.

Supply of Foods to suitable cases :—

	At Actual Cost Packets	Free Packets
Aberdeen Emulsion	66	29
Adexolin	121	2
Allergillac	15	—
Bemax	516	67
Bengers	10	3
Cod and Malt	130	57
Cod Liver Oil	168	84
Cow and Gate (full cream)	200	—
Cow and Gate (half cream)	53	14

Ferromalt	—	3
Ferrous Sulphate	276	21
Glucose "D"	13	—
Halibut Liver Oil	115	1
Hemolac	2	27
I.C.D.	35	2
Lactagol	48	—
Maltoline	77	13
Milk of Magnesia	138	38
Ostermilk No. 1	86	38
Ostermilk No. 2	204	120
Ostocalcium	265	5
Ovaltine	225	—
Roboleine	59	30
Sister Laura's	155	65
Trufood (Humanized)	548	32
Trufood Milk Powder	130	66
Virol	288	91
Virolax	72	14

The net cost of fresh milk supplied to necessitous cases was £281 7s. 8d.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Special provision is now made for orthopædic cases by arrangement with the County Authority. Children under school age suffering from Crippling Defects are sent to the Orthopædic Clinic at Fleetwood, where a Liverpool Specialist attends one day each month.

After-care is undertaken by an expert nurse, who is present every week and undertakes remedial exercises, massage, &c. Cases requiring operation are admitted to the Children's Hospital at Liverpool or the Heswall Country Hospital—maintenance fee being assured by the Local Authority—and the parents making a small contribution according to their means. Splints and other apparatus are supplied when necessary.

Similar arrangements are in force for school children, a matter of importance, as there will be no break in the continuity of treatment when a child enters school.

The following ten cases were referred during the year :

Deformed hand	1
Deformed feet	1
Dislocated hip	1
Flat-foot	3
Bow-legs	2
Rickets	1
Wry neck	1

A total of thirty-eight attendances was made.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Arrangements are in force whereby infants may be sent to the War Memorial Hospital, St. Annes, for Artificial Sunlight Treatment. The new scheme approved by the Minister of Health came into force early in 1928, and all treatment is carried out under the personal supervision of the Honorary Radiologist to the Hospital.

TABLE 1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1938.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED													Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS												Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Cr'p	13	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	11	1
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1
Scarlet Fever	38	...	1	1	1	2	15	15	1	2	...	...	...	1	36	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	67	...	2	1	2	5	18	19	2	6	5	6	1	19	49	3

TABLE II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARD INCIDENCE.

WARD.									
Disease.	St. Leonards	Ashton	Heyhouses	Central	Fairhaven	AnsdeU	Clifton	St. John's	Total
Diphtheria	6	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	13
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	23	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	38
Pneumonia	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	31*	4	9	5	3	5	5	5	67

* 17 of these cases occurred in two children's Convalescent Homes.

TABLE III. CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

	Males. Females.	
All Causes	165	232
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2. Measles	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	1
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	1
6. Influenza	1	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	2
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	3
11. Syphilis	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	37
14. Diabetes	2	4
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	7	13
16. Heart Disease	55	76
17. Aneurysm	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	13	26
19. Bronchitis	2	5
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	7	7
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	2	3
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
24. Appendicitis	2	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	6
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	14	7
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Mal- formations, etc.	1	1
32. Senility	9	10
33. Suicide	2	4
34. Other Violence	5	4
35. Other Defined Diseases	14	15
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Small-pox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year:		
Total	2	5
Legitimate	1	5
Illegitimate	1	—
Live Births:		
Total	102	110
Legitimate	96	106
Illegitimate	6	4
Stillbirths:		
Total	3	3
Legitimate	2	2
Illegitimate	1	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1938

