

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Morecambe & Heysham Borough.

Contributors

Morecambe and Heysham (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

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Borough of
Morecambe and Heysham



Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer
of Health

for the year ended

31st December, 1961



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W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.



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HEALTH (including STREET CLEANSING) COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor E. Kershaw)

Alderman H. YATES (Chairman)

Councillor W. H. BURGESS (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman S. L. BIRKETT

Councillor J. KAY

Councillor B. ARMSTEAD

Councillor J. F. McHALE

Councillor G. BROWN

Councillor N. PURSLOW

Councillor T. P. TIPLADY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. S. MAKIN, a. b. c.

S. A. GIBSON, a. b. c.

T. H. ASHBROOK, a.

A. L. BAXTER, a. c. d.

G. ECCLES, a.b.

Shops Act Inspector 1

Rodent Control Officers 2

Disinfestation Officer 1

Clerical Staff 2

- (a) Holder of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate.
- (b) Holder of Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Holder of Sanitary Science and Food Inspection Certificate of School of Hygiene, Liverpool University or Sanitary Science Certificate of Salford Royal Technical College.
- (d) National Certificate in Building.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Morecambe and Heysham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the health services of the Borough during 1961.

The incidence of notifiable disease was at a low level throughout the year except for an outbreak of measles conforming to its expected cycle. There was only one case of poliomyelitis; a girl of 15 who had not been immunised.

It is with great pleasure that I can at last report the successful conduct of a course of lectures and demonstrations for food handlers, in conjunction with the College of Further Education. For several years we have tried to establish such a course, but have hitherto failed to get the support of those concerned with the preparation and sale of food. In 1961 Seniors (Morecambe) Ltd. undertook to form with their own staff a class that would take a full course and justify the large amount of work contributed by the College and the Health Department, and by the end of the year they had fulfilled their undertaking. An examination, written and oral, was to be conducted early in 1962 by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. Most of the students found, even to their surprise, that the course was not only instructive, but was interesting and enjoyable, and we hope that we shall find support for its repetition in 1962 and subsequent years.

The increasing amount of work required from Public Health Inspectors by recent legislation was seen by the Council to be more than the staff could cope with and, at the end of the year, they approved the appointment of an additional Inspector.

There have, as yet, been no further developments in the control of the shrimping industry.

For the assistance of my colleagues and for the conscientious work of the members of the Health Department throughout the year, I am grateful, and I would acknowledge also the support and appreciation of the Health Committee and the Council.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. LYLE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area in acres (not including foreshore)	3,665
Population—Census 1961 (prov.)	40,950
Number of inhabited houses—Census 1931	5,749
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	40,000
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1961 (according to rate books)	12,990
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises, etc.	3,019
Rateable value	£726,960
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,777

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	491
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	12·3
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	15·0
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	5·7
Total still births registered	12
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	23·9
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	10
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20·4
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 live births	14·3
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 live births	12·2
Perinatal mortality (still births plus deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 total births	35·8
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	nil

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

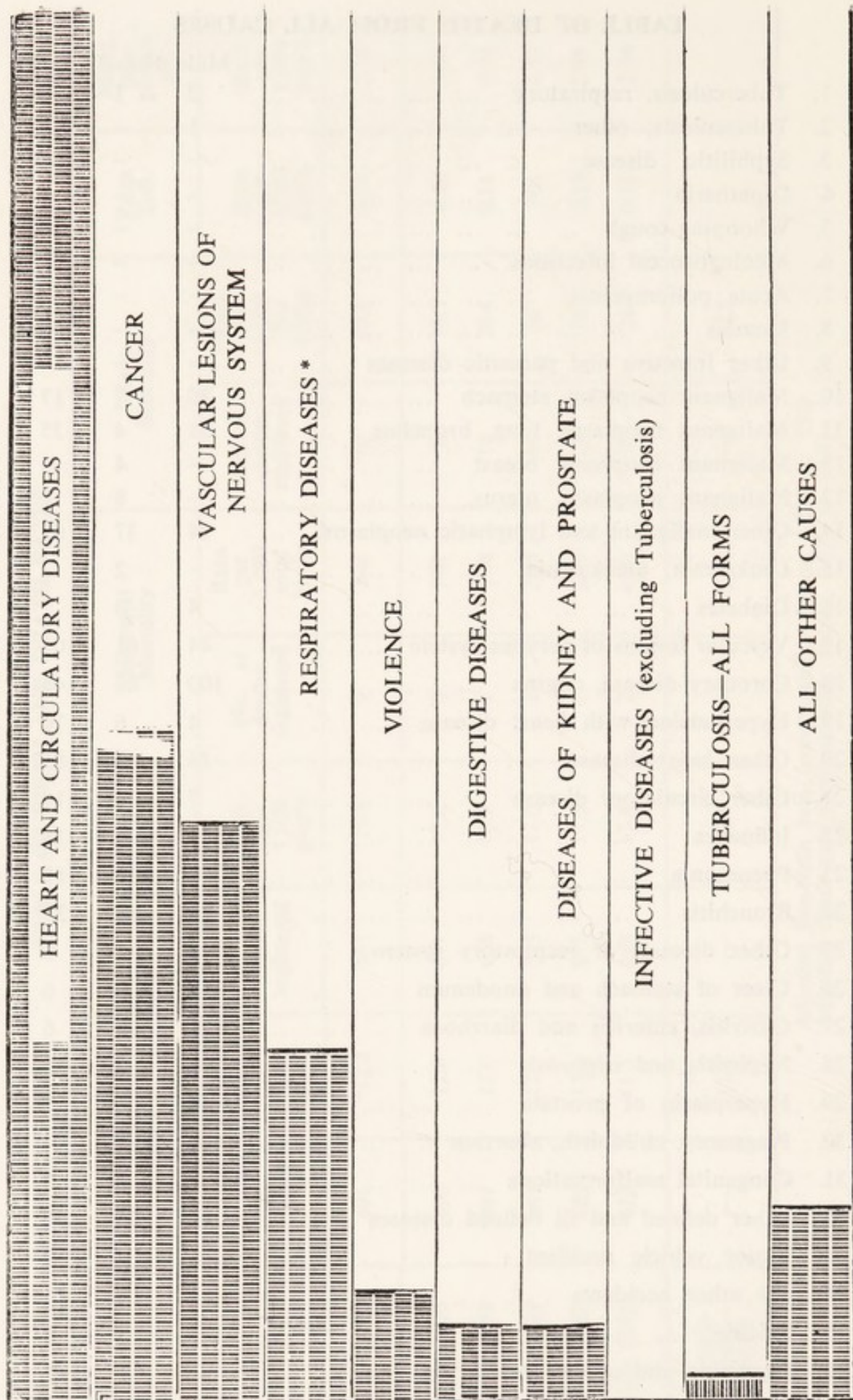
	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Resp. Tub.	Malign. neo-plasms etc.
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year 1961	491	*12.3	663	*16.6	0	Nil	10	20.4	0.08	3.18
Year 1960	490	12.8	671	17.6	0	Nil	7	14.3	0.10	3.46
Year 1959	491	13.0	638	16.9	2	3.98	10	20.4	0.11	2.71
Year 1958	467	12.5	635	17.0	1	2.08	14	30	Nil	2.92
Year 1957	482	13.0	648	17.5	1	2.02	14	29	0.19	2.95
Year 1956	423	11.5	638	17.4	2	4.67	10	24	0.11	2.64
Average 5 years—1956-60	—	12.6	—	17.3	—	2.55	—	23.5		

* Adjusted live-birth rate (comparability factor, 1.22) = 15.0
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor, 0.77) = 12.8

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	7	17
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	4	35
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	8	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	37	61
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	4	3	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	44	61	105
18. Coronary disease, angina	100	46	146
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	6	10
20. Other heart disease	36	47	83
21. Other circulatory disease	7	11	18
22. Influenza	8	7	15
23. Pneumonia	7	12	19
24. Bronchitis	23	12	35
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	—	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	5	6
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—	8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	13	26	39
33. Motor vehicle accident	2	—	2
34. All other accidents	3	8	11
35. Suicide	3	3	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961 COMPARED



* Excluding Tuberculosis : including Influenza.

LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Laboratory investigations are carried out by Dr. L. Robertson and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, and samples taken in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. G. H. Walker, of Preston. To both Dr. Robertson and Dr. Walker I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 47

Although there are many elderly people living in this Borough the provisions of this Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention are such as one would hope to avoid having to use.

Up till now it has always been possible to make for elderly people found living alone in somewhat precarious circumstances, arrangements less distressing for them than the measure that the Act provides.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

There were no changes during the year in the source of supply.

The following extensions of the service were made during the year:

White Lund Trading Estate	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Middleton Road	5 yds.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Roedean Avenue	90 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	3 ins.
Repton Drive	64 yds.	3 ins.
Garfield Drive	74 yds.	3 ins.
Alston Drive	12 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	4 ins.
Westminster Road	21 yds.	4 ins.
Walton Avenue—Low Lane ...	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	4 ins.
Off Bare Lane	3 yds.	4 ins.
Walton Avenue	20 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	4 ins.
Low Lane	22 yds.	4 ins.
Brampton Drive	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	4 ins.
Marton Drive	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	4 ins.
Slyne Road	175 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	4 ins.
Garfield Drive	100 yds.	4 ins.
Meadowcroft Grove	24 yds.	4 ins.
Westgate Park Estate	48 yds.	4 ins.
Blea Tarn Place	101 yds.	4 ins.
Fulwood Estate	80 yds.	6 ins.
Regent Road	22 $\frac{2}{3}$ yds.	6 ins.
Low Lane	12 yds.	6 ins.

The purity of the water, checked by bacteriological analyses and chemical analyses, was satisfactory. There was continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

In addition to the above examination carried out by the supplying authority 43 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Typical chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water are shown in the following tables:

Chemical Examination:

Numerical results all in parts per million.

