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Borough of
Morecambe and Heysham



Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer
of Health

for the year ended

31st December, 1962

1



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Morecambe and Heysham

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**The Medical Officer
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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 C.Lonsdale)

Councillor W.H.BURGESS (Chairman)
Councillor N.PURSLOW (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman S.L.BIRKETT	Councillor G. BROWN
Alderman H. YATES	Councillor F.A.EDDOWES
Councillor B.ARMSTEAD	Councillor J.KAY
Councillor N.BOLTON	Councillor J.F. McHALE
Councillor R. TAYLOR	

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.

T.H.ASHBROOK, a.	P.CULSHAW, a.b. (from 30th April 1962)
R.BAIN, a.b.e. (From 30th April 1962)	G.ECCLES, a.b. (until 3rd March 1962)
A.L.BAXTER, a.c.d.	S.A.GIBSON, a.b.c.

Disinfestation Officer 1

Rodent Operatives 2

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.
- (e) Holder of Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

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 work of the Health Department during 1962.

Again the incidence of notifiable disease was unimportant throughout the year and there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

For the second year running we were able to conduct a course of lectures and demonstrations for food handlers in conjunction with the College of Further Education. We had 20 greatly interested students who will sit for the examination of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene early in 1963. This is much less satisfactory than it might seem to be as will be apparent from the comment on page 38 of this report.

The popularity of caravan and camping holidays has grown remarkably and in this Borough caravanners are well provided for. Unfortunately the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is not applicable to tents and tenting sites and these may prove to be as troublesome as caravans and caravan sites were before the coming into force of the 1960 Act.

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	40,228
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	40,100
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1962 (according to rate books)	13,296
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises, etc.	3,071
Rateable value	£733,625
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,978

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	525
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	13.1
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	16.0
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	10.0
Total still births registered	7
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	13.2
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	13
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.8
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 live births	22.9
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 total births	17.1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	30.1

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Resp. Tub.	Malg. 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	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
England & Wales 1962 †	-	18.0	-	11.9	-	0.35	-	21.4	0.059	2.18
Morecambe & Heysham Year 1962	525	13.1	723	18.0 *	0	Nil	13	24.8	0.12	2.8
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
Average 5 year - 1957 - 1961	-	12.7	-	17.0	-	1.6	-	22.8	.	3.0

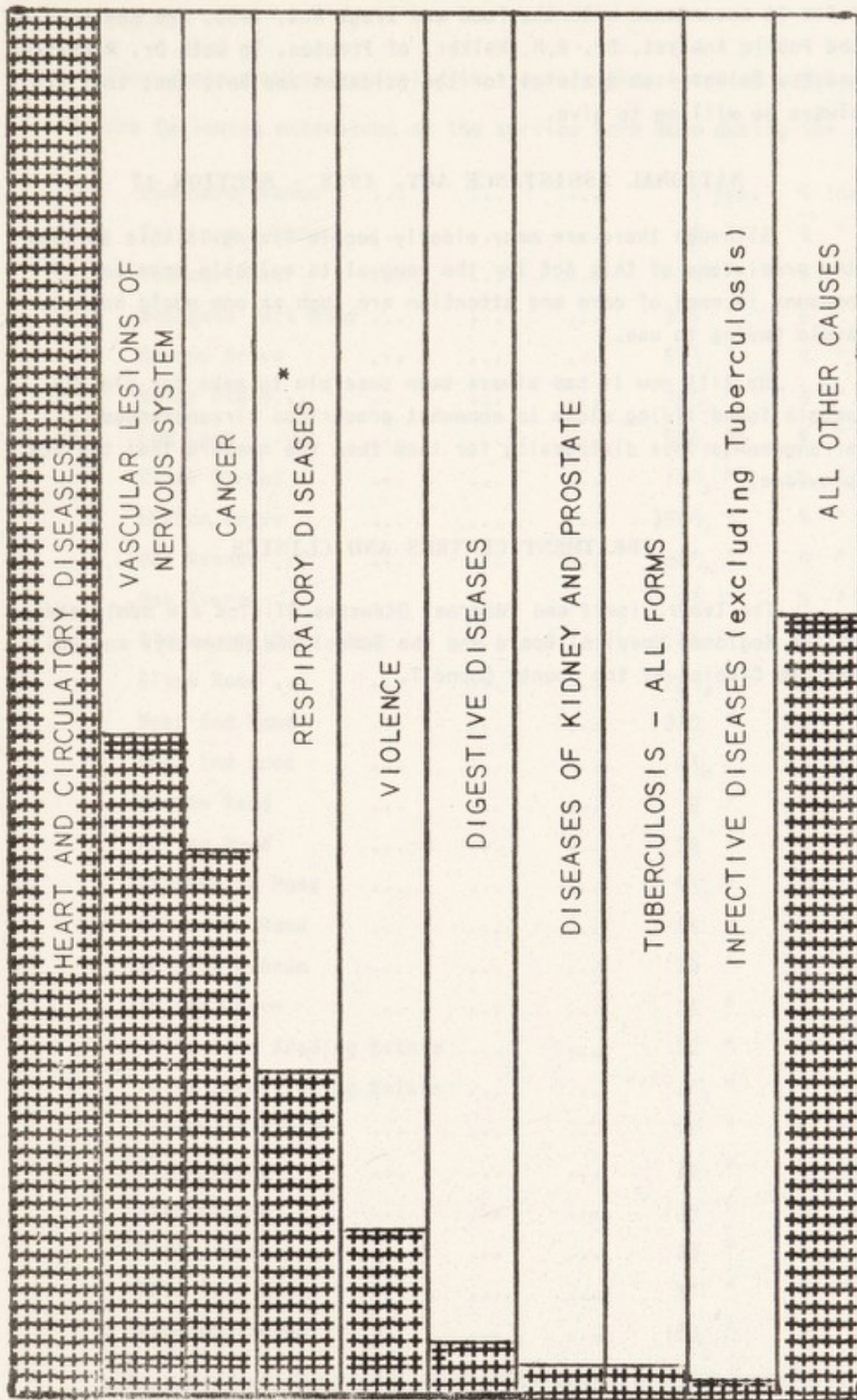
† Provisional figures from Registrar General's weekly and quarterly Returns.

* Adjusted live-birth rate (comparability factor, 1.22) 16
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor, 0.76) 13.6

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	...	...	4	1	5
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria... ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	...	10	10	20
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	...	...	18	3	21
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	-	14	14
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	-	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	...	25	22	47
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	4	2	6
16.	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	45	93	138
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	...	...	96	78	174
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	...	...	7	6	13
20.	Other heart disease ...	...	...	...	24	52	76
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	...	...	...	8	14	22
22.	Influenza ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	8	14	22
24.	Bronchitis... ...	...	...	...	21	19	40
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	...	6	3	9
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	3	2	5
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	...	...	...	23	29	52
33.	Motor vehicle accident ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents ...	...	...	...	7	10	17
35.	Suicide ...	...	...	...	5	8	13
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	-	-	-

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962 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:

Lonsdale Avenue	...	...	...	75 yds.	4 ins.
Fairhope Avenue	...	...	...	13 "	4 "
Thonock Road	...	...	...	25 "	4 "
Westgate Park Road	...	...	...	313 "	6 "
Harrow Grove	...	...	...	57 ² / ₃ "	3 "
Novak Place...	...	...	...	74 ¹ / ₃ "	3 "
Low Lane	...	...	...	45 ¹ / ₃ "	4 "
Clark Street	...	...	...	13 ¹ / ₃ "	4 "
Marton Drive	...	...	...	250 ² / ₃ "	4 "
Oak Avenue	...	...	...	96 ¹ / ₃ "	4 "
Oak Avenue	...	...	...	2 ² / ₃ "	4 "
Glentworth Road East	...	...	...	198 "	6 "
Slyne Road	...	...	...	79 ¹ / ₃ "	4 "
West End Road	...	...	...	310 "	8 "
West End Road	...	...	...	3 ¹ / ₃ "	3 "
Marine Road	...	...	...	9 "	2 "
Marine Road	...	...	...	28 "	4 "
Chatsworth Road	...	...	...	4 ¹ / ₃ "	4 "
Clarendon Road	...	...	...	14 "	4 "
Fairlea Avenue	...	...	...	79 "	4 "
Palmer Grove	...	...	...	26 "	3 "
White Lund Trading Estate	...	...	...	22 "	6 "
White Lund Trading Estate	...	...	...	1 ¹ / ₃ "	3 "
Meadowcroft Drive	...	...	...	23 "	4 "
Sugham Lane	...	...	...	14 "	4 "
Sugham Lane	...	...	...	138 "	6 "
Ripon Place	...	...	...	88 "	2 "
Hale Carr Grove	...	...	...	37 "	4 "
Prospect Grove	...	...	...	106 "	3 "

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.

