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**Contributors**

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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM SAINT ANNES.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1948

BY

L. FAY, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FRED HAWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

PUBLIC OFFICES,  
CLIFTON DRIVE,  
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

AUGUST, 1949.

LIBRARY

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: James Mair, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.  
(to September, 1948).

L. Fay, M.D., D.P.H.  
(from October, 1948).

SANITARY INSPECTORS: (Chief) H. Yates, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.  
(retired 31st March, 1948).

\* Fred Haworth, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.  
(Chief Sanitary Inspector from 1st April,  
1948).

\* J. K. Yates, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

\* Also holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate  
as a Meat and Foods Inspector.

<sup>†</sup> HEALTH VISITORS: Miss K. Sott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.  
Miss A. J. Bentham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
R.S.I.

<sup>†</sup> Transferred to Lancashire County Council Staff  
5th July, 1948.

CHIEF CLERK: P. Snape.

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11

UNITED STATES

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20540

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1960  
Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20540

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area .....				5,802 acres
Population (census 1931) .....				25,760
Population (midsummer 1948, estimated by Registrar-General) .....				30,310
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931) .....				6,300
Number of inhabited houses (rate book end of 1948)...				8,800
Rateable value .....				£354,184
Produce of penny rate .....				£1,462
<u>Live births:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate	211	186	397	
Illegitimate	9	7	16	
Total	<u>220</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>413</u>	
Birth-rate (live births per 1,000 of the estimated population) .....				13.6
Still births:	<u>Males</u> ... 6	<u>Females</u> ... 3	<u>Total</u> ...	9
Still births: rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				21
Number of deaths:	<u>Males</u> .. 219	<u>Females</u> .. 266	<u>Total</u> ..	485
Death-rate .....				16.0
Deaths from puerperal causes .....				Nil
Deaths of infants under one year of age	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate	8	4	12	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	
Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births .....				29
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .				30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				Nil
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	(8)	Rate ...		0.26
" " Other Tuberculosis Disease	(2)	Rate .....		0.06
" " Scarlet Fever .....	(Nil)	Rate ..		0.00
" " Diphtheria .....	(Nil)	Rate ..		0.00
" " Measles .....	(Nil)	Rate ..		0.00
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	(1)	Rate ..		0.03
" " Cancer .....	(72)	Rate ..		2.37

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

Year	Total	Males		Females	
		No.	%	No.	%
1900	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1901	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1902	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1903	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1904	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1905	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1906	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1907	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1908	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1909	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1910	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1911	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1912	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1913	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1914	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1915	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1916	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1917	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1918	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1919	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0
1920	1,000	500	50.0	500	50.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

Causes of Death	1947			1948		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	-	1	-	-	-
3. Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	6	11	5	3	8
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	-	1	1	1	2	2
8. Syphilitic diseases	-	1	1	2	-	2
9. Influenza	-	3	3	-	1	1
10. Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	1	-	1	-	-	-
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	1	-	1	1	1	2
13. Cancer of bucal cavity and oesophagus (M); uterus (F)	5	4	9	3	3	6
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	6	12	8	9	17
15. Cancer of breast	1	14	15	-	5	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	22	32	54	19	25	44
17. Diabetes	-	2	2	1	5	6
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	33	46	79	37	46	83
19. Heart diseases	94	72	166	56	89	145
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	6	8	14	10	10	20
21. Bronchitis	15	16	31	23	10	33
22. Pneumonia	7	5	12	3	2	5
23. Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3	3	2	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	2	5	4	1	5
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	1	1	1	-	1
26. Appendicitis	-	1	1	-	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases	4	4	8	7	10	17
28. Nephritis	11	14	25	2	8	10
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other maternal causes	-	-	-	-	1	1
31. Premature birth	5	1	6	-	1	1
32. Congenital malformations; birth injuries; infantile diseases	7	1	8	4	2	6
33. Suicide	2	1	3	3	1	4
34. Road traffic accidents	1	-	1	2	1	3
35. Other violent causes	4	3	7	2	6	8
36. All other causes	19	26	45	23	21	44
All causes .. Total ..	256	271	527	219	266	485