	Mains 24th March	Stored 23rd August
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.04	0.09
Ammonia	Nil	0.05
Albuminoid ammonia	0.005	0.02
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.29	0.35
Chlorine present as chloride	11	9
Carbonate hardness	30	9
Non-carbonate hardness	15	15
Total hardness	45	24
pH value	7.2	7.4
Copper	0.02	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil

Comment:

Mains water — the result indicates that this water is organically very pure and there is no indication of animal pollution.

Stored water—the results show that this water was originally taken from a typical upland surface supply. There is nothing abnormal about the analysis.

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Dept., Identity of Samples	Lab. Ref.	Date received	Bacterial Colonies per ml. Agar 37° C.	COLIFORM BACILLI PER 100 M.L.			
				Total	Faecal B. Coli 44°	I.A.C. Group	Other Organisms
*			Nil	Nil	—	—	—
*			Nil	Nil	—	—	—
*			Nil	Nil	—	—	—
26	308	26/1/61	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
121	903	22/3/61	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
293	1618	20/6/61	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
530	4026	26/9/61	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

* From Lancaster reservoirs.

Ships' Water

In addition to the bacteriological sampling of mains water, the department co-operated with the harbour authorities in the examination of the water on board ships. The council would appear to have no authority to examine water on board and such visits as have been made for this purpose have been done with delegated authority from the Maritime Surveyor's Office, at Liverpool, who are grateful for the assistance given.

Number of visits—24		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Samples			
First vessel			
On receipt of request	1	11	
After sterilisation of taps and flushing tanks	2	10	
After complete chlorination, filters cleaned and tanks flushed	14		
Second visit before cruising	12	2	
After return from cruise	4	8	
After flushing	9	3	
Second vessel	5	5	

It was arranged that the tanks on board should be flushed and refilled and, later, sampled.

The following figures give the consumption for the past 10 years.

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1952	493,189,000 gallons	207,794,000 gallons
1953	466,305,000 "	221,731,000 "
1954	484,605,000 "	221,759,000 "
1955	494,362,000 "	234,529,000 "
1956	476,770,000 "	223,638,000 "
1957	495,495,000 "	193,349,000 "
1958	512,258,000 "	187,464,000 "
1959	506,321,000 "	178,996,000 "
1960	525,665,000 "	200,506,000 "
1961	549,542,000 "	209,639,000 "

Daily consumption in 1961 : Morecambe 1,506,000 gallons average and Heysham : 574,000 gallons average.

Cleansing of Dykes and Watercourses :

All the main watercourses were cleaned and graded during the year. Tidal flaps were regularly inspected and repaired, whilst spraying with Malariol was carried out at appropriate times.

Sewerage :

The New Sewerage Scheme was completed at the end of 1960 and details were included in the 1960 report.

Closet Accommodation :

Number of houses on water carriage system ...	13,070 approx.
Number of fresh water closets	16,000 „
Number of waste water closets	13
Number of Middens	5
Number of closets attached to middens	3
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens) ...	10
Number of moveable ashbins	16,000 approx.

Year	Number of houses	Number of closets	Number of ashpits
1959	13,070	16,000	10
1960	13,070	16,000	10
1961	13,070	16,000	10
1962	13,070	16,000	10
1963	13,070	16,000	10
1964	13,070	16,000	10
1965	13,070	16,000	10
1966	13,070	16,000	10
1967	13,070	16,000	10
1968	13,070	16,000	10
1969	13,070	16,000	10
1970	13,070	16,000	10

HOUSING

The Penhale Court housing project for handicapped elderly people has been completed and makes an admirable unit. There are 26 one-bedroom flats in the grounds of Penhale Court and in the main house are a further 8 single and 2 double bed-sitting rooms, a communal room and the Warden's Quarters.

Housing Needs :

The names on the Housing Officer's list of those living in rooms at the end of the year represented the following family groups :—

Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	1961	1960
.....	372	457
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	140	171
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	72	82
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	21	23
Families of 6 or more	9	9

Progress of schemes :

During the year, 4 houses and 34 flats were built by the local authority and 211 houses and 14 flats by bodies or persons other than the local authority.

Local Authority Scheme :

At the end of the year, 2 shops, with 2 one-bedroom flats above were in course of construction on the Branksome estate along with 8 one-bedroom flats elsewhere on the same estate.

There were contemplated 30 one-bedroom bungalows with a communal centre and Warden's Quarters in Prospect Grove and 6 one-bedroom bungalows and 15 housing units (bungalows or flats) on Branksome Estate.

Twelve houses were demolished as being unfit for human habitation and 1 house was included in the above by reason of bad arrangement.

Eight unfit houses were closed.

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

After informal action by local authority	527
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	4

Inspections :

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	9
Houses re-inspected	13
Miscellaneous visits	31

Public Health Acts

Houses inspected	1456
Houses re-inspected	875

Housing Grants :

Housing (Improvement) Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1959 :—

	Schemes	Houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals	4	4
(b) Approved by Local Authority	3	3
(c) Submitted to Minister	Nil	Nil
(d) Approved by Minister	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	3	3
(f) Additional separate dwellings	Nil	Nil

Standard Grants :

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1949 :—

(a) Submitted by private individuals	18
(b) Approved by Local Authority	15
(c) Work completed	7

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	1
Notice of intention to issue certificates	1
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	1
Undertaking given by landlords	Nil
Visits	19
Re-visits	21
Interviews	7

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1961

A1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	11	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	1	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
A2. Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	10	—	—
<hr/>			
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	8	13	8
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—
<hr/>			
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By L.A.	
(11) After informal action by local authority	527	—	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	4	—	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	
<hr/>			
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).			
Nil			
<hr/>			
E PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.			

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections :

Complaints received	1075
Visits	1081
Defects discovered	1154
Defects abated	1103
Referred to other departments	138
Re-visits	875
Miscellaneous visits	336
Smoke observations	39
Informal notices served	63
Abatement notices served	3
Visits to schools	6
Visits to licensed premises	25
Visits to entertainment premises	29

Summary of work done

Drains choked	464
---------------------	-----

(Many of the drains included in the above are properly named "Sewers" as they serve more than one building and legally are maintained either privately or by the Council doing the work at the expense of the owners served. They are classified as drains in this summary to distinguish them from the Council's sewers).

Drains defective	86
Sewer choked	13
Sewer surcharging	12
Gully defective	16
Gully top badly set	7
W.C. choked	14
W.C. insanitary	5
W.C. structure defective	2
W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken ...	2
W.C. door casings	2
W.C. seat broken	4
W.C. defective	4
Ventilating pipe to drain defective	4

Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	2
Trough closets insanitary	Nil
Cesspool overflowing	2
Inspection chamber cover broken	3
Inspection chamber brickwork defective ...	—
Soil pipe defective	5
Waste pipe choked	8
Waste pipe discharging improperly	7
Waste pipe broken	5
Sink old and worn	4
Lavatory basin cracked	3
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	4
R.W. downspout broken	5
R.W. downspout choked	2
Eavesgutter absent	2
Eavesgutter broken	14
Eavesgutter choked	12
Fascia board rotten	—
Chimney breast damp	6
Chimney flue defective	6
Chimney stack (defective rendering)	9
Chimney stack or pots defective	9
Roof leaking	20
Roof (bay) leaking	4
Roof (annexe) leaking	5
Roof (W.C.) leaking	3
Ridge tiles missing and broken	2
Defective valley gutter	3
Skylight defective	2
Walls, penetrating dampness	29
Walls, defective pointing	10
Walls, rising dampness	15
Walls, bulging	2
Walls, external rendering broken	10
Walls, defective (cracked)	—

Wall plaster perished and broken	25
Wall defective (W.C.)	—
Ceiling plaster perished	14
Windows, perished woodwork	17
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	23
Window frames, pointing defective	15
Window putties and glazing defective	11
Fireplace defective	6
Firegrate broken	5
Backboiler leaking	2
Fixed ovens defective	5
Floor wood perished	2
Floor wood, woodworm infested	5
Floor damp	21
Floor defective	4
Floor woodwork rotten	6
Floor dry rot	4
Floor skirting boards defective	3
Underfloor ventilation inadequate	3
Door badly hung	6
Door wood rotting	8
Staircase defective	—
House generally dilapidated	3
Door frame defective.....	3
Rooms dirty	—
Water pipe burst	7
Cistern leaking	2
Water in cellar	37
Sewer gas entering premises	8
Gas pipe leaking	2
Cellar area cover broken	2
Flooded area	5
Water over site and under floor	14
Accumulation of refuse	17
Yard surface defective	4
Paving defective	12
Outhouses and structures defective	3
Insufficient light	3
Food storage inadequate	—

Drainage

Visits (existing drainage)	787
Re-visits	121
Visits (new or proposed)	102
New drains tested	156
Informal notices	11
Formal notices	7

Supply of dust bins

Visits	65
Re-visits	15
Ashpits converted	-

Stables and Piggeries

Visits	32
--------------	----

Disinfestation

Number of verminous houses inspected ...	21
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	4
Number of verminous houses disinfested ...	3
Wasps nests destroyed	20
Number of premises treated for insects	88
Number of visits by inspectors	7

Offensive trades

There are 2 premises in which offensive trades are conducted; tripe dressing and gut scraping.

Both were satisfactorily conducted.

Number of visits	3
------------------------	---

Keeping of Animals

Visits	32
--------------	----

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No legal action was necessary.

Foot and Mouth Disease

A controlled area order was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which came into operation on Saturday, 17th February, and remained operative until Saturday, 24th February.

This did not mean that the area of the Borough was an infected area, but when the particular circumstances of a series of outbreaks present dangerous features threatening a rise of widespread infection, the Infected Area restrictions, are supplemented by the declaration of a "Controlled Area" of wide dimensions surrounding the Infected Area as an additional precaution for the purpose of limiting the spread of infection. The Controlled Area then becomes subject to the restrictions imposed by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938.

Movement out of a controlled area is prohibited except into an Infected Area contiguous to the Controlled Area and then only if accompanied by a licence.

