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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector  
1961



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1961

BY

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT of  
TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

### HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor A. E. WILDING, J.P.)  
Councillor G. CLEGG, Chairman  
Councillor E. PORTER, Vice-Chairman  
Alderman T. CARTER  
Alderman J. FAULKNER  
Alderman W. J. HEAL  
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.C.  
Councillor G. H. BUCKLEY, J.P.  
Councillor W. CALLON  
Councillor Mrs. J. TOOTILL  
Councillor E. CROSSLEY  
Councillor J. REID  
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR  
Councillor N. S. UTLEY  
Councillor Mrs. D. E. PARFITT

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### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

#### Medical Officer of Health:

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Chief Public Health Inspector

†°TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.

#### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

°L. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

#### Public Health Inspector:

°B. SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

#### Chief Clerk:

R. ELLISON to 13-8-61  
R. CRAVEN from 4-12-61

#### Student Public Health Inspector:

C. C. BURGESS

° Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Foods Inspector

† Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961.

The statistics in full will be found in the body of the report but there are, I think, a few points to draw attention to. The Birth Rate, adjusted for transfers in and out, was 13.5 per thousand of the population. This was slightly down on the 14.3 rate for 1960. The Death Rate, similarly adjusted, was 15.5 per thousand of the population, against 13.5 in 1960.

In connection with the Birth Rate I commented two years ago on the number of illegitimate births. This was materially less in 1960, but for 1961 the number has risen sharply again. Registered locally there were 21, though the Registrar General assigns 28 to the borough. I have enquired regarding those registered locally as there are two maternity units in the town not catering exclusively for Lytham St. Annes residents. As a result, I find that ten of these births were to women living elsewhere.

Deaths of children under one year old have unfortunately risen in 1961, the number of such deaths being 13. This raises the Infant Mortality rate for the year to 27.7 per thousand live births, compared with 14.8 in 1960. Of the 13 deaths 8 were those of infants under 1 month old and of these 8, five died at under 1 week old. Seven of the 13 deaths were due to congenital abnormalities of the baby. No specific reason can be given for this rise in 1961, and we are dealing in small numbers with which even one additional death can make a significant rise in the mortality rate.

The general incidence of notified infectious disease was low during the year. The greatest number (59) were cases of measles, but that number was low compared with the 291 which occurred in 1960, a year of greater prevalence.

There is, however, one factor which is unusual in these latter days of steady decline of the disease, we had 13 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. I have looked at the particulars of these. Ten of them were Pulmonary cases and three tuberculosis of other parts of the body. Regarding the age grouping, only two cases occurred in people under 25 years old and three in the age period 25 to 44 years. Eight therefore occurred in people from middle age upwards. Not having the actual case records I cannot say how many of these may have been old infections which had broken down again.

Over all the health of the Borough was satisfactory. The only widespread outbreak of which I have knowledge during 1961 was a quick striking type of virus diarrhoea which was very prevalent during the later Summer and early Autumn months. This was not only in our town. It did not conform, on laboratory investigation, to any of the notifiable enteritic diseases. Though a great many people had this trouble, there are no figures to submit. The duration of symptoms was short, though the effect somewhat debilitating for a little.

In conclusion, I would express my grateful thanks to Mr. Cutler, Chief Public Health Inspector, and all the staff of the Health Department

for the work of the year. Also to yourself, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Committee.

Yours faithfully,

C. ROBERTSON WILSON,  
Medical Officer of Health

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,814 acres	}	Total area,
Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres		11,705 acres
Population: Census, 1931, 25,760.		
Population: Census, 1951, 30,343.		
Population: (Mid-1961, Census) 36,222		

### 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 (Census, 1951) ...	...	8,637
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1961) ...	...	11,708
Rateable Value ...	...	£642,641
Produce of Penny Rate ...	...	£2,614

### Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health. There is a considerable holiday population during the Summer months.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Census mid-1961), 36,222

Live Births:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	442	220	222
Illegitimate ...	28	14	14
Total ...	470	234	236



Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 13.2

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 13.5  
(Comparability factor, 1.02)

Stillbirths:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	7 ...	4 ...	3
Illegitimate ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil

Rate per 1,000 total births: 14.7

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	11 ...	5 ...	6
Illegitimate ...	2 ...	1 ...	1

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	6 ...	2 ...	4
Illegitimate ...	2 ...	1 ...	1

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	3 ...	1 ...	2
Illegitimate ...	2 ...	1 ...	1

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths ...	662 ...	310 ...	352

Death-rate per 1,000 population ... 18.7

Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population ... 15.5  
(Comparability factor, 0.83)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births: Nil

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality ...	13
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	27.7

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal) ...	8
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	17.0
Infantile Mortality (early neo-natal) ...	5
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	10.6
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births ...	25.2

Deaths from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	Rate ... 0.055 per 1,000
Malignant Neoplasms ...	113	Rate ... 3.18 per 1,000