1938	ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ‡				AIR TEMPERATURE STEVENSON SCREEN RESULTS										GROUND TEMPERATURE		GRASS TEMPERATURE	
	Mean * Pressure Inches	EXTREMES				Mean Daily Max. Temp.	Mean Daily Min. Temp.	Mean of Daily Max & Min.	EXTREMES				Mean Underground Temperatures at 9-0 a.m.	Mean Min. Temp. on grass	Lowest	Date		
		Highest		Lowest					Highest	Lowest	Temp.	Date						
		Height	Day & Hour	Height	Day & Hour								Temp.	Date				
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches								°	°			°	°
January	29.768	30.567	3rd, 6h	28.639	15th, 10h	46.1	38.6	42.4	51.3	22nd 31st	32.1	11th	41.1	43.1	34.3	24.4	1st	
February ,...	30.253	30.654	20th, 15h	29.178	1st, 6h	46.0	38.0	42.0	54.3	26th	31.8	21st	41.1	43.6	33.6	23.4	17th	
March.....	30.183	30.678	5th, 1h	29.637	21st, 8h	51.1	42.3	46.7	60.2	19th	33.8	23rd	46.4	45.8	40.3	30.8	5th	
April.....	30.337	30.759	11th, 12h	30.000	2nd, 1h	52.9	40.4	46.6	56.6	28th	30.4	18th	49.7	48.7	24.6	20.6	18th	
May	29.947	30.315	22nd, 13h	29.436	30th, 1h	57.9	45.9	52.9	66.2	21st	35.5	8th	55.2	52.7	38.5	22.3	1st	
June	29.956	30.356	13th, 12h	29.516	29th, 1h	60.9	51.8	56.3	69.7	18th	44.8	2nd	59.3	56.4	45.9	38.8	23rd	
July	29.879	30.167	18th, 12h	29.500	8th, 4h	62.6	53.2	59.4	68.7	24th	40.9	5th	62.2	58.9	44.6	39.5	15th	
August	29.996	30.296	2nd, 5h	29.378	17th, 11h	66.9	55.6	61.3	76.1	10th	46.2	31st	62.8	60.8	47.4	36.1	15th	
September ..	29.979	30.334	10th, 9h	29.552	20th, 13h	62.3	52.4	57.4	67.2	8th-26th	44.0	15th	59.1	58.7	48.6	34.9	15th	
October	29.770	30.244	20th, 9h	28.925	4th, 5h	55.9	47.6	51.8	62.0	1st	34.4	29th	53.2	55.2	44.5	30.7	28th	
November ...	29.689	30.377	15th, 8h	28.484	23rd, 11h	53.1	45.4	49.3	60.0	6th-12th	37.7	27th	49.2	51.9	42.5	29.9	22nd	
December ...	29.811	30.476	25th, 12h	29.056	1st, 15h	44.5	36.8	40.6	52.3	11th	23.1	21st	42.3	46.4	33.7	17.9	20th	
Year	29.964	30.759	11th Apr. 12h	28.484	23rd Nov. 11h	55.0	45.7	50.6	76.1	10th Aug.	23.1	21st Dec.	51.8	51.9	40.7	17.9	20th Dec.	

‡Observations taken at 9-0 a.m. G.M.T.

*Barometer Readings reduced to Mean Sea Level at 32°F and corrected for gravity of Latitude 45°.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS (continued).