Movement into a controlled area direct to a farm or slaughterhouse from free areas is allowable by licence with one reservation and subject to conditions.

Movement within a controlled area is permissible by licence if the movement is necessary or desirable.

Licences are issued by the local authority for the district in which the place of destination of the animals is situated.

The Ministry pointed out in underlined note that "it is of the utmost importance that instructions should be issued that, a local authority inspector who is asked to licence the movement of animals from the district of another local authority should first ascertain that the other authority do not object to the movement."

It is curious to note that although your staff kept rigorously to the instruction not a single enquiry was made to this authority by any other and it was obvious that the requirement had been, rightly or wrongly, completely dispensed with. These enquiries, made as far afield as Hexham and Carlisle, have resulted in an increase in the telephone charges of the department.

Number of licences issued	47
Number of visits and enquiries	79

Work done (other than Foot and Mouth disease)

Number of visits	31
Number of licences issued	23
Number of visits in connection with (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	21

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

The conditions of the licence include :—

- (a) That animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- (b) Food and drink supply must be adequate.
- (c) That animals will not be sold at too early an age.
- (d) That precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious disease.
- (e) That appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

Number of premises licensed 5

Number of visits —

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises registered 8

Number of visits —

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Since the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, unnecessary or unreasonable noise has been made a statutory nuisance and the power to abate such nuisances has been delegated to health committees. Local authorities are charged under the Public Health Act, 1936, with the responsibility of seeing that their district is inspected from time to time for the detection of statutory nuisances.

This Act is not an easy one to enforce as the measurement of noise and the interpretation of results is very complex. The department when investigating a complaint investigates the following items :— 1, Location of complaint; 2, Source of alleged noise; 3, Structural details of the buildings; 4, Background noise level; 5, Noise level readings; 6, Weather conditions; 7, Time of measurement.

Examples of complaints.

Case A. An owner of a large terrace house, sub-let to several tenants complained that his tenants were suffering from the effects of noise from the adjoining house occupied by one family. The alleged noises consisted of an extremely loud wireless set and the shouting of adults and children. Nobody was prepared to give evidence in court and the investigations ceased.

Case B. A tenant of a small house complained that the vibration from a commercial cold room prevented sleep. After negotiation the motor was re-mounted and no further complaint was made.

Case C. The tenant of a semi-detached house complained of excessive noise from the central heating plant of the adjoining house. The resultant investigations took several months with many interviews with the owner of the plant, manufacturer, agent and local plumber. Eventually the plant was modified and no further complaint was made. This was accomplished by interview and persuasion and it is doubtful if court action would have succeeded.

Work done

No. of visits	63
No. of complaints	7

Camping Sites

During the year the new licensing system required by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation. Applications for eight existing sites were approved by the planning authority and special conditions based on, but somewhat less severe than, the Model Standards prepared by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for improvements on caravan sites were attached to the licences. These conditions, which cover every aspect of both residential and holiday caravan sites, have to be strictly observed by the operator and include such requirements as maximum density, minimum space between caravans, the provision of communal toilet blocks containing a sufficient number of flush water closets, shower baths and wash hand basins with hot and cold water, fire fighting appliances, laundry facilities, roadways, car parks and recreation space. A time limit has been imposed on the site operators for the completion of the improvements and the expiring date decided by the Council was 1st April, 1962.

The municipal site was extended during the year and works, which when completed will raise the standard to that required for the 1960 Act, will commence early in 1962. The site has again proved most popular and return visits made by touring caravanners are very frequent. During the year 222 holiday caravans were sited for the full season, compared with 167 in 1960, 72 paid the additional fee for the privilege of sub-letting (65 in 1960). In addition, 372 caravans were stationed on the site for varying periods from one night upwards (289 in 1960) and the number of caravans left on the site for winter storage was 195 (157 in 1960).

Visits to licensed sites	31
Visits to unlicensed sites	1
Visits to proposed sites	2

Swimming Baths

There is one public swimming bath, the municipally owned Super Swimming Stadium, situated on the Promenade and opened on Monday, 27th July, 1936. It is reputed to be one of the finest open air bathing establishments in the country. Its maximum length is 396 feet and maximum width 110 feet, with a water capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. The depth graduates from nil to 6 feet 6 inches with a 15 feet diving pit. The seating capacity is 2,500, but has on one occasion held 7,500.

All the water used in the baths is drawn from the sea and stored in a large settling tank which is almost the same size as the Filter House. There is always water on hand to use as the occasion demands. Filtration and chlorination is carried out during the whole time the bath is opened to the public. The main suction, which is at one end of the plant, begins its journey in the bottom of the diving pit, and the water after passing through strainer baskets is pumped up to the top of each of the three filters, and after its passage through them returns to the bath via six inlets as well as through the Fountain Cascade. By so doing it ensures that the whole of the 1,250,000 gallons of water is circulated every $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Sterilisation is carried out by means of a Vacuum Solution Chlorinator coupled with an Automatic Soda Dozer of the latest pattern thus ensuring that the bath water is at all times maintained in an excellent state of clarity and bacteriological purity.

Included in the establishment is a Remedial and Slipper bath section. The Remedial Treatment room contains a steam cabinet, a Foam bath, and a bath in which Pine, Aeration and Seaweed baths may be had. Next door to the treatment room there is the dressing room which is also used as a rest room.

Eighteen bacteriological analyses were made as follows :—

Inlet	6
Outlet	6
Pool centre	6

The bacteriological reports were all excellent and a specimen is shown below :—

Ref. No.	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
304	27.6.61	Nil	Nil	Inlet
305	27.6.61	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
306	27.6.61	Nil	Nil	Outlet
417	24.8.61	Nil	Nil	Inlet
418	24.8.61	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
419	24.8.61	Nil	Nil	Outlet

SHOPS ACT, 1950 AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938

During the year 589 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 29 visits outside these hours. This shows a decrease of 1,151 visits over the previous years as the department had no Shops Inspector after April.

Summary of work done :—

Visits	451
Re-visits	57
Inspections	9
Visits to cinemas, etc.	2
Informal notices	2
Verbal warnings	29
Written warnings	12
Miscellaneous visits	79
After hour visits	29
	—
Total visits	618
	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	15	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	185	196	10	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	5	—	—	—
Total	207	216	10	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND :

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		
		Remedied	To H.M. Inspectors	By H.M. Inspectors
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	5	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	3	3	—	3
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to out-work).	—	—	—	—
Total	12	9	—	4

No. of outworkers making wearing apparel 2

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Visits by rodent operators	2692
Premises visited	1024
Visits by inspectors	53

Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two treatments were carried out at intervals of six months and the number of manholes treated was 152.

The results were as follows :—

First treatment	
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	15
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	11
Second treatment	
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	19
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	16

In the following tables the work done during the year is analysed.

TYPE OF PROPERTY—1961

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwellings Houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	36	12,990	3,019	16,045	81
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :	15	139	65	219	4
(a) Notification.	12	11	46	69	42
(b) Survey under the Act.	5	—	22	27	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)					
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major (Minor)	26	84	71	181	46
(b) Mice (Major (Minor)	6	66	39	131	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	32	150	133	315	46
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	46	171	182	399	52

VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :	(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	5	8	13	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of Act.		—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.		—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		—	4	—	4	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Department maintained an efficient service during the year 1961 but not without a noticeable increase in the expenditure. This increased expenditure is due to the higher standards of hygiene and a higher standard of living for the employees of the department. Such advantageous changes in circumstance are not, of course, compatible with economy.

To the man in the street the latent effects of those Acts of Parliament which concern clean food, clean air and litter may not be apparent but to the cleansing officer they are very real and costly and the packaging of food alone has increased the bulk of refuse by tenfold.

In the old days it was considered quite proper for Local Authorities to advocate such a slogan as "burn your refuse and reduce the rates" but the demand for clean air and the limited scope of modern systems of heating preclude such aids to economy.

During the past two years a new method of refuse collection has received a great deal of attention throughout the country and it is known as the paper sack system. These sacks are specially manufactured to resist the weather and they replace the dustbin. At each collection the full sack is taken away and a new one fitted in the holder. Those Authorities who have tested the system by operating pilot schemes report an overall improvement in their refuse collection service, particularly with regard to the dustless loading aspect, but experience indicates an increased cost of 10/- per house per annum. The reason for the high cost is that the sacks and holders must be purchased out of the General Rate Fund and, for example, if such a scheme was operated in Morecambe and Heysham it would cost an additional £8,000 a year. Of course, to set off against the extra 3d. on the rates would be the fact that the house-holder would never again have to buy a dustbin; but whether the set-off would be gratefully recalled when the rate demand was received is a matter of doubt.

Sickness

The sickness and absence rates for the past three years are as follows :—

		Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1959	... ..	7.31 %	9.95 %	4.34 %
1960	... ..	7.11 %	14.30 %	3.06 %
1961	... ..	7.06 %	14.04 %	3.25 %

House and Trade Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse ...	9386	16313	7	0
Raw Kitchen Waste	90	62	10	0
Fish and Shrimp Offal ...	279	166	18	2
Slaughterhouse Offal	236	144	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	9991	16687	10	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	8342	15968	0	0
Salvage Plant	1044	345	7	0
Fish and Meat Plant	605	374	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	9991	16687	10	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	260	15	2	0	2318	1	8

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Kitchen Waste	31	16	0	0	149	8	0
Slaughterhouse M. ...	30	5	0	0	496	7	0
Fish Manure	6	8	0	14	222	7	9
Shrimp Manure	5	6	0	0	159	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	73	15	0	14	1027	2	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at end of year :

Type of Business :	No.
Boarding Houses	3750 approx.
Restaurant kitchens	600 „
Grocers	200 „
Greengrocers	40
Fishmongers	23
Butchers	41
Fried fish shops	38
Offensive trades	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	No figure available
Shrimp pickers	57
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments ...	4370
Bakehouses	53

2. Number of food premises, by type, registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act or under local Acts and number of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 and other local Acts.