TABLE I  
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1961  
(Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION											Rate per 1,000 Related Live-births	
	Live births	Stillbirths	All causes	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-Respy.	T.B. (All forms)	Cancer (All forms)	Cancer (lung and bronchus)	Other Cancer	Maternal Mortality (total)	Maternal causes due to abortion	Maternal causes (excl. abortion)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	
England and Wales	17.4	0.33	12.0	0.065	0.007	0.072	2.16	0.49	1.67	0.33	0.07	0.27	21.4	15.5	
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	13.5	0.19	15.5	0.06	0.055	0.11	3.03	0.41	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.7	17.0	

TABLE II

**Comparative Table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and  
Infant Mortality**

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1961	470	*13.2	662	*18.7	7	14.7	Nil	Nil	13	27.7	8	17.0
" 1960	406	12.5	620	19.0	7	16.9	Nil	Nil	6	14.8	4	9.9
" 1959	427	13.3	572	17.8	11	25.1	Nil	Nil	6	14.1	6	14.1
" 1958	375	11.8	602	19.0	14	36	Nil	Nil	12	32	10	26.7
" 1957	372	11.9	572	18.3	6	16	Nil	Nil	9	24	9	24
" 1956	342	11.2	551	17.8	13	36	Nil	Nil	8	23	6	17
Average 5 years—1956-60	—	12.1	—	18.4	—	26	—	Nil	—	21.6	—	18.3

\* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.02) = 13.5 per 1,000

\* " death-rate (comparability factor, 0.83) = 15.5 per 1,000

# VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE III

Birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1961  
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1961 — 46,166,000

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	804,120	17.4
Stillbirths	15,343	0.33
		18.7 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	551,783	12.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,333	0.072
Respiratory	3,001	0.065
Non-respiratory	332	0.007
Cancer (all forms)	99,914	2.16
Lung and bronchus	22,809	0.49
Other cancer	77,105	1.67
Maternal mortality (total)	274	0.33 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	220	0.27 (a)
Due to abortion	54	0.07 (a)
Infant mortality	17,211	21.4 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	12,444	15.5 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	93	0.002
Paratyphoid fever	253	0.005
Meningococcal infection	651	0.014
Scarlet fever	19,985	0.433
Whooping cough	24,469	0.530
Diphtheria	52	0.001
Erysipelas	2,237	0.048
Smallpox	1	0.000
Measles	762,740	16.522
Acute pneumonia	18,452	0.400
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	767	0.017
Non-paralytic	179	0.004
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	118	0.003
Post-infectious	158	0.003
Dysentery	20,412	0.442
Food poisoning	7,829	0.170
Puerperal pyrexia	8,336	0.181
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	19,187	0.416
Meninges and C.N.S.	182	0.004
Other	2,546	0.055
Anthrax	3	0.000
Typhus fever	1	0.000

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.



TABLE IV

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

	Causes of Death	1961			1960		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1	—	1	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	9	14	10	11	21
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	11	4	15	14	4	18
12	„ „ breast	—	6	6	—	9	9
13	„ „ uterus	—	4	4	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	34	71	24	36	60
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	—	3	3	4	1	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	65	110	43	69	112
18	Coronary disease, angina	78	62	140	67	51	118
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	9	11	1	10	11
20	Other heart disease	40	59	99	36	57	93
21	Other circulatory disease	10	15	25	18	14	32
22	Influenza	3	5	8	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	10	10	20	7	8	15
24	Bronchitis	18	7	25	23	3	26
25	Other disease of respiratory system	—	—	—	6	1	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3	—	2	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	4	5	—	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	—	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	3	4	7	3	1	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	37	61	21	29	50
33	Motor vehicle accidents	7	3	10	3	2	5
34	Suicide	1	3	4	3	2	5
35	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	All other accidents	4	3	7	3	11	14
All Causes Total		310	352	662	291	329	620



TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1961

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease .....	37.76%
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites) .....	17.07%
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .....	16.61%
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	9.21%
Other Circulatory Disease .....	3.77%
Bronchitis .....	3.77%
Pneumonia .....	3.02%
Tuberculosis .....	0.60%
All Other Causes .....	8.19%

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

### 1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1961 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,222; 3,632 more than in 1960, and 10,462 more than the 1931 census, and 5,879 more than the 1951 census.

### 2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 470 live births—234 males and 236 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 64 more than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 13.2 per thousand.

#### CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1961 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.02)—13.5 per thousand.

#### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births 28—of which 14 were males and 14 females—as compared with 17 in 1960. This represents 5.9 per cent. of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.77 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4.1 per cent., and 0.52 per thousand.

#### STILL BIRTHS.

There were 7 stillbirths—4 males and 3 females—as compared with 7, 2 males and 5 females during the previous year. This represents 1.49 per cent. of the total births, and a still-birth rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 1.72 per cent. and 0.21 per thousand.