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°	L.A.C. Group	Other Organisms
*	3254	12 September	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
*	2391	17 July	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
*	1673	23 May	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
113	308	5 March	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
232	903	8 May	2	Nil	-	-	-
501	1618	2 August	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
699	4026	3 October	3	Nil	-	-	-

* From Lune Valley Water Board.

The following figures give the consumption for the past 10 years

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1953	466,305,000 gallons	211,731,000 gallons
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 "
1962	817,121,000 gallons	

Daily consumption in 1962: 2,245,000 gallons average.

The increasing consumption is causing some complaint of discoloured water, the discolouration being caused by an increased flow through old encrusted mains. There has been no hazard to health in the discolouration and the Water Board is aware of the need for new mains.

The low water pressure in parts of Heysham can also be cured only by the laying of new mains

HOUSING

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:-

	1962	1961
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	312	372
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	96	140
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	49	72
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	14	21
Families of 4 or more	7	9

Progress of schemes:

During the year, 10 flats were built by the local authority and 168 houses and 27 flats by bodies or persons other than the local authority.

Local Authority Scheme:

At the end of the year 30 one bedroom bungalows for aged people were in course of construction in Prospect Grove.

There were contemplated 7 one bedroom bungalows in Michael Close, 8 one bedroom bungalows in Platten Grove, 10 one bedroom bungalows in Windermere Avenue and 20 two bedrooms flats and 4 shops on Blackberry Hall Estate.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

New powers enabling local authorities to exercise greater control over houses let in multiple occupation (including holiday flat-lets) came into force during the year. In order to obtain information as to the extent of this type of letting in the Borough a preliminary survey of the older houses suitable for such use was commenced in November.

Number of visits - preliminary survey - 769

Underground Rooms:

A large number of basement rooms used for living accommodation in the Borough come within the definition of "Underground Rooms" laid down in the Housing Acts. In conjunction with the survey of houses in multiple occupation enquiries are being made to determine the number of rooms which fall short of the standard laid down in the Model Regulations adopted in 1961.

During the year two underground rooms were closed by Closing Order under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

Three underground rooms in another house were made to comply with the Regulations after informal action.

Improvement of Houses:

Circular No. 42/62

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has requested local authorities to make a determined effort to increase the number of houses being improved to modern standards by use of the improvement and standard grants schemes. In order to comply with this request a house by house visitation has been commenced to bring to the notice of owners and occupiers of houses the advantages to be gained under the scheme.

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

After informal action by local authority ... 737

After formal notice under Public Health Acts 1

Inspections:

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	5
Houses re-inspected	4
Houses in Multiple Occupation	6
Underground Rooms	58
Revisits	30
Miscellaneous	22

Public Health Acts

Houses inspected	763
Houses re-inspected	583

Housing Grants:

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

	Schemes	Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals	5	Nil
(b) Approved by Local Authority	2	Nil
(c) Submitted to Minister	Nil	Nil
(d) Approved by Minister	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings	Nil	Nil

Standard Grants:

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1949:-

(a) Submitted by private individuals	7
(b) Approved by Local Authority	7
(c) Work completed	4

Rent Act 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
Notice of Intention to issue certificates	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil
Undertaking given by landlords	1
Visits	7
Re-visits	4
Interviews	3

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December 1962

A1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Area			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	-	-	-
(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.	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957			
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By L.A.	
(11) After informal action by local authority	737	-	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	1	-	
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957). Nil			
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT Nil			

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections:

Complaints received	683
Visits	763
Defects discovered	681
Defects abated	598
Referred to other departments	139
Re-visits	583
Miscellaneous visits	279
Smoke observations	24
Informal notices served	57
Abatement notices served	1
Visits to schools	Nil
Visits to licensed premises	4
Visits to entertainment premises	1
Visits to business premises	103

Summary of work done

Drains choked	395
---------------------	-----

(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	27
Sewer choked	3
Sewer surcharging	5
Gully defective	2
Gully top badly set	-
W.C. choked	6
W.C. insanitary	3
W.C. structure defective	5
W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken	-
W.C. doors casings defective	1
W.C. seat broken	1
W.C. defective	1
Ventilating pipe to drain defective	-

Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	-
Cesspool overflowing	1
Inspection chamber cover broken	-
Inspection chamber brickwork defective	1
Soil pipe defective	-
Waste pipe choked	2
Waste pipe discharging improperly	-
Waste pipe broken	1
Sink old and worn	1
Lavatory basin cracked	-
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	1
R.W. downspout broken	2
R.W. downspout choked	-
Eavesgutter absent	1
Eavesgutter broken	5
Eavesgutter choked	-
Fascia board rotten	-
Chimney breast damp	1
Chimney flue defective	1
Chimney stack (defective rendering)	-
Chimney stack or pot defective	1
Roof leaking	6
Roof (bay) leaking	3
Roof (annexe) leaking	3
Roof (W.C.) leaking	1
Ridge tiles missing and broken	-
Defective valley gutter	1
Skylight defective	-
Walls, penetrating dampness	5
Walls defective pointing	1
Walls, rising dampness	4
Walls, bulging	-
Walls, external rendering broken	1
Walls, defective (cracked)	1
Wall plaster perished and broken	3
Wall defective (W.C.)	1
Ceiling plaster perished	3
Windows, perished woodwork	9

Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	4
Window frames, pointing defective	-
Window putties and glazing defective	1
Fireplace defective	-
Firegrate broken	1
Back boiler leaking	1
Fixed ovens defective	1
Floor wood perished	-
Floor wood, woodworm infested	1
Floor damp	1
Floor defective	-
Floor woodwork rotten	-
Floor dry rot	1
Floor skirting boards defective	1
Underfloor ventilation inadequate	-
Door badly hung	1
Door wood rotting	1
Staircase defective	-
House generally dilapidated	-
Door frame defective	1
Rooms dirty	3
Water pipe burst	1
Cistern leaking	-
Water in cellar	38
Sewer gas entering premises	2
Gas pipe leaking	4
Cellar area cover broken	-
Flooded area	4
Water over site and under floor	10
Accumulation of refuse	6
Yard surface defective	2
Paving defective	-
Outhouses and structures defective	1
Insufficient light	-
Food storage inadequate	-
Drainage	
Visits (existing drainage)	585
Re-visits	344
Visits (new or proposed)	83

New drains tested	204
Informal notices	1
Formal notices	Nil
Supply of dust bins	
Visits	85
Re-visits	11
Ashpits converted	-
Stables and Piggeries	
Visits	31
Disinfestation	
Number of verminous houses inspected	48
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	17
Number of verminous houses disinfested	27
Wasps nests destroyed	5
Number of premises treated for insects	107
Number of visits by inspectors	11
Offensive trades	
There are 2 premises in which offensive trades are conducted; tripe dressing and gut scraping.	
Both were satisfactorily conducted.	
Number of visits	12
Keeping of Animals	
Visits	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	
No legal action was necessary.	
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.	
Closet Accommodation:	
Number of houses on water carriage system	13,296
Number of fresh water closets	17,000
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	18,500 approx

Diseases of Animals

Number of visits	3
Number of licences issued	Nil
Number of visits in connection with Waste Food Order, 1957	27

Swine Fever

There were no cases of swine fever during the year. On the 3rd December the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 18 came into operation and brought this area within the provisions of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order 1956 - 58.