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Fish friers	38	78
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food	58	287
plus		
fish frying	1	
Potted food (shrimp picking)	57	168
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers Act) ...	26	22
Ice-cream	228	539
Dairies	21	179

3. Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year :

A large quantity of imported frozen prawns were examined during storage. This resulted in the eventual surrender of the whole consignment, and subsequent laboratory reports confirmed the action taken. Net weight involved 2 tons 8 cwt. 60 lbs.

4. Method of disposal of condemned meat. (See page 61).

FOOD PREMISES

*Inspection

Bakehouses	127
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	293
Food preparation premises (regd.)	287
Fish friers	78
Food stores	80
Proposed food premises	280
School kitchen	2
Stalls	299
Markets	83
Licensed premises	13
Miscellaneous	285
Shrimp picking premises	168
Manufacturers of soft drinks	—
Boarding houses	81
Vehicles	70
Contractors	123

During the year, 7 bakehouses were discontinued and removed from the register. There are now 53 bakehouses on the register, 38 in use and 15 not in use.

* Excluding those visits listed separately.

Contraventions discovered

Premises

Dirty or defective equipment	3
Food exposed to contamination	2
Lack of personal cleanliness	15
Defective drainage	2
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	11
Dirty sanitary conveniences	5
Inadequate water supply	—
{ Inadequate hot water supply	2
{ Inadequate wash hand basins	16
{ Absence of soap, nailbrushes, etc.	3
{ Inadequate sinks	2
{ Inadequate hot water supply	—
{ Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	—
Absence of first aid equipment	1
Absence of clothing accommodation	1
Inadequate lighting	—
Inadequate ventilation	—
Food rooms used as sleeping places	—

Defective construction of food rooms	39
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	2
Inadequate refuse accommodation	9
Improper storage of food	1
Absence of notices	17
Smoking whilst preparing food	2
Animals in food rooms	—

Stalls :

Absence of name and address	2
Dirty conditions	—
Inadequate lighting	1
Inadequate screening	7
Defective construction	—
Inadequate refuse accommodation	1
Inadequate water supply	—
Inadequate sinks	1
Absence of soap, towels for persons employed	3
Absence of cloths for equipment	2
Inadequate hot water supply	2

Transport of meat :

Inadequate cover to vehicles	2
Defective vehicle floor	—
Dirty conditions of vehicles	1
Absence of offal receptacles	—
Absence of head coverings and overalls ...	—
Inadequate wash hand basin	—
Inadequate hot water supply	—
Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	—
Absence of first aid equipment	—

Registered Premises	Register 1.1.61	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.61
1. Fish friers	36	2	2	—	38
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food ...	57	1	2	1	58
3. Sausages pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	1	—	—	—	1
4. Potted (Shrimp picking)	123	—	8	74	57
	<u>217</u>				<u>157</u>

Shrimp Picking

On the 25th January, 1960, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, issued jointly Circular 2/60 which stated that the requirement of the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, had been reviewed and would at present not be amended. Local authorities were asked to arrange, so long as outworking continues, for frequent inspection of the outworkers' premises, and to encourage group picking arrangements to ensure adequate supervision of the process by owners of the food. During 1961 six pickers had been employed in the group picking of shrimps whilst the remainder have continued to work in their own houses. Experiments to improve the shrimp picking machine still continue but until this mechanical method is perfected the manual picking of shrimps must remain if the industry is to continue as a commercial proposition.

At the commencement of the year there were 123 outworkers' premises on the Council's register; of these 74 premises were removed from the register during 1961, having ceased to be used, and 8 premises were newly registered giving a figure of 57 outworkers' premises on the register at the 31st December. The number of premises used on any particular day is dependent on the size of the catch. The tabulated statement of work done gives precise information as to the number of visits paid to outworkers' premises during the picking process and the number of samples of shrimps taken during picking and processing for bacteriological examination for the presence of food poisoning organisms.

The co-operation of the trade is still enjoyed by the Department and it is gratifying to note that the preparation firms dealing in shrimps, and the pickers themselves, have been most willing to implement the regulations governing the picking and processing of shrimps.

Educational Activity

The apathy towards lectures on Food Hygiene on the part of very many people engaged in the preparation and sale of food in the town has for some years been a matter of concern and regret.

This year, however, the principals of the largest bakery in the Borough requested the Health Department to arrange a course of lectures leading to the Certificate Examination in Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food of The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

In conjunction with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education a course of 12 lectures extending over a period of 13 weeks was arranged. Forty-one persons employed at the bakery and in the firm's retail shops enrolled for the course of lectures. Mr. S. A. Gibson, Mr. A. L. Baxter and Mr. G. Eccles, Public Health Inspectors on the staff of the Health Department, were appointed as lecturers by the Education Authority. After a few weeks the attendance level was 28 and of this number 20 entered for the examination which was to be held early in 1962.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Register	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.61	113	26
Transfers	10	4
Deletions	1	6
Additions	4	1
Total on Register, 31.12.61	116	21
Distributors :		
Producer Distributors	3	
Distributors only	32	
Distributors from shops	70	
Distributors from dairies	10	
Distributors (machine)	1	
		116
“Incomers” (not registered)	28	
		144
Licenses :		
Tuberculin Tested :		
Dealers	3	
Dealers pre-packed	6	
Pasteurised :		
Pasteurisers	1	
Dealers pre-packed	8	
Sterilised :		
Dealers pre-packed	10	
T.T., Pasteurised and Sterilised :		
Dealers pre-packed	57	
T.T., and Pasteurised :		
Dealers pre-packed	5	
T.T., and Sterilised :		
Dealers pre-packed	11	
Pasteurised and Sterilised :		
Dealers pre-packed	7	
		108
Visits and Inspections :		
Distributors	418	
Dairies	178	
Pasteurising plant	91	
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	2	
Bottling establishments (other than plant)	4	
Milk bars	5	
Bacteriological sampling	207	
Day nursery	5	
School kitchen	Nil	
Complaints received	Nil	

Bacteriological examination :

247 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 496 separate tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr. L. A. Robertson.

As the area is now a specified area, all the samples were of designated milks, 215 being heat treated and 32 raw milks. No undesignated milk is or can be sold to consumers. 13 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all were negative.

The quality of the milk arriving at the processing plant has improved; most of it is sent from farms outside the Borough and it is all from Tuberculin Tested herds. It has not been possible to obtain any samples at the time of arrival at the plant and we have relied on the platform tests of the milk on arrival by the dairy staff.

Samples taken also include 6 milk bottles after machine sterilisation which were satisfactory.

37 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were wholly satisfactory.

A summary of the bacteriological findings is given in the table following.

The term T.T. (Channel Islands) includes Jersey and Guernsey; 13 samples of T.T. (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised milk are shown as not satisfying the phosphatase test. Of these, 7 were taken at the processing plant to ascertain the cause of the failures. The recording thermometer showed that pasteurisation temperature was 162°F, but a careful check showed a discrepancy with the indicating thermometer adjoining the diversion valve with the result that the milk was not being satisfactorily heat treated. The machine was adjusted and later samples were satisfactory. The 7 repeat samples are not included in the percentages.

16 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures, 55 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 6 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

32 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 5 showed a positive ring test and 2 of these were positive following a culture. The "Brucella abortus" is the cause of "contagious abortion" in cattle and of "undulant fever" in man; it is widespread among dairy stock in this country and, as a result, the specific organism is not infrequently found in milk, and the disease may be conveyed to man by infected milk. Though relatively few human cases had until recently been reported in this country, the number detected appears to be on the increase. The procedure to be taken when the presence of tubercle bacillus is found in milk is set out by legislation and compensation is available for any

animal slaughtered as a result of investigation. This is not so in the case of Brucella. Two remedies are available (a) pasteurisation of milk coming into the area from the infected herd; or (b) co-operation with the farmer and veterinary surgeon in tracing the infected cow. The latter alternative is by far the best, particularly in the case of Jersey herds, and involves individual and repeat samples from each cow. The animal is located and it is left to the farmer to dispose of the animal either on the market (in which case it might join another herd repeating the whole process) or by slaughter. The case this year was dealt with satisfactorily but the action taken will appear in the 1962 report.

1961

Designation	Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping quality)			Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test	Tubercle Bacilli		Brucella		
		Pass	Void	% Satis- factory	Pass	% Satis- factory		—	+	Ring Test	Test	Culture
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	53	49	3	98	48	94.1	Pass	—	+	—	+	+
Pasteurised	80	76	3	98.8	72	96.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised (School Milk)	37	36	1	100.0	37	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)	4	3	1	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2
Tuberculin Tested	4	2	—	50.0	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—
Tuberculin Tested Vending Machine	22	16	4	90.9	—	—	—	8	—	17	1	—
T.T. (Past.) Vending Machine	33	25	4	86.3	33	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Flavoured)	2	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total	247	209	16	95.4	190	96.9	12	13	—	23	5	3
												2

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Chemical Examination

When an article of food has been purchased and the procedures set out in Section 91 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been observed, the sample is said to be a formal one. This involves the separation of the sample into 3 parts each of which has to be labelled and sealed. To do this with every sample would take considerable time and entail a great deal of work. Time, and labour also, would be spent on many samples on which proceedings would not be taken, since the great majority are found to be genuine. The purchase, moreover, of a formal sample is relatively expensive, because enough of each article must be bought to allow it to be divided into three portions. For these reasons many samples are bought without compliance with the full requirement of the Food and Drugs Act, and are submitted to the Public Analyst; these are known as test, or informal samples. If the result of analysis of such a test sample should be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

183 samples were purchased or taken during the year (188 during 1960) and analysed by the Borough Analyst as follows :—

Informal samples of milk	10	
Formal samples of milk	60	
Informal samples of food	92	
Formal samples of food	2	
Informal samples of ice-cream	11	
Informal samples of drugs	8	183
	<hr/>	
Miscellaneous samples	2	
No. of visits and re-visits	321	

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk :

Formal Samples :

Tuberculin tested :

Genuine	7	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	1	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	1	9

T.T. (Channel Islands) :

Genuine	5	5
---------------	---	---

T.T. (Jersey) :

Genuine	1	1
---------------	---	---

T.T. (Pasteurised) :

Genuine	13	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	4	17

Sterilised :

Genuine	7	7
---------------	---	---

Pasteurised :

Genuine	16	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	5	21
		—
		60
		—

Informal Samples :

Tuberculin Tested :

*Genuine	2	
*Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	1	
*Deficient in fat (No. 8)	1	4

Pasteurised :

*Genuine	1	
Genuine (school milk)	3	4

T.T. (Pasteurised) :

*Genuine	2	2
		—
		10
		—

* Milk vending machines — cartons.