### 3. Deaths.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year, 662 as compared with 620 in 1960. The crude death-rate is 18.7 per thousand; this is 0.3 below that for the previous year.

#### CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1961 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.83)—15.5 per thousand.

## 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 direct 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 action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.



## LEGISLATION IN FORCE

### List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

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

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 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.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz.:

Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35 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, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Scaper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by Sec. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 6th May, 1952, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part II and Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1952.

## **LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951**

S. 13—Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption.

S. 14—Registration of Hawkers and their premises.

The Council, by resolution (No. 791, dated 17th December, 1951) has fixed 1st April, 1952, as the appointed date for the coming into operation of S. 13 (Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption) and S. 14 (Registration of Hawkers and their premises) of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. (Advertisement in Lytham St. Annes Express and Lytham Times of 8th February, 1952).

### **LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT**

Lytham St. Annes Corporation Act, 1923, Royal Assent 31st July, 1923.

#### **(LYTHAM ST. ANNES FOOD ORDER, 1946)**

The Minister of Health, by the Lytham St. Annes (Food) Order, 1946, declared Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes, with effect from the 21st day of August, 1946.

Section 14 contains provisions relating to the registration of premises used in connection with—

- (a) the sale or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; and
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

### **BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH**

#### **DATE**

15th June, 1880	... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, Lytham.
29th April, 1889	... The Beach, Lytham.
2nd Oct., 1891	... Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.
24th Oct., 1903	... Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
29th May, 1907	... The Beach, Lytham.
15th June, 1907	... Seashore, Lytham.
5th Feb., 1923	... Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
26th Mar., 1923	... Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, etc.
26th Mar., 1923	... Public Slaughter-houses.
26th Mar., 1923	... Public Bathing.
26th Mar., 1923	... Cemeteries.
26th Mar., 1923	... Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
26th Mar., 1923	... Mortuaries.
4th April, 1923	... Nuisances.
13th June, 1924	... Routes for Motor Omnibuses.



18th May, 1925	...	Offensive Trades.
18th Aug., 1925	...	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
29th Dec., 1925	...	Tramways and Motor Omnibuses.
14th April, 1926	...	Employment of Children and the Regulation of Street Trading by Children and Young Persons.
9th June, 1926	...	Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th October, 1948).
9th Sept., 1927	...	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
15th May, 1928	...	Public Slaughter-houses.
18th Dec., 1928	...	Nursing Homes.
26th Sept., 1932	...	Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
13th Dec., 1934	...	Employment of Children.
30th Nov., 1936	...	Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
19th Dec., 1938	...	Public Sanitary Conveniences.
19th Dec., 1938	...	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
19th Dec., 1938	...	Smoke Abatement.
30th Jan., 1939	...	Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
24th April, 1939	...	Queues.
11th May, 1939	...	Building Bye-laws.
25th Sept., 1939	...	New Streets.
27th Sept., 1948	...	Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
27th Sept., 1948	...	Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
25th Oct., 1948	...	Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
30th Jan., 1950	...	Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.
30th Jan., 1950	...	Handling and Sale of Food.
25th Sept., 1950	...	Hackney Carriages.
25th Nov., 1953	...	Building Bye-laws.
31st Jan., 1955	...	Underground Rooms (Regulations).
30th July, 1956	...	Good Rule and Government (Deposit of Litter).
30th Sept., 1957	...	Regulations with respect to the Park Crematorium.
30th Sept., 1957	...	Table of Fees and Charges with respect to the Park Crematorium (Amended 25th November, 1957).
30th Sept., 1957	...	Table of Fees to be paid to Ministers for Cremation Services.
31st Mar., 1959	...	Clean Air Act.
1st Dec., 1960	...	Building Byelaws of 1954, Additions to.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### (a) Notifiable Diseases:

#### 1. Smallpox.

No cases were notified during the year.

#### 2. Scarlet Fever.

During the year, 1 case of Scarlet Fever—11 less than the previous year—was notified. This case was mild, and there were no deaths.

**3. Diphtheria.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**4. Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**5. Paratyphoid Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**6. Measles.**

Fifty-nine cases were notified as compared with 291 in 1960. There were no deaths.

**7. Acute Pneumonia.**

Two cases were notified during the year.

**8. Whooping Cough.**

Twenty-three cases were notified, as compared with 37 in 1960. There were no deaths.

**9. Puerperal Pyrexia.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**10. Meningococcal Infection.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**11. Acute Poliomyelitis.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**12. Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious).**

No cases were notified during the year.

**13. Sonne Dysentery.**

Two cases were notified during the year.

**14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**15. Erysipelas.**

One case was notified during the year.

**16. Malaria.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**17. Food Poisoning.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**18. Tuberculosis.**

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified—13 compared with 5 in 1960; and an increase in the number of deaths—4 compared with 3 in 1960. During the year 4 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.11 per 1,000, which is 0.02 above the rate for the previous year.