Movements of pigs into, within or out of an infected Area are subject to licence and these were issued by the Inspectors once they were satisfied the conditions were complied with.

Number of licences issued	14
---------------------------------	----

The Order was still in operation on the 1st January.

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	4
Number of visits	6

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises registered	8
Number of visits	Nil

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.

No. of complaints	5
No. of visits	71
No. of miscellaneous visits	7
No. of observations	14

Camping Sites

On the 1st April 1962 the time limit imposed on the site operators for the completion of the improvements required to be made under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 expired. One of the eight existing sites licensed had been developed for the building of houses and of the seven remaining sites no operator had completed all the improvements required. The Council approved an extension of time expiring on the 31st March 1963.

During the year 3 additional sites were licensed with a time limit of 12 months, from the date of the licence imposed on the site operators, for the required standards to be attained.

Visits to licensed sites	42
Visits to unlicensed sites	15
Visits to proposed sites	3
Number of site licences issued ..	11
Number of caravans permanently .. occupied	155
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	792

Municipal Camp

The extension of this camp is being fully justified by the use made of it and increased future bookings.

The rearranged siting of the caravans permanently occupied and their more definite separation from the holiday section have been an advantage, not least to the permanent residents.

An increasing number of the holiday visitors, reserving for themselves the same site from year to year, are making small gardens round their caravans, some even paying one of the permanent residents for looking after them. This practice adds a great deal to the cheerful appearance of the camp and shows the pleasure with which our visitors return each year.

567 caravans used the site during the year: of these 231 holiday caravans were sited for the full season, an increase of 9 over 1961. 81 paid the additional fee for the privilege of subletting as compared with 72 in 1961. 336 used the site for short periods (372 in 1961) and 157 caravans have been left on the site for winter storage (195 in 1961).

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 6½ 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
368	14.6.62	Nil	Nil	Inlet
369	14.6.62	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
370	14.6.62	Nil	Nil	Outlet
498	2.8.62	Nil	Nil	Inlet
499	2.8.62	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
500	2.8.62	Nil	Nil	Outlet

No. of samples from paddling pools examined 4

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

During the year 390 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 43 visits outside these hours.

Summary of work done:-

Visits	165
Re-visits	7
Inspections	152
Visits to cinemas, etc.	1
Informal notices	13
Verbal warnings	12
Written warnings	7
Miscellaneous visits	65
After hour visits	43
Total visits	<hr/> 433 <hr/>

The visits show a decrease on previous years as the Council now have no full-time Shops Inspector. One of the Public Health Inspectors was appointed as a Shops Inspector, and all complaints have been attended to.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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 Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	155	201	16		-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	11	13	3		-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	3	-		-
TOTAL	170	217	19		-

2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	7	8	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	3	3	-	1	-
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	27	26	-	16	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	37	-	19	-

Outworkers: Dresses 1 Knitting 2

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	2488
Premises visited	941
Visits by inspectors	33
Vessels examined - Rodent Control Certificate	26

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 292

The results were as follows:-

First treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take ..	45
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	22

Second treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take ..	58
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	25

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

TYPE OF PROPERTY - 1962

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	13281	3035	16352	15
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	8	109	38	155	7
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat	-	-	-	-	2
Ship rat	30	100	56	186	45
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	31	48	80	1
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	49	7	368	424	87
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-		No infestations reported in the course of survey under the Act			
Common rat					
Ship rat					
House mouse					

IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	23	22	66	111	41
Number of properties found to be infested by:-		Separate figures not available Included in Section 2 above			
Common rat					
Ship rat					
House mouse					
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)		Figures not available			
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	31	131	104	266	48
VII. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)		Figures not available			

VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
	-	16	-	-	-
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act			NONE		
X. Legal Proceedings			NONE		
XI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out		6			

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Disposal

In the course of the summer season a number of complaints arose as the result of an escape of offensive gases from the Offal Plant. This plant, situated at White Lund, deals each year with approximately 400 tons of abattoir, fish and shrimp offal, the material being dried, sterilised and ground into a powder which is then sold as a fertiliser. Expert opinion indicated that the trouble was caused by an inadequate water supply due to a furred up water main.

To make sure that there will be no recurrence of the trouble a new water main will be laid and thermostatic valves will be fitted to the water feed system in the manufacturing process to prevent wastage of water. The cost of these improvements will be between £700 and £800.

Noise Abatement Society

Two years ago this report referred to the formation of a Noise Abatement Society and stated that, "A first contribution in this worthy cause has appeared in the guise of a most efficient noiseless rubber dustbin cover. It is unfortunate they are expensive at 10/- each, but it does indicate a satisfactory trend."

This satisfactory trend has been carried to its logical conclusion, with the result that the price of rubber dustbin covers now compares favourably with the metallic type and the Health Committee has, therefore, decided on a policy of rubber covers for all dustbins sold by the Cleansing Department.

Public Conveniences

In response to the circular from the Government the Health Committee have decided to eliminate the cage type of turnstile as soon as is practicable and the first conversion will be the "Ladies" at the Central Conveniences.

The coin operated type of lock will take the place of the turnstile. Unfortunately, many scores of authorities have similar schemes in hand and, therefore, there is a long period of delivery for coin operated locks.

Sickness

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

			Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1960	...	...	7.11%	14.30%	3.06%
1961	...	...	7.06%	14.04%	3.25%
1962	...	...	5.15%	10.81%	.84%

House and Trade Refuse Collection

		Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse ...	9830	16,461	0	0	
Raw Kitchen Waste ...	84	68	8	0	
Fish & Shrimp Offal ...	208	207	14	0	
Slaughterhouse Offal ...	121	135	6	0	
	<u>10243</u>	<u>16,872</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip ...	8813	16,110	0	0
Salvage Plant ...	1017	351	10	0
Fish & Meat Plant ...	413	410	18	0
	<u>10243</u>	<u>16,872</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	282	15	3	0	2423	1	5

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Kitchen Waste ...	22	4	0	0	99	8	0
Slaughterhouse	22	9	1	7	377	6	9
Fish Manure ...	9	15	0	21	342	12	9
Shrimp Manure ...	12	4	0	0	590	5	0
	<u>66</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>

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	3500 approx.
Restaurant Kitchens	600 "
Grocers	200 "
Greengrocers	40
Fishmongers	23
Butchers	41
Fried fish shops	40
Offensive trades	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	No figures 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	37	45
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fish frying	58	241
Potted food (shrimp picking)	57	187
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	27	50
Ice-cream	234	742
Dairies	19	178

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

Ice lollies:

2528 condemned and disposed of due to refrigerator failure.

4. Method of disposal of condemned meat. (See page 62)

FOOD PREMISES

* Inspection

Bakehouses	89
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	168
Food preparation premises (regd.)	241
Fish friers	45
Food stores	133
Proposed food premises	242
School kitchen	1
Stalls	179
Markets	68
Licensed premises	15
Miscellaneous	260
Shrimp picking premises	187
Manufacturers of soft drinks	-
Boarding houses	182
Vehicles	20
Contractors	139
Interviews	130

There are 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	17
Food exposed to contamination	10
Lack of personal cleanliness	1
Defective drainage	17
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	36
Dirty sanitary conveniences	7
Inadequate water supply	7
(Inadequate hot water supply	16
(Inadequate wash hand basins	75
(Absence of soap, nailbrushes, etc.	21
(Inadequate sinks	28
(Inadequate hot water supply	2
(Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	13

Absence of first aid equipment	10
Absence of clothing accommodation	13
Inadequate lighting	10
Inadequate ventilation	10
Food rooms used as sleeping places	-
Defective construction of food rooms	131
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	89
Inadequate refuse accommodation	27
Improper storage of food	2
Absence of notices	51
Smoking whilst preparing food	-
Animals in food rooms	3
Insect infestations	2

Stalls:

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

Transport of meat:

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

Registered Premises	Register 1.1.62	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.62
1. Fish friers	38	3	1	2	37
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	58	2	2	2	58
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	1	-	1	-	2
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	57	-	-	-	57
5. Preserved food (fried fish) and potted food (shrimp picking) ..	-	-	1	-	1
	<u>154</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>155</u>

Shrimp Picking

On the 2nd February, 1962, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health, acting jointly made the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1962, which become operative on 1st January, 1963 and restrict the preparation and packing of food on or about domestic premises to shrimps or prawns.