Of the milk samples purchased, 1 was found to be adulterated, or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 2 in 1960.

98.7% were genuine as compared with 97.5% in 1960.

14 samples showed figures for solids-not-fat below the presumptive limit, but were adjudged genuine on Hortvet freezing point test.

	Fat %	S.N.F. %	Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C
25	3.55	8.40	-0.539
27	3.65	8.40	-0.536
38	3.40	8.45	-0.535
39	3.25	8.45	-0.534
42	3.40	8.35	-0.534
43	3.40	8.35	-0.533
52	3.30	8.35	-0.531
53	3.50	8.40	-0.536
54	3.60	8.45	-0.537
57	3.30	8.45	-0.538
58	3.55	8.40	-0.532
80	2.85	8.20	-0.540
93	3.4	8.45	-0.541
156	3.75	8.45	-0.540

Other Foods :

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Baby food (canned)	1	
Biscuits	2	
Butter	6	
Cheese	3	
Cheese food	1	
Crab dressed	1	
Crab smoked	1	
Cooking fat	1	
Cooking oil	1	
Cream clotted	1	
Cream single	1	
Cream canned sterilised	1	
Cream frozen	1	
Custard powder	1	
Dripping	1	
Fish bottled	1	
Fish canned	2	
Flour confectionery	2	1
Fruit juice canned	1	
Flavoured milk drink (2 formal)		3

Ham and chicken roll	1		
Honey	2		
Jam	1		
Lard	2		
Marmalade	2	1	
Meat canned	3		
Meat minced beef	1		
Meat loaf canned	2		
Meat pudding canned	1		
Malt, milk, cocoa beverage	1		
Margarine	1		
Milk condensed full cream unsweetened	1		
Milk, evaporated and vegetable fat ...		1	
Mineral waters		1	
Orange drinks	5		
Salmon potted	1		
Salmon & shrimp paste	1		
Sauce	2		
Sausage luncheon		i	
Sausage pork	1		
Sausage meat	1		
Shrimps potted	1		
Soup powder	1		
Soup canned	3		
Soft drinks	3		
Spaghetti canned	1		
Steak & kidney pie frozen	1		
Steak & kidney pie canned	1		
Stew, Irish canned	1		
Sweets	7		
Sweets, chocolates	3		
Sweetening tablets	1		
Tea	1		
Tea bags	1		
Veal, ham & egg pie	1		
Vinegar cyder	1		
Vinegar malt	1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	86	8	94

Drugs and medicine :

Aspirin tablets (children's)	1		
Cough tablets	2		
Cough medicine	1		
Glucose	1		
Headache tablets	1		
Throat pastilles	1		
Vitamin syrup		1	
	—	—	
	7	1	102

Ice Cream :

Ice-cream	4		
Ice-cream dairy	4		
Ice lollie with ice-cream	2		
Ice lollie	1		
	—		
	11		113

The majority of the samples were examined for preservatives and/or anti-dioxidants.

Action Taken :

169. (1960) This concerned a sample of liqueur chocolates reported on last year, the argument continuing into 1961. The matter of argument was whether the chocolates did or did not contain "no alcohol." The department contended that the amount of alcohol in the chocolates, equivalent to 1.65 per cent proof spirit, deemed it "non-alcoholic" and that the manufacturers should therefore conform with the labelling recommendations of Ministry Circular MF2/52. The manufacturers produced correspondence with another authority who had agreed to the description "liqueur flavoured chocolates." However, the samples could not be compared inasmuch as the other chocolates contained 4.9 per cent proof spirit, which did warrant a description approximating to that of a real liqueur chocolate. Our suggested phrasing was "Imitation liqueur chocolates non-alcoholic." The Town Clerk was consulted with a view to legal proceedings but after a lengthy discussion it was decided that we should have to be content with the manufacturers assurance that the description approved by the other local authority would appear on every box and not on an accompanying label alone.
8. A carton of T.T. milk purchased from a milk vending machine contained only 2.85% milk fat and was therefore 5% deficient in fat. The vendor was notified. A formal sample (No. 93) was purchased from the same machine the following week and was genuine.

7. A bottle of multi vitamin syrup contained 76 milligrams per fluid ounce though the label declared 100. The manufacturers withdrew the whole of this production batch from the trade as the vitamin C potency was so low.
22. The luncheon or slicing sausage contained 55 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide), but no action was advised. The small quantity of SO₂ present could have been due to the sausage meat used in the preparation of Luncheon sausage.
23. A chocolate covered layer cake which contained a large portion of extraneous matter was brought to the department by two residents who had purchased it at a local confectioner's shop. The light coloured centre layer of the cake contained a piece of mouldy dough weighing 2.5 gms. The mould was of the nature of aspergillus and was on one piece of stale dough embedded in but easily detached from the central cake layer. The mould which was alive, is frequently found on the surface of mouldy bread. The baker was interviewed and enquiries showed that the extra crumb found in the cake was accidental. The bakery was cautioned.
45. A sample of mineral water from a dispensing machine contained 29 parts of Zinc per million. Recommended maximum limit is 5 parts per million. The owner was interviewed and the whole of the remaining stock was surrendered. A later sample was genuine.
71. This sample of slicing sausage contained 165 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without a declaration to this effect. The vendor was interviewed and the correct notice is now displayed.
73. A jar of marmalade contained 31% citrus fruit and 66% added sugar. The jar was incorrectly labelled as all voluntary statements should conform to labelling requirement with the ingredients in descending order of weights, beginning with the ingredients used in greatest proportion. The manufacturers applied for and received permission to use existing labels for a period of 6 months in this area.
138. An ice lollie contained milk and fat without declaration in the list of ingredients. The manufacturers were notified.
143. A carton of Flavoured milk was purchased from a vending machine. The fat content was 0.14% and consisted of flavoured skimmed milk; the list of ingredients was not precisely in the form required. Under the circumstances formal samples were purchased from the same machine. The composition had then changed and the flavoured milk was genuine but both samples contained only 80% milk when they should contain not less than 85% full cream milk. The vendor was cautioned.

186. A sample of sweets (Shell Sweets) was genuine. The description on the enclosing wrapper was in French and the importers were asked to provide a voluntary statement in English and this they agreed to do.
189. A tin of evaporated separated milk and vegetable fat contained only 7.8% protein and 9.2% fat. The regulations require 9.6% protein and 9.3% fat. Enquiries are proceeding.

The following complaints were dealt with without recourse to the Borough Analyst or Court.

1. A local resident complained that he had been supplied with preserved eggs, though they had been sold to him as new laid. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, requires preserved eggs on sale to be labelled as such but as the council are not authorised to enforce this Act, the complaint was referred to the Egg Marketing Board.
2. A letter was received from a visitor residing in Darwen complaining of the condition of a cake purchased in the town. The cake (chocolate covered) was stale. The bakery was investigated and it was revealed that some old cake had been inadvertently chocolate covered and sold along with freshly manufactured cakes. Mould in flour confectionery is not uncommon and is not considered by the courts to be harmful but is of course indicative of staleness. The bakers expressed their sincere regrets and wrote to the complainant.
3. A loaf of bread was brought to the office as incapable of being used. On examination, several of the slices appeared discoloured and certainly uneatable. Enquiries at the bakery revealed an inefficient filter which is part of the equipment at an automatic plant in order to blow down filtered air on to metal surfaces over which the dough is passing. This was rectified immediately and the bakery communicated with the purchaser of the loaf.
4. A bag of toffees was brought to the office and one toffee partly eaten appeared to contain tobacco shreds. This was examined by an independent analyst and the report showed that the toffee contained adventitious matter in the form of a dark coloured inclusion. No animal hairs were present but there were fragments of vegetable tissue resembling currant or raisin skin. The whole was harmless. A similar bag of sweets purchased by the department was genuine.
5. A loaf of bread when examined was found to contain a dark piece of extraneous matter which proved to be a combination of oil and flour. In an automatic bakery oil is used on the dividers and moulders and by mischance some oil from one of the machines got into this loaf. The oil is not injurious and whilst not pleasant to see, would not cause any ill effects. The bakery representative called on the complainant.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations :

148 samples of ice-cream were examined as follows :—

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings) :

Grade 1	129
Grade 2	14
Grade 3	2
Grade 4	3
Test void	Nil

In the tables that follow are given the results of bacteriological and chemical analyses :

Type	No. of Samples	Provisional Gradings			
		1	2	3	4
Bulk	37	29	7	1	—
Pre-packed	100	93	5	—	2
Complete Cold Mix	11	7	2	1	1
Total	148	129	14	2	3

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (4 - 1961) samples taken at various stages of manufacture and storage after receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report on a particular sample. Such repeat sampling is of help to the traders. Manufacturers are without exception very co-operative and are supplied with copies of all reports on their products. If a sample is graded 2 they are quite disappointed (although 2 is, in fact, satisfactory) and are alarmed at an odd 3 or 4 grading.

Type	% Graded 1 or 2				
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1949
Bulk	97.3	84.4	91.78	93.33	51.7
Pre-packed	98.0	97.5	94.25	100.0	72.0
Complete Cold Mix	81.8	66.6	No samples	100.0	41.3

Comparative Figures :

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1958	97.03
1959	93.25
1960	81.8
1961	96.6

3 samples were graded "4" as compared with 3 in 1960 and 21.1% in 1949.

