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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1962



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1962

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 E. CROSSLEY, J.P.)
Councillor G. CLEGG, Chairman
Councillor G. H. BUCKLEY, J.P., Vice-Chairman
Alderman J. FAULKNER
Alderman H. M. MAYMON
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.A.
Alderman N. S. UTLEY
Councillor W. CALLON
Councillor J. GOULDBOURN
Councillor E. HEELEY
Councillor E. PORTER
Councillor J. SHEPHERD
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR
Councillor Mrs. D. E. PARFITT

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 Inspectors:

°B. SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
C. C. BURGESS, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

R. CRAVEN

Miss E. MOYES

° 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 1962.

The usual statistical tables are in the body of the report, but one may comment that the Birth Rate (adjusted) at 14.1 per thousand of population was slightly up on that for 1961, but below the figure of 18 for England and Wales. The Death Rate (adjusted) was 13.9, slightly down on our 1961 figure, but higher than the rate, 11.8, for England and Wales. There were, again, no deaths of women in childbirth. The Infant Mortality Rate, I am glad to report, fell in 1962 to 20 per thousand live births, as against 27.7 last year. The 1962 rate is slightly below the figure of 21.4 for England and Wales.

The Main Causes of Death were diseases of the heart and blood vessels, with the malignancies a close second. Lung Cancer again showed the highest incidence of any individual site. There were 17 deaths from this particular cause in 1962, 10 male and 7 female. This was two more than occurred in 1961. May I reiterate here that nationally the toll of lung cancer is rising and that statistics show that heavy cigarette smokers are thirty times more likely than other people to contract and die from this terrible disease.

There were 18 deaths from accidents—probably most of them preventable—5 of them being in motor accidents. The motor toll, however, is an improvement on 1961, when there were 10 deaths from this cause.

Suicides accounted for five deaths, one more than the preceding year. Four of this year's figures were females, and one male; last year three were females and one male. I have noted the details of these cases as to age and means employed. The four females were aged 39, 70, 74 and 78 and all died from inhalation of coal gas. The one man was aged only 28 and threw himself in front of a railway train. I am not, of course, aware of just what stresses led up to this action on the part of those concerned.

As may be seen from the table on Page 16 of the report, the incidence of notified infectious disease was light during the year. Measles was the only condition notified in any considerable number—179 cases as against 59 the previous year. This is in line with the usual epidemiology of the disease—tending to arise in alternate year cycles.

One case of Typhoid (Enteric) Fever occurred in September. The infection was evidently incurred during a holiday on the continent. The case was not a severe one, and there was no spread. It was the first case that had arisen during the eight years of my term as Medical Officer to the Borough.

My thanks are due to all the staff of the Health Department for their excellent support in all my work in the Borough, and also to yourself, Mr. Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and members of the Health 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: Census, 1961, 36,222.		
Population: (Mid-1962, Registrar General's Estimate) 36,110		

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 (Census, 1961) ...	...	11,708
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1962) ...	...	12,534
Rateable value ...	...	£682,572
Produce of Penny Rate ...	...	£2,717

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-1962), 36,110

Live Births:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	468	260	208
Illegitimate ...	31	15	16
Total ...	499	275	224

Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 13.8

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population: 14.1

(Comparability factor, 1.02)

Stillbirths:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	7 ...	4 ...	3
Illegitimate ...	1 ...	Nil ...	1

Rate per 1,000 total births: 15.8

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	7 ...	4 ...	3
Illegitimate	3 ...	2 ...	1

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ...	6 ...	3 ...	3
Illegitimate	3 ...	2 ...	1

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age:

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

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths ...	605 ...	284 ...	321

Death-rate per 1,000 population ... 16.8

Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population 13.9

(Comparability factor, 0.83)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births: Nil

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality ...	10
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	20.0

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality (neo-natal) ...	9
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	18.0
Infantile Mortality (early neo-natal) ...	5
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	10.0
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	25.6

Deaths from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	Rate ... 0.11 per 1,000
Malignant Neoplasms ...	102	Rate ... 2.82 per 1,000