Local authorities have been asked to arrange, so long as outworking continues, for frequent inspection of the outworker's premises, and to encourage group picking arrangements to ensure adequate supervision of the process by owners of the food. Experiments to improve the shrimp picking machine not having met with the success that was hoped for, group picking arrangements have been encouraged and extended. Whilst during 1961 only 6 pickers had been employed in the group picking of shrimps this number was increased in 1962 to 36. Despite this welcome increase the picking of shrimps by outworkers is still necessary and the number of premises used on any particular day is dependent on the size of the catch. The picking of the catch on the same day is of paramount importance in the production of a first class article of food.

Educational Activity

The persistently apathetic attitude of food traders and food handlers towards lectures on Food Hygiene continues to be inexplicable and very disappointing.

Last year 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 was arranged in conjunction with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education; of the 19 candidates who entered for the examination 14 were successful and received the Certificate of the Institute.

All these students were employees of Seniors (Morecambe) Ltd., Bakers and included men and women employed in their bakery, in their shops and on delivery rounds. The students expressed their appreciation and enjoyment of the course and they certainly are better and safer handlers of food than they were before

The lectures are to be repeated again this year at the request of the same bakery and their employees will again form the nucleus of the students. Mr. S.A. Gibson and Mr. A.L. Baxter, Public Health Inspectors on the staff of the Health Department, have been appointed lecturers by the Education Authority.

The future of this course is entirely dependent on the demand for it, and if past experience is any guide, it will cease to be required when the interest of the bakery employees has been satisfied. The hope that other firms engaged in the handling of food would realise the importance of this subject and encourage their employees to attend such courses has not materialised. A Lancashire evening newspaper last year commented on the sad fact that whereas a course of instruction in golf at the College of Further Education has a waiting list of students, a course on the safe handling of the food offered to the public caught the interest of a single firm.

20 students have enrolled for the course this year, 18 of whom are employees of the bakery which has so far supported the course, the remaining 2 students having no connection whatsoever with the food industry.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Register	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.62	116	21
Transfers	7	-
Deletions	2	2
Additions	6	-
Total on Register, 31.12.62 ..	120	19

Distributors:

Producer Distributors	4
Distributors only	28
Distributors from shops	76
Distributors from dairies	10
Distributors (machine)	2
	<hr/>
	120
"Incomers" (not registered)	28
	<hr/>
	148

Licences:

Tuberculin Tested:

Dealers	3
Dealers pre-packed	5

Pasteurised:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers pre-packed	10

Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	10
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T.T. Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	59
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T.T. and Pasteurised:

Dealers pre-packed	7
--------------------------	---

T.T. and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	2
--------------------------	---

Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	6
--------------------------	---

Valid until 31st December 1965

103

Visits and Inspections:

Distributors	389
Dairies	134
Pasteurising plant	71
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	2
Bottling establishments (other than plant)	2
Milk Bars	7
Bacteriological sampling	193
Day nursery	2
School kitchen	-
Complaints received	1

Bacteriological examination:

239 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 448 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, 185 being heat treated and 54 raw milks. No undesignated milk is or can be sold to consumers; 11 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all were negative.

The milk arriving at the processing plant is sent from farms outside the Borough and it is all from Tuberculin Tested herds, receiving platform tests on arrival by the dairy staff.

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

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

8 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures. 56 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 10 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

26 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 3 showed a positive ring test and 1 of these was 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 the 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.

Action taken, following positive report:-

No. of cows sampled 21

Ring Test:

Positive 3

Equivocal 1

Negative 17

Culture:

Negative 3

Positive 1

Repeat samples:

Ring Test:

Positive 2

Negative 1

Culture:

Negative 1

Positive 1

In each case the positive biological sample referred to a cow occupying Stall No. E.8. The farmer was notified of the result after the finding had been confirmed on the 20th March.

No further positive specimens have been discovered from this milk.

1962

Designation	Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping quality)			Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test Bacilli		Brucella		
		Pass	Void	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	-	Ring Test	Test	Culture
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	53	49	2	96.1	52	100.0	-	-	-	+	+
Pasteurised	57	55	2	100.0	57	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised (School Milk)	36	35	1	100.0	36	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)	3	1	-	66.6	-	-	-	3	-	3	2
Tuberculin Tested	4	3	1	100.0	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
Tuberculin Tested Vending Machine	21	14	1	70.0	-	-	-	5	-	20	2
T.T. (Past.) Vending Machine	35	30	1	88.2	34	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. (Flavoured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	213	187	8	91.7	179	100.0	4	11	23	3	7

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 formal. 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.

197 samples were purchased or taken during the year (183 during 1961) and analysed by the Borough Analyst as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	34	
Formal samples of milk	39	
Informal samples of food	104	
Formal samples of food	Nil	
Informal samples of ice-cream	7	
Informal samples of ice-lollie	1	
Informal samples of drugs	12	197
		<hr/>
Miscellaneous samples	3	
No. of visits and re-visits	407	

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk:

Formal Samples

Tuberculin tested:

Genuine	4	
Deficient 3.3% fat slightly low in solids-not-fat (No. 42)	1	
Deficient 3.3% fat, low solid-not-fat (No. 143)	1	6

T.T. (Channel Islands):

Genuine	4	4
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T.T. (Jersey):

Genuine	3	3
---------------	---	---

T.T. (Pasteurised):

Genuine	6	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	1	
0.6% extraneous water (No. 27) ..	1	
0.8% extraneous water (No. 28) ..	1	
		9

Sterilised:

Genuine	6	6
---------------	---	---

Pasteurised:

Genuine	9	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not fat	2	
		11
		<hr/>
		39
		<hr/>

Informal Samples:

Tuberculin Tested:

*Genuine	3	
Genuine	1	
		4

Pasteurised:

Genuine	10
---------------	----

Genuine (school milk)	1	
0.8% extraneous water	1	
Genuine, low solids-		
not-fat	1	
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat ..	1	
		14
T.T. (Pasteurised):		
*Genuine	3	
Genuine	5	
Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat ..	1	
Genuine, low solids-not-fat	1	
*Genuine, slightly low solids-not-fat	1	
		11
Sterilised:		
Genuine	4	
		4
T.T. (Channel Islands):		
Genuine	1	
		1
		<hr/> 34 <hr/>

* Indicates milk vending machines - cartons

Of the milk samples purchased, 5 were found to be adulterated, or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 1 in 1961.

93.1% were genuine as compared with 98.7% in 1961.

10 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
29	3.50	8.45	-0.538
32	3.50	8.45	-0.535
33	3.50	8.40	-0.533
34	3.40	8.35	-0.535
25	3.40	8.45	-0.536
26	3.50	8.35	-0.530
42	2.90	8.40	-0.540
60	3.40	8.45	-0.536
143	2.90	8.20	-0.534
190	3.20	8.20	-0.530

Other Foods:

Genuine Not Genuine

Almonds, ground	1	
Baking powder	1	
Batter mixture	1	
Beef curry with rice	1	
Biscuits	2	
Breakfast grill, canned	1	
Butter	2	
Cheese spread with shrimp	1	
Chewing gum		1
Chicken, curried and mushrooms canned	1	
Chicken in sauce, canned	1	
Chicken minced in jelly	1	
Coffee extract dry	1	
Cooking oil	1	
Cream, clotted	1	
Cream, double	2	
Cream, sterilised	2	
Fish cakes	3	
Fish, canned	2	
Fish paste	3	
Fish, potted	1	
Fish, frozen	2	
Flour confectionery	1	
Fruit curd (lemon)		1
Fruit, canned	1	
Fruit, dried	1	
Honey	1	
Jam	5	
Jelly, Rowan	1	
Marmalade	1	1
Meat, canned	6	
Meat, canned in gravy	1	
Meat paste	1	
Meat, potted	1	1
Meat pie, frozen	1	
Meat pies	4	