1938	Humid- ity	RAINFALL				SUNSHINE			WIND								CLOUD	MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA											
	Mean Humid- ity of Air at 9-0 a.m. Satur. 100	Total Rainfall Inches	No. of Days with '01 inch or more	No. of Days with '04 inch or more	Most in One Day		Total Bright Sunshine Hours	Most Sunshine in One Day		DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9-0 A.M.								Mean Amount	NUMBER OF DAYS										
					Inches	Date		Amount	Date	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		Air fr st	gr'd fr st	Fog	gale	snw	hail	thun- der.				
January	88	3.87	23	20	.50	14th	44.4	5.3	21st	10	...	3	13	6	7	45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
February	89	1.03	11	9	.31	26th	71.1	8.4	19th	14	14	25	11	4	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	1	...	...
March.....	89	1.23	9	4	.44	20th	97.6	9.0	13th	3	3	...	10	19	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
April	71	0.22	2	2	.17	2nd	197.0	12.1	18th	13	3	13	10	8	...	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	1	...	...	...
May.....	70	2.58	15	9	.77	29th	212.5	14.0	5th	3	10	16	13	6	10	29	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
June.....	80	3.58	14	10	1.17	1st	191.2	12.4	7th	...	...	3	10	6	10	58	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
July	83	3.19	17	14	.73	25th	157.3	13.8	6th	3	...	6	6	6	6	57	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	80	3.51	16	14	.70	24th	185.1	12.7	22nd	16	22	6	10	...	9	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
September...	81	2.25	18	13	.39	6th	97.3	12.4	2nd	3	7	16	23	6	3	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	84	6.89	25	21	1.12	8th	90.3	7.2	10th	3	...	...	25	10	6	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
November ...	86	5.13	23	20	.81	12th	69.8	7.3	7th	...	...	3	30	10	16	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
December ...	92	3.45	19	13	.88	4th	53.0	5.8	21st	13	3	19	22	10	23	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	1	3	1	...
Year.....	83	36.93	192	149	1.17	1st June	1466.6	14.0	5th May	7	5	9	15	8	9	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	56	1	13	3	6	1

TABLE IV.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain
Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

England and Wales, London.
126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller
Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births:—				
Live	15. 1	15. 0	15. 4	13. 4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths:—				
All Causes	11. 6	11. 7	11. 0	11. 4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid) fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications:—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age... Deaths from Diarrhoea and) Enteritis under 2 years of) age	53 5. 5	57 7. 8	51 3. 6	57 13. 1
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not available.		
Others	2.19			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not available.		
Others	2.11			
Total	2.97			
Notifications:—				
Puerperal fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53
Puerperal pyrexia				15.46

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(HAROLD YATES, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.),

ON

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

(To the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of
Lytham St. Annes).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the collection and disposal of house refuse during the year ended 31st March, 1939. The tables indicate the character, amount, and cost of the work done in connection with the above. Table B is the one suggested by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to consider the cleansing Services in the country, which allows for uniformity of costing in all districts.

TABLE A.

(House and Trade Refuse, but excluding Fish offal.)

Month	No. of Dust Bins	No. of Loads	Weight		
1938	emptied	removed	T. C. Q.		
April	32499	368	690 14	0	
May	32560	355	645 7	0	
June	40748	455	833 3	0	
July	32631	391	707 2	0	
August	40809	502	901 18	0	
September	32677	372	657 19	0	
October	32734	363	717 2	0	
November	40947	445	836 8	0	
December	32791	354	665 8	0	
1939					
January	32839	344	681 1	0	
February	32369	340	685 12	0	
March	41111	345	677 18	0	
Total	425215	4634	8699 12	0	

TABLE B.—House and Trade Refuse.

Table shewing costs for Year ending 31st March, 1939.

	COLLECTION.						DISPOSAL.						TOTAL.					
	Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.			Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.			Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.																		
Gross Expenditure	3875	7	2	3612	7	2	3556	6	2	3529	6	2	7431	13	4	7141	13	4
Gross Income	269	15	3	269	15	3	2423	19	6	2423	19	6	2693	14	9	2693	14	9
Nett Cost	3605	11	11	3342	11	11	1132	6	8	1105	6	8	4737	18	7	4447	18	7
UNIT COSTS.																		
Gross Expenditure per ton .....	.....	8	9.9	.....	8	2.7	.....	8	2.1	.....	8	1.4	.....	17	0	.....	16	4.1
Gross Income .....	.....	0	7.3	.....	0	7.3	.....	5	6.9	.....	5	6.9	.....	6	2.2	.....	6	2.2
Nett Cost .....	.....	8	2.6	.....	7	7.4	.....	2	7.2	.....	2	6.5	.....	10	9.8	.....	10	1.9
Nett Cost per 1,000 popu- lation	141	3	6	130	17	6	44	6	8	43	5	6	185	10	2	174	3	0
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	486	6	5	450	16	11	152	14	7	149	1	9	639	1	0	599	18	8
RATE POUNDAGE.																		
Net cost, equivalent rate in the £ .....	.....	.....	2.8	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	0.9	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....	3.7	.....	.....	3.4
Percentage of above to rates in the £ .....	.....	1.8%		.....	1.7%		.....	0.6%		.....	0.5%		.....	2.4%		.....	2.2%	