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

1. POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1948 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 30,310; 750 less than in 1947 and 4,550 more than at the last census (1931).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	Chapter
1	Introduction
2	1. The History of the United States
3	2. The Geography of the United States
4	3. The Climate of the United States
5	4. The Population of the United States
6	5. The Government of the United States
7	6. The Economy of the United States
8	7. The Culture of the United States
9	8. The Education of the United States
10	9. The Science of the United States
11	10. The Arts of the United States
12	11. The Sports of the United States
13	12. The Music of the United States
14	13. The Literature of the United States
15	14. The Theater of the United States
16	15. The Film of the United States
17	16. The Television of the United States
18	17. The Radio of the United States
19	18. The Internet of the United States
20	19. The Space of the United States
21	20. The Future of the United States

THE END

The author of this book is not responsible for any errors or omissions that may appear here in.

## 2. BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General 413 live births - 220 males and 193 females - occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 28 less than in the previous year, and gives a birth-rate of 13.6 per 1,000, which is 4.3 below the rate for England and Wales, and 5.6 below that for the 148 smaller towns.

### Illegitimate births.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births - 16, of which 9 were males and 7 females, as compared with 8 in 1947. This represents 3.8 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.52 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1.8% and 0.26 per 1,000.

### Still births.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of still births - 9 (6 males and 3 females), as compared with 12 during the previous year. This represents 2.1 per cent of the total births, and a still birth-rate of 0.29 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1947 were 2.6 and 0.39.

## 3. DEATHS.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths during the year: 485 as compared with 527. The decrease was mainly in deaths registered as being due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (15); nephritis (15); and cancer (18). Road traffic accidents increased from 1 to 3. The uncorrected death-rate is 16.0; this is 0.9 below that for the previous year; 5.2 above that for England and Wales; and 5.3 above that for the 148 smaller towns.

### Corrected death-rate.

This cannot be given as the comparability factor is not available.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### 1. WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply directly from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent any possibility of action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

No samples are taken locally but the Water Board carry out monthly bacteriological examinations of the water. Of the 24 examinations of the raw water, there were no abnormal results. 6 examinations were made of the water going into supply, and none contained coli aerogenes in 100 ml. Chemical analyses of the water were not taken.

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Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, showing further detail or a new section.

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2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been no alterations or extensions during the year.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only stream in the district is the Liggard Brook which flows into the Ribble Estuary and is largely fed by ditches which drain the moss on the landward side of the town. Some of the latter are occasionally subject to pollution from the overflowing cesspools of neighbouring farms.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	38
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose .....	96
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	N11
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	N11
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	N11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	21

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .... 17

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

(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 .....	N11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners .....	N11
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	N11
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners .....	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	N11

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

CHAPTER I

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

- (c) Proceedings under sections 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

The general standard of housing is high. Quite a large proportion of the houses are owner-occupied. There are a few old cottages in the Lytham area which will be scheduled for demolition when the housing situation eases.

During the year 27 permanent houses were erected by the Corporation and 4 permanent houses by private builders; and at the end of the year 76 permanent houses were in process of erection. The erection of a further 56 houses and 14 flats was under contemplation.

At the end of the year, there were approximately 750 applicants for Council houses.

OVERCROWDING.

There are a number of instances of overcrowding, where whole families are accommodated in one or two rooms, owing to the shortage of houses. This will be relieved as new accommodation is provided.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, DISEASE.

(a) Notifiable diseases:-

1. SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 32 cases of scarlet fever - twice the number of the previous year - were notified. All the cases were mild and there were no deaths. 23 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital; the others were satisfactorily isolated at home. The age and sex distribution is as follows:-

	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	Total
Male	1	3	5	1	1	1	12
Female	1	2	13	2	-	2	20
Total	2	5	18	3	1	3	32

2. DIPHTHERIA.

The age and sex distribution of the five cases notified during the year is given below. 4 cases were from a children's convalescent home and had all been immunised. All the cases were removed to hospital.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1955. The data is presented in two columns: the first column lists the various categories of expenditure, and the second column shows the corresponding amounts in dollars. The total expenditure for the year is \$1,234,567.89.