	Provisional Gradings				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1961	1960	1949
Local	40	7	2	—	95.9	84.1	51.9
"Imported"	89	7	—	3	96.9	97.3	67.2
Total	129	14	2	3	96.5	91.5	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows an increase of 30 over 1960.

Composition :

8 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, 6 were of local manufacture. (See also Food and Drugs sampling ante page 48).

		Average Composition	
		Fats %	Solids %
Local		9.0	34.4
"Imported"		11.0	35.9

Sample No.	Fats %	Solids %
1	5.7	33.7*
2	10.5	34.5*
3	10.6	34.8
4	6.2	30.8
5	10.0	33.7*
6	10.0	36.6
7	10.9	36.3
8	12.1	38.1*
Average	9.5	34.8

* Indicates Dairy Ice.

Visits :

Dealers premises	327
Manufacturers premises	167
Storage premises	11
Proposed premises	27
Cinemas	7
Street traders	13
Sampling	227
Informal notices	1

Registered Premises :

	1960	Ceased	New	1961
Manufacture, storage, sale	4	—	—	4
Manufacture, storage	3	—	—	3
Manufacture, sale	1	—	1	2
Storage and sale	7	1	—	6
Storage	6	—	—	6
Sale	76	4	1	73
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement) ...	133	5	6	134
	230	10	8	228

During the year 10 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 13 certificates and 8 new premises were approved.

ICE LOLLIES

The Heat Treatment Regulations exempt from the heat treatment requirements water ices or ice lollies with a pH value of 4.5 or less. pH value is an indication of acidity. There would appear to be three distinct types of ice lollies on the market :—

- (a) brands with very low pH value — no heat treatment required.
- (b) brands with an ice-cream mix as one of the ingredient — heat treatment required.
- (c) brands consisting of a core of ice-cream surrounded by a coating of water-ice — the ice-cream portion requires heat treatment but the acid water ice does not.

Samples taken and found satisfactory :

Locally manufactured

Sold unwrapped	2
Pre-packed	3
	5

“Imported”

Pre-packed	33
	33
	—
	38

Tests :

(a) pH value	27
(b) Methylene Blue	3
(c) pH and Methylene Blue	8
	—
	38

Composition :

3 samples were analysed (1 of local manufacture).

All 3 were genuine and free from mineral acid, but one did contravene the Labelling of Food Regulations. (See also Food and Drugs Sampling — ante page 48).

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	34
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For details of the discrepancies found in the labels attached to food, etc., see Food and Drugs (Report on Samples ante pages 48 and 49) Sample Nos. 169, 7, 73, 138.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits:

Town slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1225
Heysham harbour slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	94
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	280
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	477

Animals Inspected:

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3,444	39	3,483
Cows	157	—	157
Calves	40	—	40
Sheep and lambs	23,180	3,607	26,787
Pigs	2,569	130	2,699
Totals	29,390	3,776	33,166

Five year comparison :

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1950
Town					
Beasts	3,444	3196	3193	3470	1651
Cows	157	168	168	185	687
Calves	40	60	33	99	1247
Sheep	23,180	20079	20092	15453	9756
Pigs	2,569	2500	2135	2363	—
Heysham harbour					
Beasts	39	53	60	50	115
Sheep	3,607	1719	1838	3183	630
Pigs	130	118	82	52	—
	33,166	27893	27601	23855	14086

MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham harbour) :

Cattle:

Tuberculosis:

*Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Lungs (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intestines (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Udders (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

Other diseases:

*Carcase (emaciation and oedema)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (acetanaemia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (oedema)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (dropsy and pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (uraemia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (bruising)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (septicaemia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindquarter (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindquarter (bruised)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hindquarter (fatty degeneration)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindquarter (fatty necrosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Side of beef (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Livers (cirrhosis) (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18490
Livers (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Tongues (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs (pneumonia) (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Lungs (melanosis) (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heads and tongues (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart (pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Skirt (pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Udder (mastitis)	1
Udder (abscesses)	4
Udder (abscesses) (lbs.)	40
Spleens (peritonitis)	3
Spleens (tumours)	3
Beef (bone taint) (lbs)	580
Beef (bruising) (lbs.)	2501

Cysticercus Bovis:

None in 1961; 2 cases in 1960 as compared with 48 in 1950.

Calves:

*Carcase (joint ill)	1
Carcase (immaturity)	2
Carcase (fever)	1

Sheep:

*Carcase (fever)	7
Carcase (emaciation)	31
Carcase (bruising)	1
Carcase (moribund)	1
Carcase (emaciation and peritonitis) ...	1
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Carcase (lamb) (immature)	2
Carcase (lamb) (oedema)	2
Carcase (lamb) (moribund)	1
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	43
Carcase (lamb) (abscesses)	2
Carcase (lamb) (dropsy)	2
Carcase (lamb) (gangrene)	1
Carcase (lamb) (fever)	3
Carcase (lamb) (suppuration)	1
Carcase (lamb) (putrefaction)	1
Head and pluck (encysted)	4
Pluck (pleurisy)	2
Pluck (abscesses)	1

Livers (flukes)	846
Mutton (bruised) (lbs.)	467
Side of lamb (abscesses)	1
Side of lamb (suppuration)	1

Pigs:

Tuberculosis:

Head	24
Pluck	5

Other diseases:

Carcase (septicaemia)	2
Carcase (fever)	6
Carcase (abscesses)	1
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Carcase (bruising)	1
Side (sow) (abscesses)	1
Side (sow) (suppuration)	2
Hindquarters (bruised)	2
Livers (cirrhosis)	69
Livers (cysts)	11
Pluck (cirrhosis)	1
Pluck (pneumonia)	2
Pluck (pleurisy)	2
Pluck (suppuration)	2
Hearts (pericarditis)	3
Lungs (pneumonia) (sets)	7
Kidneys (cysts)	3
Pork (bruised) (lbs.)	2271

* Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1961

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3,483	157	40	26,787	2,699
Number inspected	3,483	157	40	26,787	2,699
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	10		4	100	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,262		—	423	69
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	34.94		10.00	1.99	2.59
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	4		—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	88		—	—	24
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.52		—	—	0.88
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—		—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—		—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—		—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

Subsequent to the submission by the Council of their report on the slaughterhouse facilities of the Borough to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the 3rd August, 1960, the Minister appointed 1st October, 1962, as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Council's district must comply fully with the construction regulations, no objections having been made.

Reconstruction of one of the two private slaughterhouses is now in progress; with regard to the other private slaughterhouse negotiations are taking place with the Borough Council for the purchase of land to enable the owners to comply with the construction regulations. The British Transport Commission have also submitted their proposals for alterations at the Port Slaughterhouse at Heysham Harbour.

UN SOUND FOOD (other than carcase meat) surrendered:

Meat :	lbs.	Quantity
Ham, cooked, canned	4993	
Ox kidneys, boxes	25	1
Tongues, canned	185	
Jellied veal, canned	30	
Lamb livers, canned	20	
Corned beef, canned	110	
Stewed steak, canned	7	
Pork, canned	190	
Chopped ham, canned	30	
Luncheon meat, canned	4	
Meat, canned		47
Beef, pork and lamb	260	
Sausage	12	
Fish:		
Fish	42	
Halibut	112	
Shellfish:		
Frozen peeled prawns imported	5436	
Fruit :		
Fruit, canned		190
Apples, boxes	280	1
Grapefruit, canned	7	
Pears, boxes	456	9
Apples, boxes		8
Vegetables:		
Vegetables, canned		6
Potatoes	576	

Poultry:

Chicken, canned	1
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Confectionery:

Cornets (ice-cream)	400
Marshmallows, packets	119
Strawberry puree, canned	7	
Frozen egg, canned	...	...	...	28	
Cream, galls.	...	...	...	...	8

Provisions:

Cream, canned	...	...	...	...	6
Bacon	...	...	...	...	44
Ham	...	...	...	...	9
Butter	...	...	...	...	23

Disposal of condemned meat:

Carcase beef is collected by a recognised dealer in animal feeding stuffs and in accordance with the 1960 regulations is transported in vehicles appropriately locked and marked.

Beef livers which are found tubercle free and not affected with any septic condition are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The remainder of the condemned meat and offal is regularly collected by the local authority and treated by the fertiliser processing plant operated by the Cleansing Department.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

This act requires the registration of all persons who sell, offer or expose for sale any food from a vehicle, basket, pail, tray, or other receptacle and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

Number of hawkers on register as at 1st January	92
Number of transfers during the year	1
Number of new registrations	2
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	94
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January	26
Number of new registrations	0
Number of hawkers premises on register at 31st December	26
Number of visits made	22

FOOD POISONING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Foods examined:

Pork loin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strawberry puree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soft drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Oysters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mussels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Prawns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*
Cockles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whelks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73

* Two unsatisfactory.

Specimens examined for food poisoning organisms:

		+	—
Salmonellae	...	15	8

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953

The Act of 1926 requires an indication of origin to be given in the case of certain goods which are the subject of special orders made under the Act and include glue and gelatine, honey, fresh apples, currants, sultanas, raisins, eggs in shell, dried eggs, oat products, tomatoes, malt products, salmon and trout, butter, bacon and ham, dead poultry, maize starch, meat, salt and margarine.

Many of the products are frequently offered or exposed for sale without the statutory declaration and tomatoes are a particular instance of this, especially during the early months of the year when local or home grown tomatoes are not available. Many local traders ignore the Order, and Dutch, Jersey and Guernsey tomatoes are exhibited with no marking at all; the purchaser in some cases being led to assume they were English. The problem is easy to solve when no home grown or local tomatoes are on the market, but when both are available, it would seem to be impossible.

Number of visits to shops	...	...	...	53
Number of verbal warnings	...	...	...	2

Labelling of Food:

Controlled by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Number of visits	103
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Action taken:

See reports on food sampling, ante pages 48-50.