Total refuse collected (including fish offal) 8,776 tons.

Number of inhabited houses and premises, 7,414.

Total refuse disposed of at Works, 8,699 tons.

Rateable value, £328,718.

Population, mid-summer, 1938, 25,540.

Product of a Penny Rate, £1,277.

Weight per 1,000 of the population per day, 18 cwt.

Total Rates in the £, 12/6.

TABLE C.
(Fish and Abattoir Offal.)

WAGES			Proportion of running costs of motor			Weight collected			Receipts		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
56	13	1	29	16	8	76	14	0	135	9	9

The number of receptacles cleansed by this Department is as follows:—

8,057 Ashbins, &c.

34 Ashpits.

All the ashbins are emptied at least once per week, and where necessary, twice per week, whilst in the case of hotels and other premises they are emptied almost daily.

There are five motor drivers and 12 men engaged on house refuse removal, two foremen and seven chargemen. The staff formerly employed at the old Disposal Works were: one man on the Scrap Baling Plant; two on the Mortar Mills, and one general labourer. Employees on the new plant are: one foreman, two on the mortar mill, one on the Baling Presses and six on the New Plant generally.

Haulage.

The vehicles utilised in the Department are: Three 3-ton Dennis refuse collection vehicles with transport moving floors; One 5-ton Morris and one 4-ton Morris. This latter vehicle is used for the collection of fish offal and delivery to Fleetwood; haulage of sand, baled scrap, delivery of mortar and any other haulage required.

Weight.

The total weight of house refuse removed in 1938-9 was 8,699 tons 12 cwts., giving a daily yield of 18 cwts. per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 8,777 tons 15cwts. in the previous year, showing a decrease of 78 tons 3 cwts.

The average weight per house per annum was 1 ton 3 cwts., a slightly smaller amount to that of 1937-38. It will be observed by reference to Table A that the monthly yield of refuse has been fairly uniform during the year. An enormous amount of garden refuse has been dealt with at different periods of the year.

Loads.

The number of motor loads of house refuse removed was 4,634, and in 1937-38, 4,762. The new Dennis wagons have a larger loading capacity than the previous type of wagon used. Each load is weighed and the weight recorded, thus enabling us to give accurate details as regards cost.

The total net cost of manual labour and haulage (including Depreciation, Licences, Insurance, &c.) for house and trade refuse amount to £3,605 11s. 11d., the average cost per ton for collection being 8s. 2.6d., a decrease of 3.8d. per ton over 1937-38. There is now practically dustless loading throughout the Borough. The cost of collection per ton during the past five years is as follows:—

	s.	d.
1934-5	6	10
1935-6	7	3
1936-7	7	10
1937-8	8	6
1938-9	8	2

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

During the period 2,916 tons 16 cwts. of refuse have been dealt with at the Lytham Disposal Works, and 5,782 tons 16 cwts. at the St. Annes Works.

At Lytham the steam generated was used for the pumping machinery in connection with the Sewage Works. The disposal works were closed down in January, 1939.