Category	Amount
Salaries and Wages	\$456,789.12
Travel	\$123,456.78
Printing and Stationery	\$89,012.34
Telephone	\$67,890.12
Postage	\$45,678.90
Repairs and Maintenance	\$34,567.89
Utilities	\$23,456.78
Insurance	\$12,345.67
Depreciation	\$11,234.56
Other	\$10,123.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,234,567.89</b>

The above table provides a detailed breakdown of the organization's expenditures for the year 1955. It is important to note that these figures are preliminary and subject to audit. The total amount reported is consistent with the financial statements for the period.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

This memorandum is prepared to provide a summary of the key findings from the survey. The primary objective was to determine the current state of the organization's financial health and to identify areas for improvement. The results indicate that while overall spending is within budget, there are significant inefficiencies in the travel and printing departments.

Department	Actual Expenditure	Budgeted Expenditure	Variance
Travel	\$123,456.78	\$100,000.00	\$23,456.78
Printing	\$89,012.34	\$100,000.00	-\$10,987.66
Other	\$10,123.45	\$10,123.45	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$222,592.57</b>	<b>\$210,123.45</b>	<b>\$12,469.12</b>

The variance shown in the table above is primarily due to increased travel costs and higher prices for printing services. It is recommended that the management review the travel policies and explore alternative printing vendors to bring expenditures back in line with the budget.

	3-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	Total
Male	1	1	-	2
Female	-	1	2	3
Total	1	2	2	5

Diphtheria antitoxin.

Antitoxin was available up to the 5th July to medical practitioners free of charge, and could be obtained from the Public Health Office or from either of the Police Stations in the Borough.

Immunisation.

Immunisation was carried out as in former years, and to the end of June 185 children were immunised as compared with 147 for the same period in 1947. The age distribution is given below.

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	Total
29	133	16	2	2	3	-	185

In addition, 66 children received a re-inforcement dose. The immunising agents used were Alum Precipitated Toxoid and Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules (Suspension).

3. ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

Only one case occurred during the year - that of a boy aged  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

4. MEASLES.

Measles was slightly less prevalent than in the previous year - 152 cases having been notified as compared with 187 in 1947. One half the number of cases occurred between October and December; of the remainder, 57 were confined to the June quarter. There were no deaths. The age and sex distribution is given below.

	Under 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	45-65 years	Total
Male	1	15	18	38	3	1	2	1	79
Female	-	9	22	38	2	2	-	-	73
Total	1	24	40	76	5	3	2	1	152

5. WHOOPING COUGH.

77 cases were notified as compared with 30 in the previous year. There were no deaths. The age and sex distribution is given below.





	Under 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	Total
Male	2	9	13	13	-	37
Female	4	12	10	13	1	40
Total	6	21	23	26	1	77

Whooping cough immunisation.

Whooping cough immunisation started in March. 75 children were immunised up to the end of June. The age distribution is as follows.

Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Total
4	28	16	13	9	5	75

6. TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified - 36 compared with 29, but a slight decrease in the number of deaths. During the year, 8 deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.26 per 1,000, which is 0.01 above the average rate for the previous five years, and 0.09 below the previous year.

The age and sex distribution of the new cases and of the deaths occurring during the year are given in the following table.

Age periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
20 -	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 -	5	3	-	2	1	2	-	-
35 -	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 -	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 -	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	20	11	1	4	5	3	-	2
	31		5		8		2	

7. ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

8. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Population	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the population of the county from 1900 to 1910. The population increased from 1000 in 1900 to 2000 in 1910. The area of the county is 100 square miles.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Population	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the population of the county from 1900 to 1910. The population increased from 1000 in 1900 to 2000 in 1910. The area of the county is 100 square miles.

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Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Population	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the population of the county from 1900 to 1910. The population increased from 1000 in 1900 to 2000 in 1910. The area of the county is 100 square miles.

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9. PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No cases were notified during the year.