TABLE 1
Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1962
(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	18.0	0.33	11.9	0.059	0.007	0.066	2.18	0.51	1.67	0.35	0.07	0.28	21.4	15.1
LYTHAM ST. ANNES	14.1	0.22	13.1	0.11	0.03	0.14	2.74	0.47	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.0	18.0

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	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1962	499	*13.8	605	*16.8	8	15.8	Nil	Nil	10	20.0	18.0
„ 1961	470	13.2	662	18.7	7	14.7	Nil	Nil	13	27.7	17.0
„ 1960	406	12.5	620	19.0	7	16.9	Nil	Nil	6	14.8	9.9
„ 1959	427	13.3	572	17.8	11	25.1	Nil	Nil	6	14.1	14.1
„ 1958	375	11.8	602	19.0	14	36	Nil	Nil	12	32	26.7
„ 1957	372	11.9	572	18.3	6	16	Nil	Nil	9	24	24
Average 5 years—1957-61	—	12.5	—	18.5	—	21.7	—	Nil	—	22.5	18.3

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.02) = 14.1 per 1,000

* „ death-rate (comparability factor, 0.83) = 13.9 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 1962
(Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1962 — 46,669,000

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	840,557	18.0
Stillbirths	15,487	{ 0.33
		{ 18.1 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	557,446	11.9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,089	0.066
Respiratory	2,776	0.059
Non-respiratory	313	0.007
Cancer (all forms)	101,599	2.18
Lung and bronchus	23,779	0.51
Other cancer	77,820	1.67
Maternal mortality (total)	300	0.35 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	243	0.28 (a)
Due to abortion	57	0.07 (a)
Infant mortality	17,978	21.4 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	12,656	15.1 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	127	0.003
Paratyphoid fever	118	0.003
Meningococcal infection	575	0.012
Scarlet fever	15,303	0.328
Whooping cough	8,347	0.179
Diphtheria	16	0.000
Erysipelas	1,789	0.038
Smallpox	63	0.001
Measles	184,757	3.959
Acute pneumonia	12,529	0.268
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	212	0.005
Non-paralytic	59	0.001
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	113	0.002
Post-infectious	119	0.003
Dysentery	30,906	0.662
Food poisoning	5,150	0.110
Puerperal pyrexia	7,133	0.153
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	17,974	0.385
Meninges and C.N.S.	164	0.004
Other	2,522	0.054
Anthrax	7	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	1962			1961		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	1	1	2
3	Syphilitic disease	2	1	3	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	7	5	12	5	9	14
11	" " lung, bronchus	10	7	17	11	4	15
12	" " breast	—	13	13	—	6	6
13	" " uterus	—	5	5	—	4	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	25	52	37	34	71
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	2	1	3
16	Diabetes	4	1	5	—	3	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	42	62	104	45	65	110
18	Coronary disease, angina	75	56	131	78	62	140
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7	2	9	11
20	Other heart disease	28	62	90	40	59	99
21	Other circulatory disease	8	13	21	10	15	25
22	Influenza	1	3	4	3	5	8
23	Pneumonia	9	6	15	10	10	20
24	Bronchitis	19	3	22	18	7	25
25	Other disease of respiratory system	5	5	10	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	7	3	—	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	4	5
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3	1	3	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	2	2	3	4	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	29	50	24	37	61
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5	7	3	10
34	Suicide	1	4	5	1	3	4
35	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	All other accidents	7	6	13	4	3	7
	All Causes Total	284	321	605	310	352	662

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1962

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	37.68
Malignant Neoplasms (All sites)	16.85
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17.18
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	8.26
Other Circulatory Disease	3.47
Bronchitis	3.63
Pneumonia	2.48
Tuberculosis	0.83
All Other Causes	9.62

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The Population of the Borough at the middle of 1962 is estimated by the Registrar General at 36,110, 112 less than in 1961, and 10,350 more than the 1931 census, and 5,767 more than the 1951 census.

2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 499 live births—275 males and 224 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 29 more than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 13.8 per thousand.

CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1962 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.02)—14.1 per thousand.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births 31—of which 15 were males and 16 females—as compared with 28 in 1961. This represents 6.2 per cent. of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.86 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5.9 per cent., and 0.77 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 8 stillbirths—4 males and 4 females—as compared with 7, 4 males and 3 females during the previous year. This represents 1.60 per cent. of the total births, and a still-birth rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 1.49 per cent. and 0.19 per thousand.

3. Deaths.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths during the year, 605 as compared with 662 in 1961. The crude death-rate is 16.8 per thousand; this is 1.9 below that for the previous year.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1962 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.83) — 13.9 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 Scraper, 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.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Parts II and III of these Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by order has declared Regulation 5 of the Regulations to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes with effect from 1st July, 1962.

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.

No cases were notified during the year.

3. Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

4. Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

One case was notified during the year.

5. Paratyphoid Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

6. Measles.

One hundred and seventy-nine cases were notified as compared with fifty-nine in 1961. There were no deaths.

7. Acute Pneumonia.

No cases were notified during the year.

8. Whooping Cough.

No cases were notified during the year.

9. Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three 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.

No cases were notified during the year.

14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

15. Erysipelas.

No cases were 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 a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified—8 compared with 13 in 1961; and an increase in the number of deaths—5 compared with 4 in 1961. During the year 5 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.14 per 1,000, which is 0.03 above the rate for the previous year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases:

1. Influenza.

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

2. Malignant Neoplasms.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer; 102 deaths—46 males and 56 females—being registered as due to this disease, 11 less than the previous year. The death-rate is 2.82 per 1,000 which is 0.36 below the rate for the previous year.

TABLE VI
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1958—1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Dysentery	—	2	19	2	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	18	7	12	1	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	8	2	5	13	8
Measles	147	121	291	59	179
Whooping cough	1	3	37	23	—
Acute Pneumonia	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.

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	Age unknown	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	179	1	6	18	26	31	85	6	1	2	3	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Primary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Respiratory	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
T.B. Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Other	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other notifiable diseases	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Total		NIL

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 20.0 per 1,000 live births, as against 27.7 in 1961, and is made up of 6 male and 4 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 18.0 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 5 male and 4 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 10.0 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 2 male and 3 female deaths.

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.
		a.m.	Speech Therapy
		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.	Chiropody Clinic for Children (3rd Thursday in each month)
Friday		a.m.	Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist

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 fourth annual report upon certain aspects of the Department's duties.

During the year Mr. C. Burgess was successful in obtaining qualification as a Public Health Inspector. Upon his qualification the Department's establishment was increased to provide for a further Additional Public Health Inspector. Mr. Burgess was appointed to this post. The provision of this extra Inspector greatly assisted the Department to cope with the ever increasing duties and responsibilities which new Public Health legislation imposes upon the Council.

With the continuing development of land for house building, an increasing number of complaints are received, from residents living near to land drainage dykes, of nuisance from these watercourses. Upon investigation, it is usually found that these watercourses have become the repositories of a varied assortment of rubbish. After protracted negotiation the dykes are cleansed. Alas, all too soon new accumulations arise and the same action has to be repeated. How much better it would be if these watercourses could be piped in areas where development takes place.

I am pleased to be able to report that, in the main, a high standard of hygiene is being observed in the food shops, hotels, restaurants and food preparing premises in the Borough. This is due to the increasing awareness of the majority of traders of the importance of good hygienic standards and practices and also to regular visits of advice and instruction made by the Inspectorate. One does, of course, notice the large "turnover" in staff in this industry, many of whom are upon entry quite untrained in the special hygienic requirements of the modern catering industry. It is here that the main danger lies, since one careless food handler can be responsible for an outbreak of food poisoning, involving a considerable number of people. One would like to see greater use made of the excellent courses made available by many Local Education Committees for training in this field.

The Cleansing Section has carried through a satisfactory year's work. The weekly schedules were maintained on all rounds. Contracts were signed for the modernisation of the Refuse Handling Plant and for the construction of a welfare block. A start is to be made on the works early in 1963 and the new plant and messrooms should be in use by July, 1964.