(b) Non-notifiable Diseases:

**1. Influenza.**

Eight deaths in the Borough were attributed to this cause during the year.

**2. Malignant Neoplasms.**

There has been no increase in the number of deaths from cancer; 113 deaths—55 males and 58 females—being registered as due to this disease, the same total as the previous year. The death-rate is 3.18 per 1,000 which is 0.29 below the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI

**Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1957-1961**

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Dysentery	—	—	2	19	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	18	7	12	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	8	2	5	13
Measles	328	147	121	291	59
Whooping cough	10	1	3	37	23
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	4	4	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

**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.

**Infantile Mortality Rate.**

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 27.7 per 1,000 live births, as against 14.8 in 1960, and is made up of 6 male and 7 female deaths.

**Neo-Natal Death Rate.**

The neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age, is 17.0 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 3 male and 5 female deaths.

**Early Neo-Natal Death Rate**

The early neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 10.6 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 2 male and 3 female deaths.

TABLE VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS									Total deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	23	—	2	—	—	2	13	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	59	3	6	11	6	12	17	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Respiratory	10	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	—
T.B. Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Other	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other notifiable diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total									NIL



## SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics held in the Borough are as follows:—

### **St. Annes. Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.**

Monday	...	p.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Thursday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
Friday	...	a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (1st in month usually).

### **Lytham. Bath Street Clinic.**

Tuesday	...	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Dental Clinic.
Wednesday	...	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Wednesday in month).
		a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month)
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
		p.m.	Orthopaedic Clinic (3rd Wednesday in each month).
Thursday	...	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		a.m.	Chiropody Clinic (3rd Thursday in each month).
Friday	...	a.m.	Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist (2nd and 4th Friday in month).

### **Ansdell. Baptist Church Hall, Ansdell Road North.**

Thursday	...	p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic (every Thursday)
		p.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd in month)

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third annual report upon certain aspects of the Department's duties.

As far as technical staff was concerned, the Department remained unchanged throughout the year. In August, the death of Mr. R. Ellison robbed the Department of the services of its Chief Clerk. Mr. Ellison had been a clerk in the Health Department for ten years and was a valued and trusted colleague. It was not until the year's end that Mr. R. Craven took up his duties as Mr. Ellison's successor. I would acknowledge, with gratitude, the sterling work of the Inspectorate, who, willingly, carried out many extra duties at that time and so assisted the Department through a difficult period.

For the third year in succession, the "kill" at the Public Abattoir increased. In the last two years the increase in throughput has totalled nearly 3,000 animals, which indicates a very healthy state of affairs. The Abattoir has revealed somatic as well as financial health, as is shown on post mortem examination of carcasses—no tuberculosis found in beasts or calves and only one in every 115 pigs examined found to have a localised lesion.

I must, again, direct attention to the increase in the emission of domestic smoke at a relatively low level, largely due to the considerable amount of bungalow development which has taken place over recent years. One generally finds a ready response from individual householders when the hygienic advantage of smokeless fuels are illustrated, however, no large scale improvement can be effected without the implementation of clean air zones.

The Cleansing section has had a year of steady achievement. Routine collections have been maintained, the modernisation of the fleet of collection vehicles carried further forward and costs held down to a reasonable level, bearing in mind wage increases etc. Due to difficulties outside the Council's control, the acceptance of plans for modernising the disposal plant has been delayed. Fortunately, it has been possible to utilize certain land for purposes of controlled tipping, without which "two shift" working would have been necessary to dispose of the Borough's refuse. The area of tipping land is not great and it is to be hoped that the modernisation will not be too long delayed.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to all my colleagues for their unfailing assistance and support throughout the year and I acknowledge, with gratitude, the support given to me, at all times, by the Health Committee and by the Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. CUTLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

### MILK

The Borough of Lytham St. Annes is a Specified Area, thus only heated treated or Tuberculin Tested raw milk can be sold, by retail, in the district.

Bacteriological and biological sampling of milk retailed in the Borough is now carried out by Lancashire County Council. Unfortunately this Authority are unable to provide details of the samples taken in the Borough.

During the year several complaints were received relating to dirty milk vessels. All but one of these cases were dealt with by giving a caution to the dairymen concerned. The remaining case was of a more serious nature and legal proceedings were instituted, resulting in the dairymen concerned being fined twenty shillings. It gives no satisfaction whatever for a hygienist to take legal proceedings for this type of offence. In sporting parlance, every dairyman is a sitting bird for regular prosecution if a Local Authority wish to apply the letter of the law. The answer surely lies in the non-returnable carton or polythene container, and one can only hope that the difficulties, largely financial, which lie in the way of the carton's universal acceptance, will soon be swept away.