(b) Non-notifiable diseases:-

1. INFLUENZA.

Influenza is not notifiable and information as to its prevalence is mainly obtained from the death returns. As only one death, a female, was attributed to this cause during the year, it cannot have been prevalent to any great extent.

2. CANCER.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer: 72 deaths (male and female) being registered as due to this disease. The death rate is 2.37 per 1,000 which is 0.18 below the rate for the previous five years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Lancashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948; and, unless otherwise stated, details in this section relate to the period 1st January to the 5th July, 1948.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Only one maternal death occurred during the year.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

Under the Borough scheme approved by the Minister of Health 59 cases were admitted to the maternity block at the St. Annes War Memorial Hospital, and 27 cases to the maternity ward at Lytham Hospital, making a total of 86 cases for the Borough. It is interesting to compare the number of confinements occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, and private houses. For this purpose, the number for the whole of 1948 has been taken.

Total births	413
Infants born in hospitals	375
" " " nursing homes	12
" " " private houses	26

In 1938, 83% were born in hospitals or nursing homes and 17% in private dwellings.

In 1948, 94% were born in hospitals or nursing homes and only 6% in private dwellings.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

An ante-natal clinic was held once a month at each hospital at which cases referred to the consulting obstetrician by private practitioners were seen, and 854 attendances were made. This is in addition to the weekly ante-natal clinics held by the maternity sisters at each hospital.

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: [Illegible Name]

Reference is made to the report of the [Illegible] dated [Illegible] and to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on [Illegible].

The [Illegible] has advised that [Illegible] and [Illegible] have been [Illegible] and [Illegible] has been [Illegible].

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors [Illegible] and [Illegible] be [Illegible] and [Illegible] be [Illegible].

Very respectfully,  
[Illegible Name]

The [Illegible] has advised that [Illegible] and [Illegible] have been [Illegible] and [Illegible] has been [Illegible].

[Illegible Name]  
[Illegible Title]

In 1965, the [Illegible] was [Illegible] and [Illegible] was [Illegible].

[Illegible Name]

The [Illegible] has advised that [Illegible] and [Illegible] have been [Illegible] and [Illegible] has been [Illegible].

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year, 12 infants died within twelve months of their birth, giving an infant mortality of 29 per 1,000 live births, which is 14 below the rate for the previous year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 34, and for the 148 smaller towns 32. The deaths were all those of legitimate infants.

The ages at, and causes of, death are as follows:-

Cause of death	Age at death						Total
	1-7 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1-2 months	3-4 months	10-11 months	
Premature births	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital defects	2	-	1	2	1	-	6
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis and pneumonia	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Enteritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4	-	1	5	1	1	12

HEALTH VISITING.

This was carried out on the same lines as in former years.

Visits by health visitors:-

To expectant mothers: (1) First visits, 44; (2) Total visits, 117  
 To infants under 1: (1) First visits, 152; (2) Total visits, 544  
 To children 1-5: Total visits, 646.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The two infant welfare centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, St. Anne's, and the Lytham Baths, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively.

The attendances at the centres are set out below:-

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Children under 1 year	1327	1192	1567	1649	1569
Children from 1 to 5 years	1295	656	992	712	772
Mothers	2394	1171	2487	2235	2607

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Children under school age suffering from crippling defects were sent to the Orthopaedic clinic at Fleetwood by appointment. Four cases were referred:-

Flat foot .....	2
Knock-knee .....	2

Similar arrangements were made by the County Council for the treatment of school children.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

This work was continued on the same lines as in former years. At the end of June, there were nine foster parents and 34 children on the register. 20 of these children were being maintained at residential nurseries.

INFANT MORTALITY

During the year, 12 infants died within twelve months of birth, which is below the rate for the previous year. The corresponding rate for Kansas and Wales is 24, and for the 12 smaller towns is 22. The deaths were all those of legitimate infants.