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

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examination

One hundred and thirty-nine samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and the results are as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	108
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	25
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	1
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	5

The unsatisfactory samples, i.e., those placed in Grade Four, were of "loose" ice cream. Following advice as to proper sterilisation of equipment, etc., repeat samples produced results in Grade 1. In all 131 visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold, for the purpose of giving advice.

During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of mobile vans in use in the Borough selling "soft ice cream". Comparatively few shops however are trading in this commodity. Two of the unsatisfactory samples relate to soft ice cream. In each case investigated it was apparent that there had been a failure in the somewhat complicated cleansing routine required for the manufacturing equipment. As demand for this type of ice cream grows, it is quite evident that more of the Inspector's time must be devoted to ensuring a full understanding and performance of the cleansing and sterilizing routine on the part of the operatives.

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 carcass 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 number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed a slight reduction on the "throughput" for 1961, the figures being 14,649 in 1961 and 14,598 in 1962. This is accounted for by a large reduction in the number of sheep slaughtered which was not quite offset by an increase in each of the other major classes of animals killed.

The continuing absence of tubercle infection in the cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir is most gratifying. The incidence of this disease in pigs continues to decrease. 0.3% showed infection this year compared to 0.8% last year and 1.1% in 1960.

The improvements carried out in 1961 have proved to be of great assistance in maintaining a high standard of hygiene at the premises.

The number of entire carcasses and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption showed a small increase this year, the figure of 36 being an increase of 5 over last year's figure, even so, it was 16 less than for the year 1960.

Carcasses and offal inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,117	542	47	10,255	2,637
Number inspected	1,117	542	47	10,255	2,637
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	7	4	12	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	437	424	Nil	1,189	660
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	39.3%	79.5%	8.5%	11.7%	25.4%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.3%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

CATTLE: (including Cows)	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
CALVES:	Septic Omphalophlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	3
SHEEP:	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Acute Septic Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
PIGS:	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Generalised Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises:

Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	62
Hotels, Boarding houses	...	...	...	...	25
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	131
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	71
Grocers and other food premises	...	...	...	...	211
Butchers	...	...	...	...	61
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	42
Food Hawkers (vehicles)	...	...	...	...	8

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

Defects of Structure	...	...	...	7
Want of cleanliness and redecoration	...	...	...	19
Lack of/or defective sinks	...	...	...	6
Lack of washing facilities	...	...	...	17
Absence of clothing accommodation	...	...	...	4
Lack of first aid facilities	...	...	...	8
Absence of food screens	...	...	...	5

Defective table and counter surfaces	9
Inadequate sanitary accommodation .	2
Unsuitable fittings	4
Unsuitable refuse storage	9

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 1962, are given. A total of one hundred and eighty-three samples was obtained consisting of one hundred and five samples of milk (eleven of which were Channel Islands Milk) and seventy-eight others comprising:—

1 Boric Acid Crystals B.P.	1 Headache powders
1 Chocolate flavoured drink	1 Beef sausages
1 Cocoa	1 Lard
2 Margarine	3 Ice-cream
1 Treacle	3 Sauce
3 Fresh Vegetables	3 Fresh fruit
1 Dried herbs	1 Custard powder
2 Plain flour	1 Salmon spread
2 Mineral water	1 White pepper
2 Condensed milk	1 Tomato juice
1 Meat, canned	2 Fish, canned
1 Vegetable juice, canned	2 Baby food, canned
1 Mixed pickling spice	3 Dried fruit
1 Vinegar	1 Steamed pudding
1 Epsom salts	1 Borax
1 Saccharin sodium tablets	1 Colouring material
2 Flavouring material	2 Sweets
1 Fish, bottled	1 Edible cake decorations
1 Pickled onions	1 Apple flakes
1 Curry powder	1 Chicken spread
1 Flavoured cornflour	1 Pearl barley
1 Saccharin tablets	1 Lemonade crystals
1 Boric acid ointment B.P.C.	1 Cod liver oil B.P.
1 Part loaf of bread	1 Skimmed milk powder
1 Cooking fat	1 Sugar
1 Coffee	1 Cornflour
1 Bread sauce powder	1 Batter mixture
1 Mixed pickles	1 Dehydrated soup
1 Dehydrated vegetable flakes	1 Christmas pudding
1 Malt extract with cod liver oil	1 Gees linctus pastilles B.P.C.