REGULATIONS, ETC., RECEIVED DURING 1961

Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960

These regulations increase from 2.0 to 5.0 parts per million the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in brewer's yeast intended for use by manufacturers in the production of yeast products. The limit for all other yeast and yeast products remains at 2.0 parts per million. Commenced 14th December, 1960.

Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960

Controls the labelling and advertising of "skimmed milk with non-milk fat" and the same product in condensed or dried form. Commences September, 1961.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

Operate 1st December, 1960, and provide for the notification by medical practitioners of all cases of anthrax.

Public Health (Imported) Food Regulations, 1937-48

The Minister has recognised an official certificate for the importation of carcase meat or packages of meat from Eritrea, Iceland and Bulgaria.

Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1961

The regulations re-enact with amendments the 1960 regulations adding two further qualifications, the holders of which may be appointed as authorised officers to examine and seize meat.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Six further products have been approved for the cleansing of milk vessels.

Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1961

At present all wines must be labelled to show the fruit basis and alcoholic content except those obtained by the fermentation in the district of origin of the juice of freshly gathered grapes. The regulations extend the exemption to all wines obtained by the fermentation of the juice of grapes, which wines have not been subject to any process so as to alter their character.

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1961

All milk sold by retail in this area must normally be "specially designated" milk (i.e. pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested).

Circular 12/61. Air Pollution—measurement and research

Under the co-operative schemes for the measurement of pollution, local authorities make measurements of different kinds and the collated results are published. Details of this scheme are given.

Circular 28/61. Clean Air Act, 1956

Local authorities in smoke control areas advising householders on the selection of fires for coke burning, should call their attention to the importance of installing firebars sufficiently widely spaced to enable coke to be burned satisfactorily.

Circular 31/61

Electrical ignition of coke and other smokeless fuels is now approved as well as gas ignition.

Circular 42/61

Local authorities should ascertain to what extent buildings and furnaces in their area have not been equipped to meet the provisions of the Clean Air Act, the operative date being 5th July, 1963, when it will no longer be possible to plead as a defence, faulty buildings.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1961

The new 1961 regulations have been based on the B.S.I. 1960 standard for cleanliness of filling materials.

Public Health Act, 1961

Operated from the 3rd October, 1961, with the exception of Part II which deals with building regulations and s.49 which deals with the use of cleansing vehicles on footpaths.

Food Hygiene Codes of Practice—Poultry Dressing and Packing

The code contains a number of references to the inspection and disposal of suspect birds, carcasses and viscera. It is impracticable to examine every bird or carcase, but as an alternative to this it is intended to encourage a system of scrutiny under the general oversight of the local authority inspector.

Lead in Food Regulations, 1961

On the 16th April, 1962, these regulations operate and lay down statutory limits for the lead content of food and beverages imported, sold or intended for sale. They limit with certain exceptions the lead content of ready to drink non-alcoholic beverages to 0.2 parts per million and of foods to 2.0 parts.

Housing Act, 1961

Operated on the 24th November, 1961, and includes provision for further powers as regards houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family and houses or other buildings affected by clearance orders and demolition orders; amends Section 5 of the Rent Act, 1957, by allowing a greater increase in the permitted rent for improvements: alters the circumstances in which improvement grants and standard grants may be made: amends the law with respect to repairing obligations in short tenancies of dwelling houses and various provisions regarding development.

Factories Act, 1961

Consolidated the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons and operates 1st April, 1962.

Visits and Disinfection:

Dysentery:

Epidemic B. Coli:

65

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED														Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS													
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age un-known				
Scarlet Fever	30		1	3	3	3	15	5							
Whooping Cough	6			4			1	1							
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1										1				
Non-paralytic															
Measles (excluding Rubella)	800	26	67	97	100	102	389	14	3			2			
Diphtheria															
Dysentery	2									2					
Meningococcal infection															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum															
Acute Pneumonia (prim. & Infl'zl)	12		2			1		5	3	1					
Smallpox															
Acute Encephalitis—Infective															
Post infectious															
Enteric or Typhoid Fever															
Paratyphoid Fevers															
Erysipelas	6						4		2						
Food Poisoning	1			1											
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	12					5		5	2				3		
Meninges and C.N.S.															
Other	4		1			2			1				1		
Puerperal Pyrexia															
Other notifiable diseases (specify)															

IMMUNISATION

	No. who completed a full course of primary immunisation					No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Year of Birth					
	1960-1961	1957-1959	Total 1957-1961	Total 1947-1956	Prior to 1947	
Against Diphtheria (only)	2	2	4	7	—	304
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)	12	5	17	1	—	44
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (triple)	429	65	484	14	1	355
Against Whooping Cough (only)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Against Diphtheria and Tetanus (combined)	2	4	6	10	—	58

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the year.

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years					1	
5 — 14 years						
15 — 24 years		1			1	1
25 — 44 years	2	2				
45 — 64 years	5					
65 and over	2					1
Age unknown						
Total (All Ages)	9	3			2	2

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	19	11	8	—
1952	10	5	6	—
1953	17	11	3	—
1954	13	11	3	—
1955	5	9	3	3
1956	11	10	2	2
1957	21	11	5	2
1958	16	6	—	—
1959	14	8	4	—
1960	12	5	4	—
1961	9	3	2	1

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	5	3	1	-
1952	3	1	-	-
1953	5	1	-	-
1954	4	4	-	-
1955	1	1	2	-
1956	1	1	-	-
1957	-	-	-	1
1958	1	-	-	1
1959	1	3	-	-
1960	-	2	-	-
1961	2	2	1	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

The figures in the following tables were kindly supplied by Dr. J. F. Mackay.

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	22	8	6	36
Females	4	3	2	9
Totals	26	11	8	45

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative arrangements were unchanged, and the usual work was satisfactorily carried out.

There were 115 vessels from foreign ports of which 79 were oil tankers.

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham	...	...	...	...	203
* Number of beasts examined	...	...	...	...	39
* Number of sheep examined	...	...	...	...	3607
* Number of pigs examined	...	...	...	...	130
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	94
Number of visits re food inspection	...	...	...	...	2
Number of visits re water supply	...	...	...	...	24

* Also included in the figures ante page 55.

SECTION 1—STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
W. F. LYLE	Medical Officer of Health	1938	M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer to Port Health Authority

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health :—
Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham, Tel.: Morecambe 720.

SECTION II — Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	115	628,125	—	79	Nil
Coastwise	1,784	1,486,072	—	3	Nil
Total	1,899	2,114,197	—	82	Nil

SECTION III — Character of shipping and trade during year.

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 223,917
 Number of passengers OUTWARDS 237,346

In addition, during the summer months, 3,904 passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas, I.o.M., and 3,895 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic: Principal IMPORTS:—Cottons, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise.

	Total Imports Tons
Ex Belfast (Coastwise)	129504
Ex Londonderry (Coastwise)	2303
Oil Tankers (Foreign)	1594874
Oil (Coastwise)	7232
Ex Dublin	26

Oil imports are from ports around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and South America.

Principal EXPORTS — Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers and Machinery.

	Goods Cargo Tons	Bunker Coal Tons	Total Exports Tons
To Belfast (Coastwise)	221744 ...	8144 ...	229888
To Londonderry (Coastwise) ...	12446 ...	— ...	12446
Oil (Coastwise)	1030552 ...	— ...	1030552
To Dublin	101 ...	— ...	101

A new service to Belfast with ships designed to carry traffic in containers commenced on April 21st, 1958.

LIVESTOCK — Imports and Exports

Imports:

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast	876	38246	57850	11164	115
Ex Londonderry ...	57	3078	7618	6590	224

Exports:

To Belfast	71	31	343	31	—
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Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast, Londonderry and ports around Suez and Persian Gulf.

SECTION IV — Inland Barge Traffic.

Nil.

SECTION V — Water Supply.

- Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.
Town supply for both.
- Report of test for contamination.
Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory. (See ante page 15).
- Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.
Usual.
- Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.
None employed.

SECTION VI — Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons.

The weekly record of infected areas supplied by the World Health Organisation is forwarded to the Waterguard Office for the information of Customs Officers and copy retained by Medical Officer.

2. RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Not ordinarily needed but arrangements have been made for messages to be given immediately by Railway Executive and Shipping Agent to Waterguard Office.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 [1] and [2]).

See notes to (a) above.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 [1] [b]).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Local Authority.

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

(a) Inner Mooring — for cases of smallpox and typhus (Easterly end of North Side).

(b) Outer Mooring — for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lune Deeps).

STANDING EXEMPTIONS.

(a) All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified above.

(b) Ships otherwise clean, which have arrived from a listed port in an infected area.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR —

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII).

An infectious diseases hospital at Lancaster is available for all cases except smallpox. For smallpox cases the Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

A contact under surveillance and resident in the borough would be visited daily during the incubation period of the disease. A contact moving outside the borough would be instructed to visit the Health Department of the area to which he was moving and the Medical Officer of Health of that area would be notified to expect his arrival and given his proposed address.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

A steam disinfector is provided for bedding and clothing.

Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department staff.

SECTION VII — Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and vaccinal state of ambulance crews.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Either the suspect would be immediately removed to the hospital designated by the Regional Hospital Board and the laboratory investigation undertaken from there, or the material would be sent to the laboratory chosen by the smallpox consultant, probably Liverpool.

SECTION VIII — Venereal Diseases.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No special arrangement for sailors. There is a clinic at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

SECTION IX—Cases of Notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D

Nil return.

SECTION X — Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

Nil return.

SECTION XI—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

None needed.

SECTION XII — Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Ships with expired certificates sent to Barrow.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Submitted to pathologist ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Not carried out.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not carried out.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Not known.

TABLE F

Deratting certificates and Deratting Exemption certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Nil.

SECTION XIII — Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices.

Number of informal notices served	Nil
Remedied	Nil
Vessels boarded—no action necessary.	

SECTION XIV — Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulation 1934 and 1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or laying within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be subjected to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation before being made available for human consumption. The cleansing process is carried out at Portmadoc, North Wales.

No further action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, and 1948 has been necessary.