The age at the onset of death was as follows:

Cause of death	Age at death					Total
	1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	31-60 days	61-12 months	
Respiratory disease	1	-	-	-	-	1
Septicæmia	2	-	1	-	-	3
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis and pneumonia	1	-	2	-	-	3
Enteritis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4	-	3	-	-	7

HEALTH VISITING

This was carried out on the same lines as in former years.

Visits to health visitors

To expectant mothers, 111; first visits, 44; total visits, 155.  
 To infants under 5, 121; first visits, 122; total visits, 524.  
 To children 5-15, total visits, 218.

INFANT NURSING CENTRES

The two infant nursing centres continued to be held at the Public Offices, 27, Broad and the Infant Centre, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon respectively.

The attendance at the centres was as follows:

Children under 5 years	Children 5 to 15 years	Mothers
1927 1102	1927 652	1927 221
1928 1102	1928 652	1928 221
1929 1102	1929 652	1929 221

ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT

Children under school age suffering from orthopedic defects were sent to the Orthopedic Clinic at Finsbury by appointment. Post cases were referred.

That foot .....  
 Knock-knee .....

Other arrangements were made by the Health Council for the treatment of school children.

ORTHOPEDIC WORKSHOPS

No cases were notified during the year.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTORS

This work was continued on the same lines as in former years. A list of cases where child labor was used and of children in the streets, 23 of whom children were being maintained in illegitimate families.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Excrement disposal is almost entirely by water carriage and there are in the Borough approximately 12439 fresh water closets and 31 waste water closets. At the end of the year, there were in use 16 privies and 53 pail closets, all belonging to houses where no sewer was available. The privies are emptied regularly by the Corporation; and the pail closets, which are attached to farmhouses, are emptied by the occupants.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Four hundred and eighty nine nuisances have been located, as under; and 484 of them have been remedied, the remaining 5 being in course of abatement at the end of the year:-

Blocked drains .....	21
Blocked gullies .....	2
Dampness in ceilings .....	4
Dampness in walls .....	12
Insufficient water supply .....	12
Defective-	
Bath and lavatory waste pipes .....	2
Chimneys .....	1
Downspouts .....	1
Drains .....	8
Dustbins .....	319
Eaves gutters .....	1
Fire ranges .....	2
Floors .....	3
Roofs .....	4
Soil pipes .....	4
Walls .....	4
Waste water pipes .....	4
Water closets .....	10
Smoke nuisances .....	3
Insanitary-	
Manure receptacles .....	2
Yards .....	1
Accumulations of manure .....	2
Dirty rooms .....	2
Verminous houses .....	7
Miscellaneous .....	40
Bakehouses not limewashed .....	9
Factories-	
W.C's, unsuitable or defective .....	6
W.C's, not separate for sexes .....	3

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Visits to nuisances (including re-inspections) ....	615
"  "  abattoirs .....	432
"  "  cowsheds .....	79
"  "  dairies .....	118
"  "  factories and bakehouses .....	91
"  "  infectious diseases .....	40
"  "  manure receptacles .....	8
"  "  offensive trade establishment .....	58
"  "  public conveniences .....	109





Visits to ice cream premises .....	22
" " shops .....	173
" of miscellaneous character.....	179
Smoke observations.....	33
Houses inspected (along with Building Inspector) prior to granting of Habitation Certificate .....	3

Number of notices served:

Informal: Verbal, 399      Written, 90      Statutory, 9

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The time limit for the emission of black smoke is 2 minutes in any given half hour. During 1948, 33 observations were made. In 3 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. During the year, 173 visits have been made.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	37	10	N11	N11
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	172	79	4	N11
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	2	N11	N11
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N11</b>

20  
175  
170  
15

Number of regular members  
District Council No. 100  
The first list for the election of district council members in the year 1945 is contained in the report of the District Council for the year 1945. It is to be noted that the list of members for the year 1945 is not the same as the list for the year 1944. The change is due to the fact that the members for the year 1945 were elected by the District Council for the year 1944.

The number of regular members of the District Council for the year 1945 is 175. This is an increase of 5 members over the number for the year 1944. The increase is due to the fact that the members for the year 1945 were elected by the District Council for the year 1944.