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 Informal milk	Contained .5 parts per 100,000 by volume of visible dirt of the nature of dung.	Same vendor. Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 Informal milk	Contained .9 parts per 100,000 by volume of visible dirt of the nature of dung.	
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 2% extraneous water and contained .4 parts per 100,000 visible dirt of the nature of dung.	Further samples taken.
1 Part loaf of bread	Contained hexagonal galvanised steel nut measuring approximately .44in. x .22 in. and weighing 3.13 grams.	Legal proceedings instituted. Bakers fined £5 and ordered to pay £6-6-0 costs
1 Tomato juice, canned	Contained 400 parts per million tin. Recommended maximum limit 250 parts per million.	Remaining stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.80%, Deficient 6.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Part bottle of tonic water	Deposit consisted of brown sporing bodies of an algae-like fungus. Total volume of deposit .03 c.c.	Manufacturers communicated with.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.60%, deficient 13.3% fat. Also low in solids-not-fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Formal milk	Contained approximately .5 International Units Penicillin per ml.	Farmer interviewed; Milk Production Officer informed.
1 Malt extract with cod liver oil	Content of cod liver oil 11.1% The limits for B.P. malt extract and cod liver oil are 9.3-10. 7%	Manufacturer notified.

HOUSING

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962 came onto the Statute Book in May of the year under review. With the appointment in June of a further additional Public Health Inspector, good progress was made in surveying property of this type in the Borough. None of the houses let in lodgings so far inspected required drastic action by way of a Management Order, many however were deficient

in some way in the facilities and amenities required by the Regulations. Until the survey is completed it will not be possible to reach a definite conclusion as to the need for action within the scope of the Regulations.

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	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	237	

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	101
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	363
(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	15
(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	15

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	Nil	2	1
(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	3	11	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	...	...	...	Nil	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	...			3	Nil	
(2)	After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	...	...	...	2	Nil	
(3)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	...			Nil	Nil	
5.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):						
	Position at end of year:					No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1)	
(1)	Retained for temporary accommodation—			No. of Houses (1)		(2)	
(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:						
	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Areas or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	...	...	...	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)	
		...	...	...	Nil	Nil	
7.	Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvements Grants, etc.:—						
	Action during year:—				Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	
(a)	Submitted by private individuals to local authority	...	...	...	6	—	
(b)	Approved by local authority	...	...	...	6	—	
(c)	Submitted by local authority to Ministry				Nil	Nil	
(d)	Finally approved by Ministry	...			Nil	Nil	
(e)	Work Completed	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	
(f)	Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	...	...	...	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	...	...	...		29	
(b)	Applications approved by local authority	...	...	...		28	
(c)	Work completed	...	...	...		19	

9. Rent Act, 1957

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

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

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Act, 1936

Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspection and tests	...	...	489
Keeping of animals	...	...	37
Infectious Diseases	...	...	100
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	124
Nuisances (including re-visits)	...	...	269
Piggeries and stables	...	...	100
Public Conveniences	...	...	229
Smoke observations and investigations	...	...	17
Swimming Pools	...	...	136
Miscellaneous	...	...	633
Offensive accumulations	...	...	53
Dirty and/or Infested premises	...	...	53
Ditches and streams	...	...	60

Summary of Defects remedied

Walls repaired	...	...	1
Roofs Repaired	...	...	1
Windows and doors repaired	...	...	3
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	3
Downspouts repaired	...	...	2
Fireplaces and chimneys repaired	...	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	...	2
Dampness abated	...	...	5
Water closets repaired	...	...	2
Drains cleansed	...	...	28
Drains repaired	...	...	16
Dustbins provided	...	...	66
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	1
Ditches cleaned	...	...	2
Informal Notices served	...	56	
Abatement Notices served	...	1	

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Four 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.