Meat and potato pie	2		
Meat and vegetables, canned	2		
Milk, condensed, full cream	2		
Mincemeat	1		
Pudding, canned	3		
Pudding, creamed rice, canned ...	2		
Puddings, lemon	1		
Sandwich paste	1		
Sauce, horse radish creamed	1		
Sauce, cranberry	1		
Sauce	1		
Sausage, beef	3	2	
Sausage, Cumberland		1	
Sausage, pork		2	
Soft drinks:			
Orange drink, canned	2		
Blackcurrant	2		
Canned	1		
Soup, canned	2		
Soup, powder	1		
Sweets	4		
Sweets (chocolates)	3		
Sweetening powder (sugar free) ..	1		
Turkey pie, canned	1		
Vinegar	2		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	95	9	104

Drugs and medicine:

Cough medicine	3		
Cough pastilles	1		
Diet food	1		
Headache tablets	1		
Health salts	1		
Herbs, medicinal	1		
Herbal tablets	1		
Molasses and wheat germ tablets ..	1		
Petroleum emulsion (laxative) ...	1		
Quinine, ammoniated tincture		1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	11	1	116

Ice Cream:

Ice-cream	5
Ice-cream dairy	2
Ice lollie	1
	<hr/>
	8

124

Action Taken:

- 189 (1961) The manufacturers agreed that the product (canned evaporated milk and vegetable fat) was low in respect of protein and fat, and made well before the new regulations came into force. They agreed to withdraw all existing stocks and replace with a new batch; specimen labels for the new product were submitted.
- 2 A 12 ounce tin of Cumberland beef sausage had a meat content of 65%. The ingredients listed on the label were in the wrong order, and the manufacturers were informed. The canners stated that the fault had been corrected some months ago and that cans with the correct label had been on sale for some considerable time. A specimen can was received bearing the correct label.
- 7 A bottle of quinine contained ammonia 0.75% w/v B.P.C., although the limits were 0.85 - 1.05% w/v. The quinine was very old stock and the remainder was withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
- 31 An informal sample of pasteurised milk contained 0.8% extraneous water. Two formal samples of similar milk bottled at the same dairy (nos. 27 and 28) showed added water 0.6% and 0.8% a week later, and a letter was received from a neighbouring authority with a report of a sample in the area containing a similar quantity of water. Investigations at the dairy showed that an error was occurring at the close of the days' activities permitting a small quantity of mains water to enter the storage tank. This was immediately rectified and two informal samples (Nos. 53 and 54) the following week were genuine.
- 42 A formal sample of farm bottled T.T. milk was 3.3% deficient in fat and slightly low in solids-not-fat. Two formal samples the following week (Nos. 61 and 63) were genuine. The farmer was cautioned.
- 49 Beef sausage locally prepared had a meat content of 63% and contained 180 parts/million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without any declaration in the shop. The butcher was notified, and a suitable notice was exhibited.
- 67 A packet of foreign chewing gum showed that the sugar present was in greater quantity than the gum base and should therefore precede it in the declared list of ingredients. The importers of the product which was made in Paris were informed and they have communicated with the manufacturers. Still proceeding.

- 87 A can of marmalade contained 30% citrus fruit and 67% added sugar and was accompanied by a voluntary statement of ingredients on the label which did not conform to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order giving ingredients in the order in which used, the greatest proportion being specified first. The importer arranged to amend the labels.
- 90 A jar of fruit curd (lemon cheese) contained 61.1% soluble solids, the standard being not less than 65%. The manufacturers were informed.
- 109 A can of pork sausage contained 64% meat. This was of slightly poor quality, but no action was taken.
- 135 A carton of potted meat contained 76% meat and 24% additional water. Potted meat should contain meat and seasoning only and should not contain added water. The vendor was interviewed.
- 143 A formal sample of farm bottled T.T. milk was 3.3% deficient in fat and low in solids-not-fat. The farmer was cautioned.
- 152 A sample of beef sausage contained 71% meat and 190 parts per million of preservative with no declaration to that effect in the shop. The vendor was warned.
- 201 A sample of pork sausage contained 66.5% meat and 175 parts per million of sulphite preservative with no declaration. The vendor was warned.

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

- 35 An unopened bottle of sterilised milk was brought to the department obviously containing an excessive amount of added water. This was immediately sent to the local depot for investigation and report as the complainant appeared reluctant to be responsible for further action. The dairy concerned had the remaining contents of the bottle examined at an independent research laboratory, and the report showed the presence of 57% extraneous water, the amount of fat being 1.25%. The presence of so large an amount of water was consistent with faulty sealing, and a close examination of the "Crown" cork revealed 2 very small particles of glass embedded in the sealing surface causing an inefficient seal which would have allowed water to enter the bottle whilst under pressure during processing. The explanation appeared to satisfy the customer and no further action was taken.
- 75 A bottle of lemonade was purchased locally and the customer brought it to the department on the grounds that it was unfit to drink because it contained sediment. The retail shop was visited and the stock examined, two more bottles being similarly affected. The particles when examined closely appeared to be fruit pulp and the bottlers were asked to investigate. They did so and it would appear that after changing over from the production of an orange fruit drink to lemonade, the filter was not removed and cleaned and, as a consequence, some orange pulp adhered to the filter; the lemonade syrup forced the particles through the filter into the syrupe thus affecting the first few bottles filled. The filter cleansing will in future be safe-guarded.
- 107 A local resident complained of the presence of a nail in a parcel of beef sausage, and as the complainant did not wish to press the matter, it was brought to the attention of the manufacturer. The complaint was fully investigated and the department was assured that steps had been taken which would prevent a recurrence.
- 207 A neighbouring authority advised the department that a local sweet manufacturer was using a non-permitted colouring in the production of "Tom Thumb" drops. The factory (a small one) was visited and the stocks of colour were examined. There was no non-permitted colouring on the premises but a net weight of 14lb. 5oz. of "Tom Thumb" drops were surrendered to and destroyed by the department.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations:

165 samples of ice-cream were examined as follows:-

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	140
Grade 2	14
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	1
Test void	Nil
Repeat samples	4

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	32	22	4	5	1
Pre-packed	98	96	2	-	-
Complete Cold Mix	31	22	8	1	-
Total	161	140	14	6	1

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (4- 1962) 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				
Bulk	1962 81.2	1961 97.3	1960 84.4	1959 91.78	1949 51.7
Pre-packed	100.0	98.0	97.5	94.25	72.0
Complete Cold Mix	96.7	81.8	66.6	No Samples	41.3

Comparative Figures:

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1959	93.25
1960	81.8
1961	96.6
1962	95.6

1 sample was graded "4" as compared with 3 in 1961 and 21.1% in 1949.

	Provisional Grade				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1962	1961	1949
Local	41	2	3	1	91.4	95.9	51.9
"Imported"	99	12	3	-	97.3	96.9	67.2
Total	140	14	6	1	95.6	96.5	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows an increase of 17 over 1961.

Soft Serve Machines:

The past two years have seen a development by the introduction of soft serve machines both in premises and mobile vans. This is a machine into which an ice-cream mix, not converted into ice-cream, is whipped and frozen rapidly so that although the temperature is very much reduced, the ice-cream remains partially fluid. The ice-cream is fresh and is dispersed through a nozzle.

Shop premises containing one of these machines are subject to registration but a mobile "ice-cream factory" is not, and there exists a peculiar state of affairs and one somewhat awkward for the staff to explain to a shopkeeper. It is certainly time all mobile food shops should be made subject to registration.

Mixes are of 3 types

1. pasteurised in cans or polythene bags - temperature control 45°F until converted to ice-cream.
2. sterilised liquid mix in sealed air-tight containers - no temperature control whilst sealed.
3. complete cold mix powder reconstituted with water.

Bacteriological results (included in figures above)

Grade 1	18
Grade 2	8
Grade 3	1
	<u>27</u>

% in Grade 1 or 2 96.3

Composition:

7 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, 4 were of local manufacture. (See also Food and Drugs sampling ante page 43).