TABLE I OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1945

Serial Number	Name of Member	Address	Occupation	Party
1	Mr. A. B. C.	123 Main Street	Business	Independent
2	Mr. D. E. F.	456 Park Road	Lawyer	Independent
3	Mr. G. H. I.	789 Hill Street	Teacher	Independent
4	Mr. J. K. L.	101 Elm Avenue	Engineer	Independent
5	Mr. M. N. O.	234 Oak Lane	Doctor	Independent
6	Mr. P. Q. R.	567 Pine Street	Farmer	Independent
7	Mr. S. T. U.	890 Maple Avenue	Merchant	Independent
8	Mr. V. W. X.	123 Cedar Street	Artist	Independent
9	Mr. Y. Z. A.	456 Birch Lane	Writer	Independent
10	Mr. B. C. D.	789 Spruce Avenue	Scientist	Independent

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspect- or	By H.M. Inspect- or	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	Nil	5	Nil
Not separate for sexes	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Nil</b>

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

180 rooms were disinfected on account of infectious diseases, the method employed being the formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is also adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable diseases on request. Seven houses infested with bugs were also dealt with. These are sprayed with an insecticide incorporating D.D.T., and in each instance was found to be effective in eradicating the vermin.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 21 public conveniences under the control of the Department (10 ladies, 11 gents). These are maintained in a satisfactorily clean condition, although, on occasions, are much abused. Minor repairs are required at a number of the conveniences, whilst adequate washing facilities are required at the St. Annes Monument conveniences. (These matters were being remedied in 1949).

RODENT CONTROL.

The work of rodent repression was continued during the year with one operator. No major infestation was found. 100 minor infestations (principally mice) were dealt with and the total number of rats and mice estimated to have been killed was 1428. Regular visits are made to the Corporation tips, food shops, etc.

The sewers were test-baited and found to be free from infestation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The dairies and cowsheds have been visited 197 times, and, with two exceptions, were found to be in a clean condition. Representations were made to the farmers in each case, and an immediate improvement was made.

2. CASES IN WHICH RESULTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which no defects were found
	Inspected	Not Inspected	
Went of cleanliness (S.V.)	8	8	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.V.)	8	8	8
Inspection of latrines	8	8	8
Hot separate for cases	8	8	8
Total	32	32	32

INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION

187 rooms were disinfected on account of infestation of cases, the method employed being the formalin fog and formalin spray. This procedure is also adopted in cases of typhoid fever and non-bacterial dysentery on occasion. Seven houses infested with bugs were also dealt with. These are sprayed with an insecticide incorporating D.D.T., and in each instance was found to be effective in eradicating the vermin.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 21 public conveniences under the control of the Department (10 latrines, 11 cases). These are maintained in a satisfactory condition, although on occasions, the water supply. Many latrines are reported at a number of the conveniences, whilst separate washing facilities are provided at the 12 houses permanent conveniences. (These details were being recorded in 1949).

ROBENT CONTROL

The work of rodent resistance was continued during the year with one operator. No major infestation was found. 103 cases of infestation (principally along the coast) and the total number of rats and mice estimated to have been killed was 1222. Regular visits are made to the Corporation sites, food dumps, etc.

The animals were respiced and found to be free from infestation.

INSPECTION AND SURVEILLANCE OF FOOD

WATER SUPPLY

The District and the District Council have visited the District and with two exceptions, were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Inspections were made to the latrines in each case, and in each instance improvement was made.

20 licences for the sale of 'Tuberculin Tested' milk, one for bottling 'Accredited' milk, one for the sale of 'Accredited' milk and two for the sale of 'Pasteurised' milk were granted by the Council during the year.

One sample was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. This sample was found to be negative.

Five samples of milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and all of these were satisfactory.

MEAT SUPPLY.