One house infested with cockroaches was treated with a suitable insecticide.

Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Borough, approximately 15,900 fresh water closets. In addition, there were in use at the end of the year, 1 privy and 12 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. 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 twenty-six Public Conveniences under the control of the Health Department.

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.

Moveable Dwellings

During the year 1 site licence was issued in respect of a residential site for one caravan. The site 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 ...	...	2
Number of residential site licences issued in 1962 ...	...	1
Number of caravans on licensed sites ...	...	90
Number of holiday site licences in force at year end ...	...	1
Number of holiday site licences issued in 1962 ...	...	0
Number of caravans permitted on licensed holiday sites ...	...	13

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 fifty-four infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator the inspectors made 30 visits of an advisory nature.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY		
		Non-agricultural		Agricultural
		Dwelling houses	All other	
(a)	No. of properties in district	12,534	2,219	21
(b)	No. of properties inspected	103	120	16
(c)	Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	224	215	22
(d)	No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
	Rats : major	—	—	—
	minor :	17	19	5
	Mice : major	—	—	—
	minor :	56	55	2
(e)	No. of infested properties treated	73	74	7
(f)	Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	140	115	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 62 samples were taken, of which 58 were satisfactory.

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

Paddling Pools

Twenty-seven 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 one sample was unsatisfactory.

Clean Air

Seventeen 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.

I reported last year that an increasing number of complaints were being received at the Health Department relating to smoke emission from the chimneys of dwelling houses. Again, this year, a substantial number of complaints have been recorded on this subject. The severe winter put to the test the availability of smokeless fuels and some Local Authorities found difficulty in obtaining an adequacy of supplies to maintain their smoke control areas. Because of this one occasionally hears doubts expressed as to the wisdom of establishing smoke control areas.

I do not subscribe to the view that a temporary failure of supplies in some districts during an exceptional winter should deter a progressive Authority from pursuing a policy of elimination of atmospheric pollution. Rather I should hope that the Central Authority would take steps to ensure a continuity of supplies. I sincerely hope that, with the "Black Areas" making substantial progress in their clean air programmes, the time is not too far distant when this Authority, with, admittedly, a less pressing problem, can also progress in this field.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

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

Diseases of Animals

With delegated authority from the Lancashire County Council, the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, is enforced by the Council. The order requires the inspection and licensing of plant for the boiling of waste food.

The following table shows the action under this Order:—

Number of plants licensed at 1st April, 1962 ...	8
Number of plants licensed during the year ...	Nil
Number of licences cancelled during the year ...	Nil
Number of inspections of plant during the year	29
Number of prosecutions for offences	Nil

Factories Act, 1937-1961 — 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	4	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	184	71	8	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	8	—	—
Total	198	85	8	—

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) Sanitary Conveniences :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	Nil	6	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	8	9	Nil	6	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

A total of 60 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 cu. yd. capacity diesel engined "Speedyload" vehicles, one 18/25 cu. yd. capacity diesel engined "Paxit" vehicle and two petrol engined moving floor 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 1963, a further "Paxit" vehicle of the continuous loading type. Both the "Paxit" vehicles are designed to operate with 20 cu. ft. bulk container units in addition to the traditional 2½ or 3¼ cu. ft. dustbin.

The Borough's population continues to increase, thus expanding the bulk of refuse the Department is called upon to collect. The increased quantity of refuse was absorbed within the existing rounds and a minimum weekly service provided throughout the year to every premise. Most hotels and shops were provided with a minimum twice weekly routine collection. Additional collections were provided upon payment and trade refuse collected where agreement was reached as to quantity and charge. A separate free paper salvage collection was maintained throughout the year to shop and business premises. A "special" collection service, which provides for the collection and disposal of material not catered for in the "house" or "trade" refuse sections, has operated for the past three years. Upon payment, the Department undertakes a great variety of tasks within the framework of this service. It is proving increasingly popular, over 600 such collections being made in 1962.