### ICE CREAM

#### Bacteriological Examination

Ninety-one samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and the results are as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	83
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	7
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	0
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	1

The unsatisfactory sample, i.e. that placed in Grade Four, was of "loose" ice cream. Following advice as to proper sterilisation of equipment, etc., repeat samples produced results in Grade 1. In all 122 visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold, for the purpose of giving advice.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

#### St. Annes Public Abattoir

There being no private slaughterhouses in the Borough, all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried on at the Council's Public Abattoir. Some 30% of the carcase meat from this Abattoir is exported into the neighbouring rural areas and home killed meat is brought into the Borough from other Abattoirs, mainly those at Blackpool and Liverpool.

The improvements, forecast in my report last year, and required by the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, were completed during 1961.

All floors were relaid with non-slip tiles, or, as in the case of lairages, in concrete to which carborundum has been added. New fluorescent lighting was installed throughout to bring the artificial lighting to the required standard. All wooden fittings and fixtures have been eliminated and replaced by galvanised or stainless steel fittings. A beast stunning pen is now in use in the slaughter hall. Sterilizing facilities are provided and the premises have been repaired and redecorated throughout. The Abattoir is now a first-class unit for a medium throughput kill.

The table below records the activities of your Inspectors when engaged on meat inspection. All animals slaughtered at the Abattoir are subject to full post mortem inspection. Condemned meat and offal is either destroyed by incineration or, if considered suitable, released for manufacture into fertilizer or animal feed.

Last year I made comment on the spectacular decreases in the incidence of Tubercle infection of beasts and pigs. This year I must draw the Council's attention to the complete absence of any tuberculosis in cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir. Further, only nineteen pigs, 0.8% of the total number of pigs killed, showed evidence of infection and in each case the lesions were localised. This most satisfactory state of affairs clearly indicates the success of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme.

The total number of entire carcasses condemned for any reason fell from 52 in 1960 to 31 last year. In 1959 the figure was 113.

### Carcases and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,052	306	56	11,059	2,176
Number inspected	1,052	306	56	11,059	2,176
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	2	5	9	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	530	224	Nil	1,112	597
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	50.6%	73.8%	8.9%	10.1%	27.9%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	19
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



The following table shows the cause of condemnation of entire carcasses :

<b>CATTLE:</b> (including Cows)	Tuberculosis ... ..	0
	Generalised Oedema ... ..	1
	Acute Peritonitis ... ..	1
	Septicaemia ... ..	1
	Extensive Bruising ... ..	1
	Imperfect Bleeding ... ..	1
<b>CALVES:</b>	Septic Ompholophlebitis ... ..	2
	Immaturity ... ..	1
	Fevered ... ..	2
<b>SHEEP:</b>	Generalised Oedema ... ..	2
	Emaciation ... ..	3
	Moribund ... ..	2
	Fever ... ..	1
	Toxaemia ... ..	1
<b>PIGS:</b>	Tuberculosis ... ..	0
	Leukaemia ... ..	1
	Bruising ... ..	1
	Fever ... ..	1
	Emaciation ... ..	1
	Septicaemia ... ..	2
	Generalised Oedema ... ..	4
	Acute Peritonitis ... ..	1
	Imperfect Bleeding ... ..	1

### Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies ... ..	5
Fishmongers ... ..	35
Hotels, Boarding houses ... ..	18
Ice Cream premises ... ..	122
Restaurants ... ..	74
Grocers and other food premises ... ..	180
Butchers ... ..	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ... ..	35
Bakehouses ... ..	37
Food Hawkers (vehicles) ... ..	9

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-60—found and remedied :

Defects of Structure ... ..	9
Want of cleanliness and redecoration	23
Lack of/or defective sinks ... ..	6
Lack of washing facilities ... ..	13
Absence of clothing accommodation .	1
Lack of first aid facilities ... ..	44

Inadequate ventilation	...	...	3
Absence of food screens	...	...	7
Defective table and counter surfaces			13
Inadequate sanitary accommodation			2
Unsuitable fittings	...	...	4
Unsuitable refuse storage	...	...	8

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Lytham St. Annes, during the year 1961, are given. A total of one hundred and eighty-one samples was obtained, consisting of one hundred and thirteen samples of milk (seven of which were Channel Islands milk) and sixty-eight others comprising:—

1 Cod liver oil	1 Potted beef
1 Camphorated oil B.P.	1 Turkey, minced, in jelly
1 Fresh fruit, apricots	1 Seidlitz powder
1 Cream cheese spread	1 Tincture of iodine B.P.
1 Fruit curd	1 Gravy browning
1 Mustard compound	1 Biscuits, cheese drops
1 Nasal inhaler	1 Cheese
3 Compound codeine tablets B.P.	2 Ammoniated mercury ointment
2 Herbs, dried, culinary	1 Olive oil
1 Vinegar	1 Bicarbonate of soda
1 Fish, canned	1 Fruit, canned
1 Jam tarts	3 Coffee extract, dry
1 Meat pies	2 Barley
1 Fruit, dried, prunes	1 Lemon cheese tarts
1 Distilled malt vinegar	1 Blue cheese
1 Liquid paraffin B.P.	1 Cocoa
3 Margarine	1 Salad Cream
2 Lard	1 Glycerin B.P.
1 Honey	1 Salt
1 Kosher margarine	2 Vegetables, canned
1 Cream of tartar	1 Table salt
1 Skim milk and fat compound	1 Almond essence
1 Vegetables, dried	2 Self raising flour
1 Custard powder	1 Pork pie
2 Dairy cream, canned	2 Cooking fat
	1 Blancmange powder
	1 Pearl barley
	1 Plain flour
	1 Grapefruit, canned