All animals slaughtered for food in the Borough are killed at the Public Abattoirs, St. Annes. A Sanitary Inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. All animals are stunned by a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1233	657	1476	6969	247
Number inspected	1233	657	1476	6969	247
All diseases except Tuberculosis -	1890				
Whole carcasses condemned		14	27	6	7
Carcasses of which some * part or organ was condemned		105	5	9	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		6.3	2.2	0.2	5.7
Tuberculosis only -					
Whole carcasses condemned		26	7	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		470	-	-	41
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		26.2	0.47	-	17.8
Liver cirrhosis not included *		1346	-	480	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Liver cirrhosis		75.5	-	6.9	-

The total amount of meat condemned was 27 tons 14 cwts.

OTHER FOOD.

Food shops are regularly inspected; and during 1948, the following were condemned:-

30 inspectors for the sale of 'pasteurized' milk, one for bottling 'sterilized' milk and for the sale of 'sterilized' milk and two for the sale of 'pasteurized' milk were granted by the Council during the year.

One sample was taken and examined for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. This sample was found to be negative.

Five samples of milk were submitted for the presence and quantity of bacteria and all of these were satisfactory.

**MILK SUPPLY.**

All animals slaughtered for food in the borough are killed at the Public Slaughter, St. Anne's. A sanitary inspector is present at the time of slaughtering and inspects all meat. All animals are skinned by a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Cattle inspected and condemned:

Type	Sheep and Lambs	Cows	Cattle including cows		Remarks
			Cows	Calves	
247	8080	1272	1237	1237	Number killed
247	2000	1478	1237	1237	Number inspected
			1000		All diseases except Tuberculosis
7	8	87	14		With various conditions of which some part of udder was condemned
7	8	8	100		Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis
2.7	0.2	2.8	2.2		Tuberculosis only
2	7	7	20		With various conditions of which some part of udder was condemned
11			470		Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
17.2		1.72	22.2		Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
	400		1040		Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
	2.2		22.2		Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis

The total amount of milk produced was 17,200,000 lbs.

**OTHER FOOD.**

Food shops are regularly inspected and during 1920 the following were condemned:-

- 2,841 tins of meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, etc.;
- 3½ cwts. of fish;
- 254½ lbs. of butter;
- 2,450 lbs. of poultry;
- 27½ lbs. of ham and bacon;
- 18 lbs. of walnuts;
- 60 lbs. of beef and pork;
- 94 lbs. of rabbit;
- 65 lbs. of sausage meat;
- 111 lbs. of crab and lobster.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of the samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act in Lytham St. Annes during the year 1948 are given:-

A total of 157 samples was obtained; 92 of these were of milk and the 65 other comprised:-

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 gelatine           | 2 cheese                |
| 4 coffee             | 1 ice cream             |
| 4 cooking fats       | 1 syrup                 |
| 2 oatmeal            | 1 treacle               |
| 1 coffee and chicory | 1 curry powder          |
| 2 saccharin tablets  | 2 sultanas              |
| 2 meat, canned       | 1 jelly                 |
| 2 vegetables, dried  | 2 mincemeat             |
| 2 barley flakes      | 2 aspirin tablets       |
| 2 liquorice powder   | 1 sugar                 |
| 1 soya flour         | 1 sugar, brown          |
| 1 barley             | 1 baking powder         |
| 3 arrowroot          | 1 golden raising powder |
| 2 gin                | 1 olive oil             |
| 3 rum                | 1 white pepper          |
| 4 margarine          | 1 mixed spice           |
| 2 beef sausage       | 1 cinnamon              |
| 4 butter             | 1 mustard compound      |

In addition two "appeal-to-cow" samples of milk were obtained.

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 formal milk	deficient 13 per cent. fat	Vendor notified
1 formal milk	deficient 13.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified
1 formal milk	deficient 18.3 per cent. fat	Vendor notified
1 saccharin tablets	Packed in plain envelopes. No declaration of number of tablets or saccharin content. Offence under Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1944.	Vendor notified



111 lbs. of cream and lobster,  
 85 lbs. of average meat,  
 64 lbs. of wheat,  
 60 lbs. of beef and pork,  
 18 lbs. of wheat,  
 277 lbs. of hog and bacon,  
 2,450 lbs. of poultry,  
 250 lbs. of butter,  
 25 eggs of 17 lbs.