		Average Composition	
		Fats %	Solids %
Local	10.5	36.1	
"Imported"	10.6	35.6	

Sample No.	Fats %	Solids %
1	9.0	36.3
2	11.2	36.7
3	12.7	33.9
4	7.3	34.6
5	11.8	38.5*
6	10.9	34.9*
7	11.1	36.4
Average	10.5	35.9

* Indicates Dairy Ice

Visits:

Dealers premises	272
Manufacturers premises	141
Storage premises	20
Proposed premises	17
Cinemas	2
Street traders	71
Sampling	219
Informal notices	Nil

Registered Premises:

	1961	Ceased	New	1962
Manufacture, storage, sale	4	2		2
Manufacture, storage ...	3	1		2
Manufacture, sale	2		2	4
Manufacture			1	1
Storage and sale	6		1	7
Storage	6	1	1	6
Sale	73	3	5	75
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	134	4	7	137
	228	11	17	234

During the year 11 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 3 certificates and 17 new premises or arrangement of food rooms 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 ingredients - 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 1
Pre-packed 1

2

"Imported"

Pre-packed 42

44

Tests:

(a) pH value 29
(b) Methylene Blue 3
(c) pH and Methylene Blue 12

44

Composition:

1 sample was analysed and was genuine.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits:

Town slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1182
Heysham harbour	...	...	...	...	115
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	140
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	503

Animals Inspected:

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3332	60	3392
Cows	157	-	157
Calves	37	-	37
Sheep and lambs	22279	364	22643
Pigs	1497	147	1644
Totals	27302	571	27873

Five year comparison:

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1950
Town Beasts	3332	3444	3196	3193	1651
Cows	157	157	168	168	687
Calves	37	40	60	33	1247
Sheep	22279	23180	20079	20092	9756
Pigs	1497	2569	2500	2135	-
Heysham harbour Beasts	60	39	53	60	115
Sheep	364	3607	1719	1838	630
Pigs	147	130	118	82	-
Totals	27873	33166	27893	27601	14086

MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham Harbour):

Cattle:

Tuberculosis:

*Carcases	2
Forequarter	4
Heads and tongues	70
Lungs (sets)	67
Livers	67
Hearts	20
Kidneys	2
Skirts	24
Spleens	45
Stomachs	2
Tails	1
Intestines (sets)	2
Udders (lbs)	40

Other diseases:

*Carcase (emaciation)	8
Carcase (fever)	4
Carcase (abscesses)	1
Carcase (oedema)	2
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Carcase (abscesses and suppuration) ..	1
Carcase (dropsy)	1
Carcase (septicaemia)	1
Kidney (abscesses)	1
Livers (cirrhosis) lbs.	16758
Livers (abscesses)	57
Lungs (pneumonia) (sets)	4
Lungs (abscesses) (sets)	5
Lungs (pleurisy) (sets)	12
Lungs (flukes) (sets)	2
Heads and tongues (actinomycosis)	7
Heads and tongues (abscesses)	5
Hearts (pleurisy)	3

Hearts (pericarditis)	3
Udder (suppuration) lbs.	23
Spleens (peritonitis)	1
Spleens (abscesses)	1
Stomach (abscesses)	1
Beef (bruising) lbs.	3683
Side of beef (bruising)	1
Foreleg (bruising)	1

Cysticercus Bovis:

Heads and tongues	3
Hearts	6
Kidneys	1
Lungs (sets)	1
Skirt	2
Spleen	1

Casualties:

*Carcase (killed on railway)	1
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Calves:

Carcase (immature)	1
Carcase (fever)	1
Carcase (naval ill)	1
Carcase (suppuration)	2

Sheep:

*Carcase (fever)	4
Carcase (emaciation)	35
Carcase (bruising)	1
Carcase (abscesses)	1
Carcase (dropsy)	2
Carcase (lamb)(oedema)	3
Carcase (lamb) (moribund)	2
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	9
Carcase (lamb) (dropsy)	1
Carcase (lamb) (fever)	1
Carcase (lamb) (suppuration)	2
Head and pluck (encysted)	1
Pluck (encysted)	1
Livers (flukes)	1535

Mutton (bruised) lbs.	403
Forequarter (suppuration)	4½
Forequarter (pleurisy)	1
Forequarter (abscesses)	3

Pigs:

Tuberculosis:

Heads	10
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Other diseases:

*Carcase (moribund)	1
Carcase (badly set)	1
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Carcase (suppuration)	1
Carcase (abscesses)	6
Carcase (bruising)	3
Forequarter (abscesses)	1
Livers (cirrhosis)	20
Livers (cysts)	3
Livers (abscesses)	2
Pluck (cirrhosis)	5
Pluck (suppuration)	2
Pluck (abscesses)	1
Pork (bruised) lbs.	2657

*Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - 1962						
		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	... ..	3392	157	37	22,643	1644
Number inspected	... ..	3392	157	37	22,643	1644
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	... ..	19		5	61	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... ..	1289		-	1537	57
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	... ..	36.86		13.51	7.05	3.47
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	... ..	2		-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... ..	70		-	-	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	... ..	2.03		-	-	0.61
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... ..	6		-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	... ..	-		-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	... ..	-		-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food appointed 1st October 1962, as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Council's district must comply fully with the construction regulations. In August 1962, the Minister agreed to a deferment of the appointed day until 1st July, 1963.

Reconstruction of one of the two private slaughterhouses was practically completed; with regard to the other private slaughterhouse negotiations were concluded with the Borough Council for the purchase of land to enable the owners to comply with the construction regulations and plans of alterations and reconstruction have been approved. Similarly the British Transport Commission also submitted their proposals for the alterations and reconstruction required at the Port Slaughterhouse at Heysham Harbour.

UNSOUND FOOD (other than carcase meat) surrendered:-

Meat:	lbs.	Quantity
Beef, corned	162	
Beef, pressed	4	
Ham, canned	1278½	
Ham, packets		48
Kidneys	25	
Kidneys, Ox	50	
Liver, imported packets	10	
Liver, Lambs frozen	10	
Liver, lambs	10	
Meat, canned		37
Pork	88	
Pork luncheon meat	48	
Pork tender loin	3½	
Sausage	32	
Steak, stewed	12½	
Tongues, frozen	20	
Tongues, Ox	101½	
Veal, jellied	24	
Fish:		
Fish	56	
Fish, canned		3
Herrings, jars		1
Shrimps, picked	250	
Sole	49	

Fruit:

Apples	357
Bananas	70
Fruit, canned	122
Fruit, canned	14
Grapefruit, canned	38
Mushrooms	9
Peaches, canned	13
Pears	96
Pineapples, canned	12½
Plums	1392
Tomatoes	228

Vegetables:

Peas	6½
Vegetables, canned	33

Provisions:

Bacon	49
Butter	56
Coconut	7
Cream, gallons	5
Milk, canned	9

Confectionery:

Ice lollies	2528
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Total quantity of food condemned 2 tons 4 cwt 109 lbs.

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	94
Number of transfers during the year	2
Number of new registrations	3
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	97
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January	26
Number of new registrations	1
Number of hawkers premises on register at 31st December	27
Number of visits made	50

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	47
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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 - 50).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND FOOD POISONING

Foods examined:

Fish cakes	6
Roast pork	1
Pork sausage	1
Brawn	1
Potted beef	1
Potted salmon	1
Veal and ham pie	1
Potted meat	6
Steak pie	1
Trifle	2
Meringue	3
Toffee apples	3
Shrimps:-	

Satisfactory

73

Unsatisfactory

17

Prawns	1
Cockles	10
Mussels	7

Other examinations:

Paddling pools	5
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The 17 unsatisfactory samples of shrimps were, for a matter of interest, taken on board the boats as soon as the shrimps were taken from the water and before they were boiled, as they always are, on board the boats.

All the samples taken after processing were sterile.

Food poisoning:

During the year there were 2 small outbreaks of illness which could have been due to food poisoning. The symptoms were sickness, diarrhoea and abdominal pain, but no bacteriological confirmation of a diagnosis of food poisoning could be obtained.