The following table shows the fleet's fuel consumption as compared with previous years. It should be borne in mind that in the year 1959/60, all the vehicles were petrol engined. The increased fleet mileage is accounted for by the longer haul for those vehicles who tip at the new Westby site, where land reclamation is taking place in a disused clay quarry working.

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
FUEL (in galls.) ...	11,698	9,841	9,237	9,071
MILEAGE ...	65,990	61,648	57,790	61,260
M.P.G. ...	5.6	6.3	6.25	6.75
Weight of Refuse collected (in tons) ...	12,511	13,126	13,466	13,961

Once again the weight of refuse collected has increased, this year by 495 tons. With the increasing bulk of refuse nationally, the trend in most districts is for actual weight collected to decrease. Both bulk and weight of refuse collected increases annually in this area, a clear indication of the fast increasing demands on the Department's resources. With considerable new development now in progress at the rear of Ansdell Ward and extensive projected development in Lytham, one realises that before long it will be necessary to expand the vehicle fleet to meet this increased demand.

The following table relates to weight of refuse collected:

				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.
1962/63	...	...	...	13,961	21.2 cwts.

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

Gross Expenditure		1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Refuse collection	...	27,087	31,760	34,638
Refuse disposal	...	14,330	13,332	13,895
Totals	...	<u>41,417</u>	<u>45,092</u>	<u>48,533</u>

Income				
Refuse collection	...	708	855	848
Refuse disposal	...	4,271	3,859	3,583
Totals	...	<u>4,979</u>	<u>4,714</u>	<u>4,431</u>

Net Expenditure				
Refuse collection	...	26,379	30,905	33,790
Refuse disposal	...	10,059	9,473	10,312
Totals	...	<u>36,438</u>	<u>40,378</u>	<u>44,102</u>

Net Cost per 1,000 population				
Refuse collection	...	812	853	944
Refuse disposal	...	309	261	278
Totals	...	<u>1,121</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,222</u>

Net cost per ton				
Refuse collection	...	40s. 1d.	45s. 11d.	48s. 10d.
Refuse disposal	...	15s. 4d.	14s. 1d.	14s. 4d.
Totals	...	<u>55s. 5d.</u>	<u>60s. 0d.</u>	<u>63s. 2d.</u>

The total net cost of refuse collection increased by 2s. 11d. per ton and in view of a substantial wage increase during the year, I consider the cost to have been held down reasonably well.

Refuse Disposal

The contracts for the modernisation of the Refuse Handling Plant and for the erection of a welfare block were signed towards the end of the year. Work has commenced on the welfare block which will comprise of a mess room, first aid room, locker room, showers and toilet section. It is expected that the works of modernisation to the Handling Plant will commence early in 1963 and be completed by the middle of 1964. The unit, upon completion, will provide a fully mechanised and efficient plant capable ultimately of handling 80 tons of crude refuse per 8 hour day.

During the year controlled tipping has taken place in a disused clay quarry at Peel. This site has provided sorely needed relief to the existing Handling Plant and has made it possible to keep in hand the 30 acre site at Saltcoates. This latter site will provide for the disposal of the Borough's refuse during the seven months the Plant will be off load undergoing modernisation.

The net cost of refuse disposal increased by 3d. per ton during the year and bearing in mind the all-round increase in labour costs, I consider this increase to be very reasonable.

Salvage

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

				1961/62			1962/63		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	1,360	11	6	1,211	8	0
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	2,191	1	3	2,026	15	0
Cinders	...	...	...	148	4	0	127	0	0
Metal and Rags	...	...	...	139	1	6	209	18	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14	6	2	7	19	0
TOTALS				3,853	4	5	3,583	0	0

As in the previous year, income from salvage decreased. The total decrease being £270 4s. 5d. There is little to be said on this score except that in times of relative prosperity, the demand for salvaged items always shows this tendency. As an example, the year brought a request of a 12½% reduction in the quantity of baled paper sent to the mills by all Local Authorities, since the mill stocks had reached too high a limit. With restrictions of this kind in addition to reduced prices for all the items salvaged, the income achieved is reasonably satisfactory.