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and with the exception of those detailed below were reported to be genuine:—

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 Ammoniated mercury ointment	Container did not bear the word "Poison". Content of mercury only 27.6% whereas the B.P.C. limits are 28-32%	Vendor communicated with
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.80%, deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Ammoniated mercury ointment	Container did not bear the word "Poison".	Vendor interviewed.
1 Skim milk and fat compound	Sample had bitter taste, probably due to organism similar to B. Subtilis.	Sample submitted for bacteriological examination. Plate count at 37°C. 710 million organisms/ml. Further sample obtained.
1 Blancmange powder	Salt declared on inner packets but omitted from overall list of ingredients on outer carton.	Manufacturers notified
1 Margarine	Contained 980 I.U's. Vitamin A per ounce. Limits 760—940 I.U's. per ounce.	No action taken.
1 Pearl barley	Contained dead moth and several seeds.	Packers notified.
1 Barley	Contained webbing of flour moth with a few live mites.	Remaining stock examined for infestation.
1 Opened tin of grapefruit	Contents of can contained over 1,000 clusters of crystals of glucoside naringin.	Submitted direct by Lytham St. Annes Borough Council.

## HOUSING

During the year, it was expected that Regulations would be made controlling houses let in lodgings. In fact, the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962 came into operation in May, 1962. Since this enactment does not directly concern the year under review it is not the purpose here to comment upon its provisions. It is mentioned because in each of my two previous annual reports I have expressed the pious hope that some progress would be made in surveying the houses let in lodgings which exist in the Borough. Once again, this year, I have to report no progress in this field. It is extremely difficult to set aside, from other more pressing duties, the many man-hours required by the Inspectorate to carry through such a task.



The following tables show the work carried out during the year under this heading.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority ... ..	Nil	34
(ii) By other local authorities ... ..	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	368	

### 1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	182
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ... ..	469
(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ... ..	27
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit ... ..	23

### 2. Houses Demolished:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	4	6	3
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil

### 3. Unfit houses closed:

(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	2	5	2
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	2	Nil	Nil

**4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:**

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority ...	11	Nil
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts ... ..	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	2	Nil

**5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):**

Position at end of year:	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48 ... ..	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2) ... ..	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46 ... ..	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 ... ..	Nil	Nil

**6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:**

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year ... ..	Nil	Nil

**7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvements Grants, etc.:—**

Action during year:—	No. of schemes	Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	Local Authority No. of schemes	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ... ..	1	1	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	1	1	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed ... ..	1	1	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts —	Nil	Nil		

**8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard grants:**

Action during year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority ... ..	20
(b) Applications approved by local authority ... ..	18
(c) Work completed ... ..	18



## Rent Act 1957

Two applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and in both cases undertakings were given by the owners concerned.

The following table shows the work carried out under this Act:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	2
Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	2
Certificates issued	...	...	Nil
Certificates cancelled	...	...	Nil
Visits to premises	...	...	2
Certificates outstanding at end of year	...	...	6

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

### Public Health Act, 1936

#### Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	415
Keeping of animals	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases	...	...	95
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	148
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	308
Piggeries and stables	...	...	88
Public Conveniences	...	...	209
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	42
Swimming Pools	...	...	97
Miscellaneous	...	...	619
Offensive accumulations	...	...	34
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	37
Ditches and streams	...	...	41

#### Summary of Defects remedied

Windows and doors repaired	...	...	7
Fireplaces and chimneys repaired	...	...	5
Ceilings repaired	...	...	5
Dampness abated	...	...	21
Dustbins provided	...	...	84
Roofs repaired	...	...	10
Drains repaired	...	...	18
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	4
Drains cleared	...	...	46
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	10
Walls repaired	...	...	9
Sinks renewed	...	...	1
Staircases repaired	...	...	1
Water closets repaired	...	...	1
Downspouts repaired	...	...	7
Informal Notices served	...	114	
Abatement Notices served	...	1	



## **Disinfection and Disinfestation**

Thirteen houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease by means of formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable diseases upon request.

Twenty-one houses infested with cockroaches, etc., were treated with a suitable insecticide.