Foods examined:

Meat and onion roll	1
Steak and kidney pie	1
Mutton	1
Meat	1
Fruit Salad	1
Egg	1
Fish	1
Tongue	1
Ham	1
Custard	1
Swill	2

Specimens examined:

Negative	61
Positive (Staph. aureus)	15

REGULATIONS, ETC., RECEIVED DURING 1962

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 (1/62) Approved chemical agents

The following products have been approved for cleansing of milk vessels as an alternative to scalding:

Circopep; Circosan (Mark 2); Brobat Bleach; Iosan; Melosan; Count down; New Cheshire; Dellaklor; No-foam DS 5; Chlorsan; Southern; 1044 Liquid; Action Sanitant; Action hypochlorite.

Milk and Dairies (Preservatives) Regulations 1962

Prohibit the addition of any preservative as defined, to milk.

Milk and Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962

Prohibit the sale of any liquid milk to which any emulsifier and stabiliser has been added.

Milk and Dairies (Legal proceedings) Regulations, 1962

Amends two Milk and Dairies regulations by applying certain sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 which relate to legal proceedings, warranties and certificates.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 - Official certificates

Official certificates for meat and meat products are recognised from South Africa.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1962

Amends the 1960 regulations and prohibits out-working in the onion peeling trade from the 1st January, 1963.

Food Standards Regulations, 1962 (Table Jellies)

Revoke in July 1963 the 1949 regulations, and makes amendments so that until July, the standards for table jellies shall not apply to such pre-packed food if label contains true statement of ingredients.

Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962

Re-enact the 1925-58 regulations and provide that a food may be condemned by a Justice of the Peace if it contains other than a permitted preservative.

Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962

Prescribe a list of permitted emulsifiers and stabilisers.

Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962

Amends several food regulations by applying certain sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 which relate to legal proceedings, warranties and certificates.

Housing - Circular 55/61

Explains and summarises some of principal provisions of Housing Act, 1961

Housing - Circular 6/62

Gypsies - the problem of site provision of gypsies is considered.

Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962
accompanied by Circular 16/62.

Provide a code of management which a local authority may apply to any house wholly or partly let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family which is unsatisfactory because of defective management.

Improvement of Houses - Circular 42

The Minister wants to see a very big increase in the number of houses being improved and local authorities are urged to tackle improvements street by street, including where necessary compulsory purchase orders.

Landlord and Tenant Act 1962 - Circular 59

As from 1st November, all landlords will have to provide rent books for weekly lettings whether or not subject to Rent Acts and irrespective of the rateable value.

Housing Circular 29/62 - Improvement and conversion grants

Contains practice notes for the guidance of local authorities on the handling of applications for grants.

Housing (Prescribed Forms)(Amendment) Regulations, 1962

Make alterations in some of the forms, and notes to forms, scheduled in earlier regulations.

Clean Air

Circular 3/62 - changes of procedure in submission of estimated and final costs of adapting and replacing fireplaces in privately owned dwellings.

Circular 4/62 - calls for a general review of progress in smoke control in black areas.

Slaughterhouse Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations 1959 - Circular 11/62

Local authorities are asked to provide information relating to slaughterhouses including copies of licences in force on 1st October, 1962.

Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grants) Regulations 1958 - Circular 6/62

No change for 1961/62 in respect of the payment of exchequer grants towards the cost of meat inspection.

Caravans - Circular 2/62

Encloses copy of Ministry book on planning of caravan parks for the guidance of those who are thinking of the provision of such a park.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - Technical Circular No. 1

Deals with warfarin resistance in rats and mice.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - Technical Circular No. 2

Deals with rat and mouse control in corn ricks.

The Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1962

Re-enacted the 1959 Order and increased the price of milk by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection:

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	23
Re-visits	3
Miscellaneous visits	7
Visits re disinfection	56
Premises disinfected	21
Articles disinfected	362
Rooms disinfected	23
Number of times steam disinfectors used	31
Number of library books disinfected .	181

Dysentery:

Visits to suspected cases	66
Visits to day nursery	17
Specimens (faeces) examined Positive	7
Negative	86

Epidemic B. Coli:

Specimens	Positive	Nil
	Negative	62

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												
	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS											Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un-known		
Scarlet fever	13			3	1		8		1				
Whooping cough	18	1	2	2	2		7	4					
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic													
Non-paralytic													
Measles (excluding rubella)	159	3	12	20	19	24	73	2	5		1		
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Meningococcal infection													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Acute pneumonia (prim. and Influenzal)	13	1		1		3		5	3				
Smallpox													
Acute encephalitis - Infective													
Post-infectious													
Enteric or Typhoid fever													
Paratyphoid fevers													
Erysipelas	6					2	2	2	2				
Food poisoning													
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	24	1				12	7	4				5	
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other	3					3							
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						
	1961-1962	1958-1960	Total 1958-1962	Total 1948-1957	Prior to 1948	Total - all ages	
Against Diphtheria (only)	-	1	1	-	-	182	
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)	1	1	2	2	-	26	
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (triple)	416	21	437	1	-	356	
Against Whooping Cough (only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Against Diphtheria and Tetanus (combined)	-	5	5	7	-	169	

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 - 44 years	5	7			1	2
45 - 64 years	5	2				
65 and over	2	2				
Total (All Ages)	12	12			1	2

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1952	10	5	8	-
1953	17	11	6	-
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
1962	12	12	4	1

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	-
1962	1	2	-	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

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

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	18	17	1	36
Females	10	9	-	19
Totals	28	26	1	55

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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

There were 100 vessels from foreign ports of which 59 were oil tankers

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

Number of visits to Heysham	202
*Number of beasts examined	60
*Number of sheep examined	364
*Number of pigs examined	147
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	115
Number of visits re food inspection	-
Number of visits re water supply	1

* Also included in the figures ante page 56

SECTION I - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment 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 Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	100	467,426		58	Nil
Coastwise	1714	1,420,118		-	Nil
Total	1814	1,887,544		58	Nil

SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 225397
 Number of passengers OUTWARDS 213121

In addition, during the summer months, 5157 passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas. I.o.M and 5126 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic: Principal IMPORTS:- Cotton, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise.

	Total Imports
	Tons
Ex Belfast	129676
Ex Londonderry	2145
Oil (Foreign)	1102349
Oil (Coastwise)	677559

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	240784	2009	242793
To Londonderry	13142		13142
To Dublin	126		126
Oil (Coastwise)	986168		986168

LIVESTOCK - Imports and Exports

Imports :

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast	741	52489	11092	8330	54
Ex Londonderry ..	32	9342	4623	7475	64

Exports:

To Belfast	65	16	159	65	2
------------------	----	----	-----	----	---

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.

1. Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.

Town supply for both.

2. Report of test for contamination.

Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory (See ante page 11&12)

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Usual.

4. 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 disinfecter 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) Regulations 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

1 9 6 2

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

During the year 1962, 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 1962 was again not a favourable year for outside activities.

Total sunshine, 1406 hours 00 minutes, against 1266 hours 36 minutes in 1961, most of the sunshine being in the early part of the season. The best month was June with 210 hours 00 minutes, and the best day, June 5th with 15 hours 00 minutes.

Rainfall was high, with a total for the year of 39.57 inches, which was .01 inches less than 1961. August was the wettest month, 7.34 inches there was 1.73 inches of rainfall fell in 24 hours in August, the most in any one month for 5 years.

Temperatures were below normal, highest temperature occurring on July 9th, that of 74°F., the lowest 20°F. on the 1st and 2nd January, 25th and 26th December.

The greatest number of winds came from the North East, 84, next 68 from the West. Cloud on the average covered 5.71 of the sky during the whole year (8 representing the entire sky).