SECTION XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

Nil—Not a port approved for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI — Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

By arrangement with local undertaker for cremation.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium,
Morecambe and Heysham

During the year 1961, Meteorological work continued as in previous years, readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer and 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours in Winter G.M.T.

Monthly reports are sent to the Meteorological Office.

Morning and evening Code Weather Telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports sent weekly to Morecambe Visitor and Morecambe Guardian. Daily readings are available to the Press and Public.

A daily weather report is exhibited during the Summer at the Information Bureau.

The year 1961 was not at all favourable to outside activities. Total sunshine 1266 hours 36 minutes, against 1415 hours 42 minutes in 1960, which was a bad year. In fact it was the lowest since 1954, 1241.8, and is the second worst ever recorded since this Station opened in 1898. The best month was May with 185 hours 54 minutes, and the best day, May 31st with 14 hours 24 minutes.

Rainfall was correspondingly high, with a total for the year of 39.58 inches. August was the wettest month 5.51 inches. As a comparison in 1959 .33 only was recorded in August.

Temperatures kept much to normal, highest temperature occurring on September 1st, that of 83° F., the lowest 21° F., on the 31st December, 1961.

The greatest number of winds came from the West—72, with a much more even spreadover in all directions—58 from both S.W. and S.E.—49 from both N.W. and N.E. Cloud on the average covered 5.98 of the sky during the whole year (8 representing the entire sky).

Summarising, the year 1961 was a very bad year, unfavourable to outside entertainment and general holiday activity, due mainly to wind, rain at wrong time of day and lack of sunshine.

G. C. COOPER,

Meteorological Officer.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1961	Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	1008.85	1038.0	13th	972.0	3rd
February	1013.60	1035.0	19th	986.3	6th
March	1022.30	1036.8	8th	1001.6	30th
April	1007.60	1018.0	18th	991.2	5th
May	1015.90	1032.2	9th	996.3	1st
June	1015.40	1028.0	20th	1005.8	10th
July	1013.68	1026.2	2nd	988.3	13th
August	1013.12	1027.8	30th	992.7	7th
September	1010.04	1024.1	24th	990.9	15th
October	998.90	1030.3	12th	887.7	23rd/24th
November	1011.10	1027.6	19th	989.1	7th
December	1010.68	1039.3	18th	986.5	10th
Year	1011.76	1039.3	18th Dec.	888.7	23rd/24th

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1961	Total Sunshine h. m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h. m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	38.00	6.18	10th	18	13
February	53.12	6.54	19th	17	11
March	83.48	8.48	16th	24	7
April	94.48	10.54	16th/17th	19	11
May	185.54	14.24	31st	29	2
June	182.30	13.24	14th	27	3
July	145.54	13.42	5th	29	2
August	163.00	12.48	10th	25	6
September	124.12	11.18	17th	26	4
October	101.00	9.36	2nd	26	5
November	55.36	8.00	3rd	23	7
December	38.12	6.12	25th	11	20
Year	1266.06	14.24	31st May	274	91

Average daily—3 hours 27 minutes.

NOTES.—Record for 1 day—16 hours 12 minutes. 22nd June, 1937.

Highest yearly sunshine—1911—1999 hours 40 minutes.

Lowest yearly sunshine—1954—1241 hours 48 minutes.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

1961	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. Highest	Date	Min. Lowest	Date
January	42.5	34.8	49	27/28th	24	15th
February	47.7	38.7	56	26th	31	3rd
March	50.1	40.6	58	9th	35	13th
April	55.6	43.4	65	19th	35	8th
May	58.1	45.7	68	13th	37	27th
June	62.0	52.0	74	30th	45	13th
July	63.0	52.9	70	11th	48	13th
August	64.9	53.6	82	29th	47	6th & 30th
September	65.6	53.3	83	1st	46	24th
October	56.9	46.7	66	4th	39	28th
November	48.5	39.9	55	1st	33	27th
December	42.1	30.8	54	14/15/16th	21	31st
Year	54.8	44.4	83	1st Sept.	21	31st Dec.

Notes.—Highest Recorded Temperature 89°F.
on the 20th July, 1901, 29th July, 1948, and 6th June, 1950.
Lowest Recorded Temperature 8°F. on 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (In inches and hundredths)

(Height above sea level—O.D.27.96ft.)

1961	Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 in. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	5.31	20	.69	27th & 29th
February	2.85	17	.47	3rd
March	1.09	8	.38	29th
April	3.21	19	.88	11th
May	1.67	10	.67	4th
June	1.75	10	.71	10th
July	3.38	14	.72	12th
August	5.51	19	1.66	3rd
September	3.71	18	.90	2nd
October	5.42	22	.76	9th
November	2.52	17	.76	29th
December	3.16	12	.86	4th
Year	39.58	186	1.66	3rd August

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours—3.72 inches on
15th August, 1916; 2.52 inches fell on 9th October, 1941.

Highest yearly rainfall—56.73 inches, 1928.

Lowest yearly rainfall—27.07 inches, 1941.

CLOUD

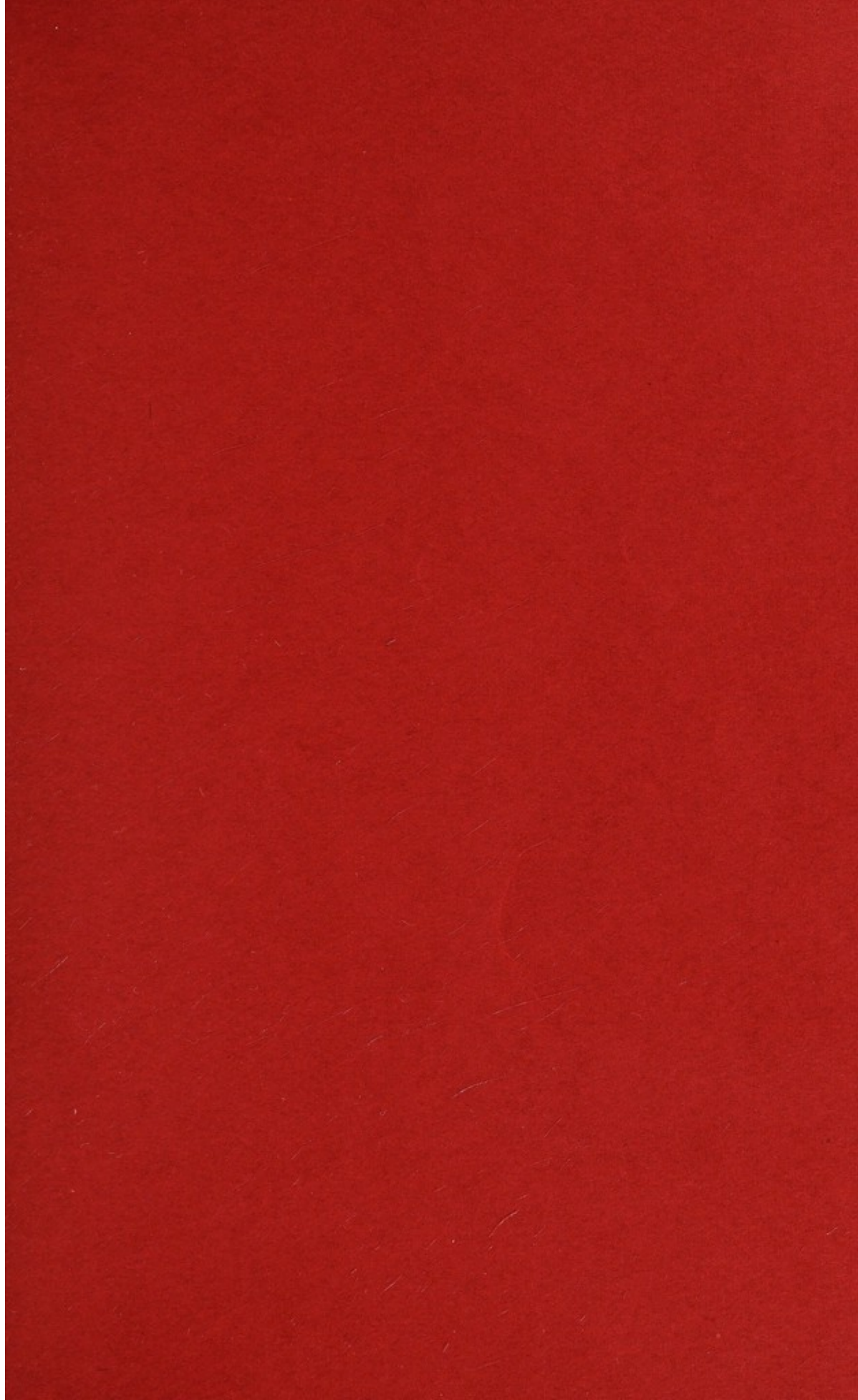
WIND

(Measured by Beaufort Scale)

1961	Mean amount 0—10	Mean force of wind 0—12	Gale force 7 or over
January	6.38	1.74	—
February	6.85	2.07	—
March	6.32	2.19	—
April	6.33	1.22	—
May	5.00	1.67	—
June	5.63	1.96	—
July	6.00	2.03	1
August	5.48	1.90	—
September	5.56	1.80	—
October	5.87	2.48	3
November	5.96	2.10	—
December	6.35	1.90	1
Year	5.98	1.82	5

WIND DIRECTION

1961	S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	3	4	9	5	2	1	3	4
February	2	9	7	7	1	1	—	1
March	2	6	2	13	6	1	1	—
April	4	4	13	—	2	1	5	1
May	1	2	4	7	7	1	7	2
June	3	5	2	12	5	—	2	1
July	4	4	2	6	10	—	4	1
August	4	8	3	6	5	1	4	—
September	10	4	3	7	2	1	3	—
October	10	5	4	3	5	1	2	1
November	1	4	6	5	1	3	7	3
December	3	3	3	1	3	—	11	7
Year	47	58	58	72	49	11	49	21



The "Visitor" Modern Press, Victoria Street, Morecambe.