## **Closet Accommodation**

There are, in the Borough, approximately 15,650 fresh water closets. In addition, there were in use at the end of the year, 1 privy and 16 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. During the year four pail closets were converted to water closets. All the pail closets which serve houses in the rural fringe are emptied regularly by the Corporation.

## **Offensive Trades**

There are no offensive trades operating from premises in the Borough.

## **Public Conveniences**

There are now twenty-six Public Conveniences under the control of the Health Department. During the year two new conveniences were provided and two were demolished and modern conveniences built on the same site.

Free washing facilities are provided at the majority of the conveniences. In some of the older ones it is impossible to provide such facilities without a major reconstruction. In all, ten conveniences are without any form of washing facilities.

Damage, due to vandalism, has undoubtedly increased this year. One can understand the motive which actuates theft but, being a simple soul, I find it extremely difficult to appreciate the state of mind which results in senseless destruction and misuse of public property.

## **Moveable Dwellings**

During the year 3 site licences were issued, one being in respect of a holiday site for 25 caravans and the other two being residential sites for one caravan each. Both the residential sites had limited time-planning consent.

The following table shows the licences issued and caravans stationed on sites at the year end.

Number of residential site licences in force at year end	...	...	3
Number of residential site licences issued in 1961	...	...	2
Number of caravans on licensed sites	...	...	122
Number of holiday site licences in force at year end	...	...	1
Number of holiday site licences issued in 1961	...	...	1
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites	...	...	25

## **Rodent Control**

The work of rodent control continued throughout the year, the services of one operator being used on three days a week. One hundred and

thirteen infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator the inspectors made 179 visits of an advisory nature.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY		
		Non-agricultural		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other	
(a)	No. of properties in district .....	11,719	2,159	21
(b)	No. of properties inspected .....	96	125	14
(c)	Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections) .....	162	88	19
(d)	No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
	Rats : major .....	—	—	—
	minor : .....	00	30	4
	Mice : major .....	—	—	—
	minor : .....	27	26	2
(e)	No. of infested properties treated .....	57	56	6
(f)	Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments) .....	158	210	15

### Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

There are two municipally owned swimming baths in the Borough. The details are as follows:

#### St. Annes Open Air Baths:

Capacity — 800,000 gallons.  
Source of filling water — Sea Water.  
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.  
Rate of change — 5½ hourly.

#### Lytham Baths:

Capacity — 90,000 gallons.  
Source of filling water — Sea Water.  
Treatment — filtration and chlorination.  
Rate of change — 3½ hourly.

Daily checks are taken at each pool and in addition samples of water from both baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. During the year 133 samples were taken of which 99 were satisfactory. All but one of the unsatisfactory samples originated from one swimming bath. Many of these samples were reported during extensive sampling which was carried out in order to discover the cause of failures. Towards the year end certain works were carried out to the settlement tank, filters and chlorination plant and satisfactory samples were obtained.

Fourteen samples were taken from swimming baths which are privately controlled. Two unsatisfactory results were reported and found to be due to a failure of the chlorine supply. This was quickly remedied.



## Paddling Pools

Twenty-nine samples of water from Council maintained Paddling Pools were submitted for examination. An arbitrary standard, of less than 100 coliform bacilli per millilitre, was adopted as showing a satisfactory water for paddling purposes. On this standard six samples were unsatisfactory.

## Clean Air

Forty-two visits were made to boiler and furnace installations in the Borough for the purpose of inspection and advice. Industrial smoke presents no real problem in the Borough. The occasional emission of dark smoke is invariably corrected by an advisory visit.

Turning to smoke from domestic premises, it must be recorded that an increasing number of complaints are being received concerning smoke emissions from the chimneys of dwelling houses. On investigation, the majority of these complaints have related to smoke from bungalow chimneys. The rapidly expanding bungalow development in the Borough has brought this low level smoke in its train. Whilst it would be misleading to overstate the position, some action is needed now before it grows to problem size. The only solution lies in the declaration of smoke control areas. I commend this course of action to the Council, certain that the cost involved will be repaid many times over in the improved health and comfort of the inhabitants of this Borough.

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four premises are licensed for the sale of pet animals. Number of visits during the year — 12.

## Factories Act, 1937, 1948—Part 1 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 Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	188	81	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	6	—	—
Total	203	90	2	—



## 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. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total .....	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Shops Act, 1950

A total of 51 visits were made to shops for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the above enactment. Observations were kept on Sundays and during evenings and several traders were warned where contraventions were noted. It must be said that the enforcement of certain sections of the Shops Act by the same Inspectors responsible for carrying out food hygiene duties is not helpful in creating a suitable atmosphere for the right approach to the educational aspect of food hygiene.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

At the year end, the vehicle fleet engaged in refuse collection comprised of four, 32 cubic yard capacity, diesel-operated "Speedyload" vehicles and three petrol driven rear loading, moving floor, Dennis Vehicles. One similar vehicle is kept as the fleet spare. Continuing the policy of fleet conversion to diesel engined compression vehicles, the Council placed on order, for delivery in 1962, a Dennis "Paxit III" Continuous Loading Vehicle. Development by way of multi-storey buildings is imminent in the Borough, to meet this need and with a view to a more hygienic method of refuse storage at hotels, etc., this new vehicle will be fitted with a device for emptying 20 cu. ft. bulk storage containers.