G. C. COOPER,
Meteorological Officer.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1962	Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January ...	1006.61	1033.1	29th	956.7	11th
February ...	1022.78	1043.0	22nd	992.3	7th
March ...	1011.44	1029.3	18th	983.1	30th
April ...	1013.53	1034.8	15th	984.3	3rd
May ...	1012.35	1028.0	13th	992.3	19th
June ...	1019.17	1038.1	6th	998.8	19th
July ...	1014.01	1024.5	1st	995.0	21st
August ...	1010.70	1023.6	31st	997.3	15th
September ...	1010.59	1032.2	21st	988.8	30th
October ...	1018.54	1029.9	21st	991.1	31st
November ...	978.52	1035.9	27th	982.5	5th
December ...	1014.27	1043.9	24th	991.6	12th
Year ...	1011.04	1043.9	24th Dec. 956.7 11th Jan.		

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1962	Total Sunshine h.m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h.m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January ...	47.12	6.00	6th	23	8
February ...	70.36	8.42	14th	19	9
March ...	145.12	10.36	27th	23	8
April ...	183.30	14.00	29th	27	3
May ...	178.24	14.24	31st	30	1
June ...	210.00	15.00	5th	27	3
July ...	132.54	13.42	23rd	31	0
August ...	139.48	12.18	8th	29	2
September ...	102.36	11.18	13th/17th	21	9
October ...	86.12	9.12	5th/8th	22	9
November ...	50.06	7.00	15th	15	15
December ...	59.30	6.24	27/28/29th	20	11
Year ...	1046.00	15.00	5th June	287	78

Average daily - 3 hours 45 minutes.

NOTES.-Record for one 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

1962	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. Highest	Date	Min. Lowest	Date
January ...	44.9	35.2	51	6th	20	1st/2nd
February...	44.3	35.7	49	8th/9th	30	14th/26th
March ...	43.3	31.9	49	10th	25	3/4/6/15th
April ...	51.7	40.3	64	23rd	34	1st/14th
May ...	56.2	45.0	64	5th	40	1st
June ...	61.9	49.7	72	7th/17th	39	1st
July ...	63.5	53.0	74	9th	47	13th
August ...	62.2	53.6	70	19th	47	13th/14th
September	59.7	49.5	68	2nd	43	21st
October ...	56.5	44.4	66	7th/8th	33	27th/29th
November...	47.6	37.6	59	5th	26	20th
December...	40.9	32.3	50	8th/15th	20	25th/26th
Year ...	52.7	42.4	74	9th July	20	1st/2nd Jan. 25th/26th 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)

1962	Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 in or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January ...	5.27	21	.98	30th
February ...	2.84	18	.77	11th
March ...	1.68	9	.64	25th
April ...	3.40	14	1.06	2nd
May ...	2.74	16	.67	18th
June ...	2.03	11	.48	12th
July ...	2.25	10	1.25	10th
August ...	7.34	20	1.73	23rd
September ...	4.41	19	.57	7th
October ...	1.77	10	.77	29th
November ...	2.43	16	.74	23rd
December ...	3.41	14	.93	8th
Year ...	39.57	178	1.73	23rd Aug.

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours—3.72 inches on
15th August 1916; 2.52 inches fell on the 9th October, 1941
Highest yearly rainfall—56.73 inches, 1928.
Lowest yearly rainfall—27.07 inches, 1941.

CLOUD**WIND**

(Measured by Beaufort Scale)

1962		Mean amount 0-8	Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	...	6.38	2.71	-
February	...	5.92	2.78	1
March	...	5.42	1.71	-
April	...	5.13	2.26	-
May	...	5.45	2.48	-
June	...	4.80	2.33	1
July	...	5.81	2.87	-
August	...	6.03	2.87	-
September	...	5.73	1.40	-
October	...	5.87	1.90	1
November	...	6.13	1.86	1
December	...	5.87	2.22	-
Year	...	5.71	2.28	4

WIND DIRECTION

1962		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	...	3	10	4	7	2	-	2	3
February	...	5	3	-	5	4	3	6	2
March	...	1	2	3	3	3	5	10	4
April	...	4	4	2	5	2	1	10	2
May	...	1	1	2	11	-	3	12	1
June	...	2	3	2	8	6	3	3	3
July	...	5	4	2	5	2	2	5	6
August	...	6	5	1	10	4	1	3	1
September	...	7	5	3	4	2	2	6	1
October	...	6	2	6	7	1	1	3	5
November	...	4	-	5	1	2	2	11	5
December	...	2	3	3	2	3	-	13	5
Year	...	46	42	33	68	31	23	84	38

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (INCHES)

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Jan	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Feb	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Mar	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Apr	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
May	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Jun	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Jul	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Aug	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Sep	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Oct	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Nov	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Dec	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Average	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT 10 YEAR AVERAGE 1952 - 1961

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Jan	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Feb	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Mar	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Apr	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
May	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Jun	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Jul	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Aug	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Sep	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Oct	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Nov	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Dec	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05
Average	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05	30.05

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (Millibars)

		Yearly Average	Highest Reading	Lowest Reading
1952	...	1012.32	1037.5	888.7
1953	...	1015.98	1041.0	970.1
1954	...	1010.73	1037.8	958.4
1955	...	1013.85	1038.3	975.4
1956	...	1015.06	1038.9	970.3
1957	...	1013.54	1045.7	970.0
1958	...	1011.52	1039.4	973.0
1959	...	1013.45	1044.5	957.8
1960	...	1011.93	1043.9	971.6
1961	...	1011.76	1039.3	888.7
Average	...	1013.02	16.1.57	2. 1.52 23.10.61 24.10.61

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

		Total Yearly Sunshine h.m.	Greatest amount of sun h.m.	Days on which sun shone
1952	...	1390.00	14.30	301
1953	...	1379.06	14.48	266
1954	...	1241.48	15.12	266
1955	...	1742.12	15.42	285
1956	...	1382.24	15.36	285
1957	...	1402.48	16.12	278
1958	...	1389.30	14.12	277
1959	...	1602.00	14.54	281
1960	...	1415.42	15.42	284
1961	...	1266.06	14.24	274
Average	...	1421.13	16.12 19th June, 1957	279

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

		Yearly Average Max.	Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.
1952	...	53.9	43.6	82	20
1953	...	55.3	45.3	87	25
1954	...	53.6	42.5	77	20
1955	...	54.4	43.6	85	21
1956	...	53.4	43.5	75	18
1957	...	55.3	45.3	83	24
1958	...	53.9	44.1	78	23
1959	...	56.7	45.8	85	18
1960	...	55.2	43.4	84	23
1961	...	54.8	44.4	83	21
<hr/>					
Average...		54.6	44.1	87	18
				12th Aug. '53	2nd Feb. '56
					17th Jan. '59

RAINFALL (In inches)

(Height above sea level=0.0. 27.96 ft.)

		Total yearly amount inches	Days with Rainfall .01" or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours
1952	...	35.86	166	1.27
1953	...	30.92	157	1.62
1954	...	53.24	193	1.79
1955	...	29.75	135	1.50
1956	...	35.29	156	1.54
1957	...	40.96	159	1.76
1958	...	40.52	178	1.05
1959	...	35.11	166	1.06
1960	...	47.10	199	1.01
1961	...	39.58	186	1.66
<hr/>				
Average	...	38.83	169	1.79
				29th Jan. 1954

CLOUD**WIND**

(Measured by Beaufort Scale)

		Mean amount 0-8	Mean force of wind 0-12
1952	...	5.74	3.21
1953	...	6.11	2.70
1954	...	5.91	2.49
1955	...	5.53	2.07
1956	...	5.54	1.98
1957	...	5.27	1.99
1958	...	5.91	1.67
1959	...	5.74	1.93
1960	...	6.05	1.99
1961	...	5.98	1.82
Average	...	5.78	2.18

WIND DIRECTION

		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
1952	...	42	44	34	66	51	27	69	33
1953	...	55	60	49	49	37	09	69	37
1954	...	46	65	43	64	42	11	63	31
1955	...	40	47	29	50	37	16	104	42
1956	...	34	48	57	55	50	05	79	38
1957	...	32	74	53	48	48	04	73	33
1958	...	45	62	39	42	47	03	60	67
1959	...	47	56	34	37	48	17	98	28
1960	...	32	51	39	42	34	13	99	56
1961	...	47	58	58	72	49	11	49	21
Average	...	42	56	43	52	44	12	76	39