During the year, the new refuse disposal plant erected by Messrs. Heenan & Froude, Worcester, was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor W. Jowett, J.P.). The old works at Lytham and St. Annes were closed down. As a result, less labour is involved in dealing with the refuse, and the employees are now working under most hygienic conditions. The works include a well equipped mess-room for the men, with baths, and an up-to-date

garage with electric lift which enables all the working parts of the motor vehicles to be examined, sprayed and greased weekly.

Dust and cinders are separated from the refuse, for which there is a ready market. Rags, bottles, non-ferrous metals and paper also find a ready sale.

The general layout of the works is very pleasant from an aesthetic point of view and the most fastidious person can offer no objection to what I consider is an ideal plant.

The Council are to be congratulated upon this venture.

I should like to acknowledge with grateful thanks the valuable help and assistance that has been given to me from time to time by the Works Committee and officials of the Corporation.

The following table shows the gross cost of disposal (including Tin Baling but excluding Mortar Mill) :—

	Wages			Depreciation Repairs and Maintenance and New Plant			Weight of Refuse Disposed of.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.
Lytham	499	15	2	102	13	1	2916	16	0
St. Annes ...	1278	18	8	596	12	11	5782	16	0
Totals	1778	13	10	699	6	0	8699	12	0

The cost of disposal this year (see Table B) is 2s. 7.2d. per ton, as against a cost of 3s. 10.6d. in 1937-38, a decrease of 1s. 3.4d. per ton.

MORTAR MILL.—Expenditure.

Wages			Lime, Repairs and Maintenance			Total Cost		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
453	1	3	625	5	1	1078	6	4

MORTAR MILL.—Receipts.

	Weight			Receipts		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Contractors &c.	3187	2	0	1375	8	5
Cash Sales.....	918	3	0	412	15	8
Totals.....	4105	5	0	1788	4	1

TIN BALING.

Wages	Repairs and Maintenance etc & New Plant	Total	Weight of Scrap Sold			Receipts
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	T.	C.	Q.	£ s. d.
80 0 9	24 10 4	104 11 1	152	6	2	237 9 1

Note.—These costs include transport of loose tins from Lytham Disposal Works to St. Annes Works; transport of baled scrap from Works to Railway, and loading wagons.

PAPER BALING.

Wages	Repairs and Maintenance etc & New Plant	Total	Weight of Paper Sold			Receipts
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	T.	C.	Q.	£ s. d.
139 11 2	12 17 6	152 8 8	67	17	0	101 14 0

At the end of the year there were 50 tons of paper in Stock.

Clinkers and Cinders.

1,977 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. of clinkers and 93 tons of cinders have been supplied to local contractors, and other Departments of the Corporation for which the sum of £134 10s. 8d. has been received.

51 tons of clinkers and 93 tons of cinders have been disposed of at the works, realising the sum of £76 2s. 11d.

Other receipts are £85 18s. 9d. for rags, loose scrap, dust, burning refuse, &c.

The total receipts are as follows :—		£	s.	d.
MORTAR.	Contractors, &c.	1375	8	5
	Cash Sales	412	15	8
CLINKERS.	Contractors, &c.	78	12	3
	Cash Sales	2	12	6
BALED SCRAP		237	9	1
RAGS, LOOSE SCRAP, BURNING REFUSE,				
Weigh Fees, &c.		81	17	6
BALED PAPER		101	14	0
CINDERS		129	8	10
DUST		4	1	3
		<hr/>		
		£2,423	19	6

The receipts for 1937-8 were £1,958 0s. 1d., thus we have an increase income in 1938-39 of £465 19s. 5d.

The work of the Cleansing Department continues to increase very considerably, and entails much thought, care and active supervision, owing to the large number of houses which have been built. One of the greatest difficulties the Department has still to contend with, is the number of unmade streets which entails long carries, and consequently adds to the cost of collection.

During the year, overall suits, caps, oil skins and gloves have been supplied to the men engaged in the Department, an action which has been very much appreciated by all.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the help and assistance given to me by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee in carrying out my duties, and to pay my tribute to the staff for their services.

I beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. YATES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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