During the year the Cleansing section of the Department changed from a 5½ to a 5 day week. This, together with the growth in this rapidly expanding Borough, necessitated the preparation of new collection schedules and rounds and the increase of the collection fleet by one vehicle and crew.

A weekly collection service was maintained throughout the year. In addition practically all of the hotels and shops were provided with a

twice-weekly routine collection. More frequent collections were carried out, where required, upon payment. A separate salvage collection to shop and business premises was maintained.

The following table shows the fleet's fuel consumption as compared to previous years:—

			1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
FUEL (in galls.)	...	...	11,698	9,841	9,237
MILEAGE	...	...	65,990	61,648	57,790
M.P.G.	...	...	5.6	6.3	6.25
Weight of Refuse Collected (in tons)	...	...	12,511	13,126	13,466

Once again the actual weight of refuse has increased, this year by 440 tons. Bearing in mind the continuing increase in bulk and, therefore, the decreasing weight of each cubic yard it will be realised that the increase, in terms of cubic yards of refuse collected, is some four or five times the actual weight increase.

The following table relates to weight of refuse collected only.

				Tons	Weight per thousand R. P. per day
1958-59	...	...	...	11,994	20 cwts.
1959-60	...	...	...	12,511	21.7 cwts.
1960-61	...	...	...	13,126	22.4 cwts.
1961-62	...	...	...	13,466	20.05 cwts.

The decrease in the weight per thousand R.P. per day is clearly due to the census population return producing a much higher figure than that of the estimated population over the past few years.

The following tables show the cost of refuse collection and disposal for the past three years.

Gross Expenditure			1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Refuse Collection	...		23,925	27,087	31,760
Refuse Disposal	...	...	17,618	14,330	13,332
Totals	...	...	41,543	41,417	45,092
Income					
Refuse Collection	...		333	708	855
Refuse Disposal	...	...	4,526	4,271	3,859
Totals	...	...	4,859	4,979	4,714



Net Expenditure					
Refuse Collection	...	23,592	26,379	30,905	
Refuse Disposal	...	13,092	10,059	9,473	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	36,684	36,438	40,378	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Net cost per 1,000 population					
Refuse Collection	...	735	812	853	
Refuse Disposal	...	408	309	261	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	1,143	1,121	1,114	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Net cost per ton					
Refuse Collection	...	37s. 9d.	40s. 1d.	45s. 11d.	
Refuse Disposal	...	20s. 11d.	15s. 4d.	14s. 1d.	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	58s. 8d.	55s. 5d.	60s. 0d.	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

As could be expected, actual collection costs and cost per ton increased this year, however the cost of collection per 1,000 population continues to show a slight decrease. It would, I feel, be more realistic, if Local Authorities showed their costings per cu. yard of refuse collected rather than by a weight factor which is subject to continual decrease and variation throughout the country.

## Refuse Disposal

During the year planning permission was granted for controlled tipping on a 30 acre site at Saltcoates. Unfortunately the depth of infill which can be achieved limits the capacity of this tip to 150,000 cubic yards. For the same reason, the cost per ton tipped will be relatively high, since stripping and replacement of top soil will be a near continuous operation. Nevertheless this land will provide much needed relief to the sorely pressed Handling Plant which would otherwise be required at times to handle over 60 tons per day crude refuse or 50% more than its stated capability when first constructed. It is hoped that in 1962 a further tipping site will become available outside the Borough boundary.

Once again it has been possible to reduce the cost per ton of disposal of the Borough's refuse. The decrease, 1/3 per ton, was a substantial one and was achieved by labour economies in the works.

## Salvage

The following table shows the income from salvaged material as compared with the previous year:—



				1960/61			1961/62		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	1,367	19	6	1,360	11	6
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	2,499	13	2	2,191	1	3
Cinders	...	...	...	121	2	0	148	4	0
Metal and Rags	...	...	...	250	17	11	139	1	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	32	0	4	14	6	2
TOTALS				4,271	12	11	3,853	4	5

The income from salvaged materials dropped as compared to that from the previous year, due to an all round hardening of the market. In every field of this commercial enterprise, prices dropped, so that although tonnages were increased to slightly above last year's levels, total income was less. One cannot, I suppose, expect a cleansing department to be protected from the harsh realities of the commercial world's law of supply and demand. However, it is this sort of price and demand see-saw that requires a Local Authority to examine, closely, its commercial ventures as they affect vital public services. One can clearly see that an Authority who base their entire disposal method upon the production of a saleable commodity might well be in difficulties in the years to come.