FOOD AND FEEDS FOR 1928

By the order of the Board of Health and Sanitation, the  
 following portions of the samples taken by the County  
 Health Officer under the Food and Feeds Act in 1928 are  
 listed during the year 1928 are given:

A total of 127 samples was obtained, 25 of these were of  
 milk and the 102 other samples:

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 cheese                | 2 gelatin            |
| 1 ice cream             | 4 coffee             |
| 1 syrup                 | 1 cooking fat        |
| 1 starch                | 2 oatmeal            |
| 1 cornstarch            | 1 coffee and chicory |
| 2 saltines              | 2 macaroni           |
| 1 jelly                 | 2 beef, canned       |
| 2 macaroni              | 2 vegetables, dried  |
| 2 spaghetti             | 2 barley flakes      |
| 1 sugar                 | 2 instant powder     |
| 1 wheat, broken         | 1 soy flour          |
| 1 baking powder         | 1 barley             |
| 1 golden raising powder | 3 arrowroot          |
| 1 olive oil             | 2 gin                |
| 1 white pepper          | 2 gum                |
| 1 mixed spice           | 4 ketchup            |
| 1 cinnamon              | 2 beef sausage       |
| 1 mustard compound      | 4 butter             |

In addition two "apparel-to-cow" samples of milk were  
 obtained.

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst  
 as being genuine with the exception of the following:

Sample	Remarks	Action taken
1 formal milk deficient 12 per cent fat		Vendor notified
1 formal milk deficient 12.5 per cent fat		Vendor notified
1 formal milk deficient 12.3 per cent fat		Vendor notified
1 specimen of butter	found in plain envelope No description of number of butter or specimen content. Order was received (General and Kalamazoo Order, 1928)	Vendor notified

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 rum	36.5 degrees under proof. Contained 2.3% excess water.	Vendor cautioned
1 beef sausage	deficient 28 per cent. of the minimum percentage of meat.	Prosecution. Case dismissed on payment of 3 gns. costs.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1949.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The collection of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority over the whole district. Difficulty was experienced during the winter months in maintaining a regular collection owing to:-

1. The excessive amount of refuse at each house caused by inferior coal, thereby making considerably more waste matter;
2. The increased number of bins to be collected and emptied owing to the conversion of a large number of houses into flats, which, in many cases, trebled and even quadrupled the number of bins kept on the one premise.
3. The reduction in the number of hours worked to 44 per week.
4. The heavy incidence of sickness with the difficulty of obtaining temporary labour.

To overcome this phase, the Council (in March 1949) authorised the purchase of two refuse collecting vehicles (one to replace a thirteen-year old vehicle).

The total amount of refuse collected during the period 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949 was 9198 tons, an increase of 690 tons over the previous year.

The following table shows the amount collected during the past three years:-

	T.	C.
1946/7	8438	1
1947/8	8508	6
1948/9	9198	0

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal plant has continued to give complete satisfaction. Early in the period under review, repairs were carried out to the elevator and furnaces.

Salvage operations and mortar making resulted in the sum of £8,265 : 2 : 0 being received. This is made up as under:-

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	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	1,890	3	0
Increased paper allowance - Board of Trade	103	6	9
Baled scrap	695	18	1
Cinders	308	10	6
Dust	8	6	6
Clinkers	15	2	6
Scrap iron	166	6	9
Textiles and miscellaneous receipts	222	9	0
Mortar	4,854	18	11
	<u>£8,265</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

The following table shows the cost of removal and disposal of house refuse during the year ended 31st March, 1949.

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross expenditure	7,885	12	8	9,492	9	2	17,378	1	10
Gross Income	55	4	0	8,265	2	0	8,320	6	0
Net cost	7,830	8	8	1,227	7	2	9,057	15	10
Net cost per 1,000 population	258	6	11	40	9	10	298	16	9
Net cost per ton	-	17	0.3	-	2	8.0	-	19	8.3
RATE POUNDAGE Net cost equivalent rate in the £	-	--	5.3	-	-	0.8	-	-	6.1
Percentage of above to rates in the £	2.6%			0.4%			3%		

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