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Contributors

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BOROUGH of
MORECAMBE and HEYSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer
of Health

for the year ended

31st December, 1964





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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 J.F.McHale)

Councillor W.H. Burgess (Chairman)

Councillor W. Whitaker (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman S.L. Birkett

Councillor B. Armstead

Councillor L. Bolton

Councillor N. Bolton

Councillor G. Brown

Councillor J. Kay

Councillor D.G. Kershaw

Councillor J.F. Smallwood

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

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

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. BAIN, a.b.e.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

T.H. Ashbrook, a.

A.L. Baxter, a.c.d.

J.J. Rooney, a.b. (from 23rd
November, 1964)

P. Culshaw, a.b.d.f.

K.H. Bailey, a.b.

(to 30th April, 1964)

T. Turton, a.b.

(from 6th April, 1964)

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. W. Yeudall

Miss C.J. Woodhouse

Disinfestation Operative 1

Rodent Operatives 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.
- (f) City & Guilds (London Institutions) 1st Class - Plumbing.

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 my Annual Report on the work of the
Health Department during 1964.

The only infectious disease in large numbers was measles. The few cases of dysentery and of food poisoning were scattered individual infections. Those two dreaded inflictions of former years, diphtheria and poliomyelitis, made no appearance in the borough, and one must hope that in their absence parents will not forget their fears and neglect the immunisation of their children: both scourges could again strike heavily at an unprotected population.

For several years now municipal and private enterprise have together catered fairly satisfactorily for holiday caravanners, but fresh problems are threatening. To the steadily increasing number of people taking to caravanning are being added large numbers of people with tents to pitch. Between this mounting pressure of numbers and the reluctance of the Planning Authority to grant licences for additional camping sites, satisfactory control of caravans and tents is likely to be strangled. One fundamental fact has got to be faced, and I do not think has been faced yet, and that is that the caravans and tents will keep coming whether the grounds on which they temporarily settle are licensed or not. If licensed, the sites can be satisfactorily controlled and made safe: if unlicensed, they cannot be.

For much of 1964 I was incapacitated by illness and I have to express my sincere gratitude, first, to the Council for their most kindly and generous treatment of me and, second, to the staff of the Health Department, the high quality of whose work largely compensated for my absence. I have much to be grateful for.

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)	3,794
Population-Census 1961	40,228
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year)	40,570
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1964 (according to rate books)	13,828
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc.	3,058
Rateable value	£1,725,88
Sum represented by penny rate	£6,940

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

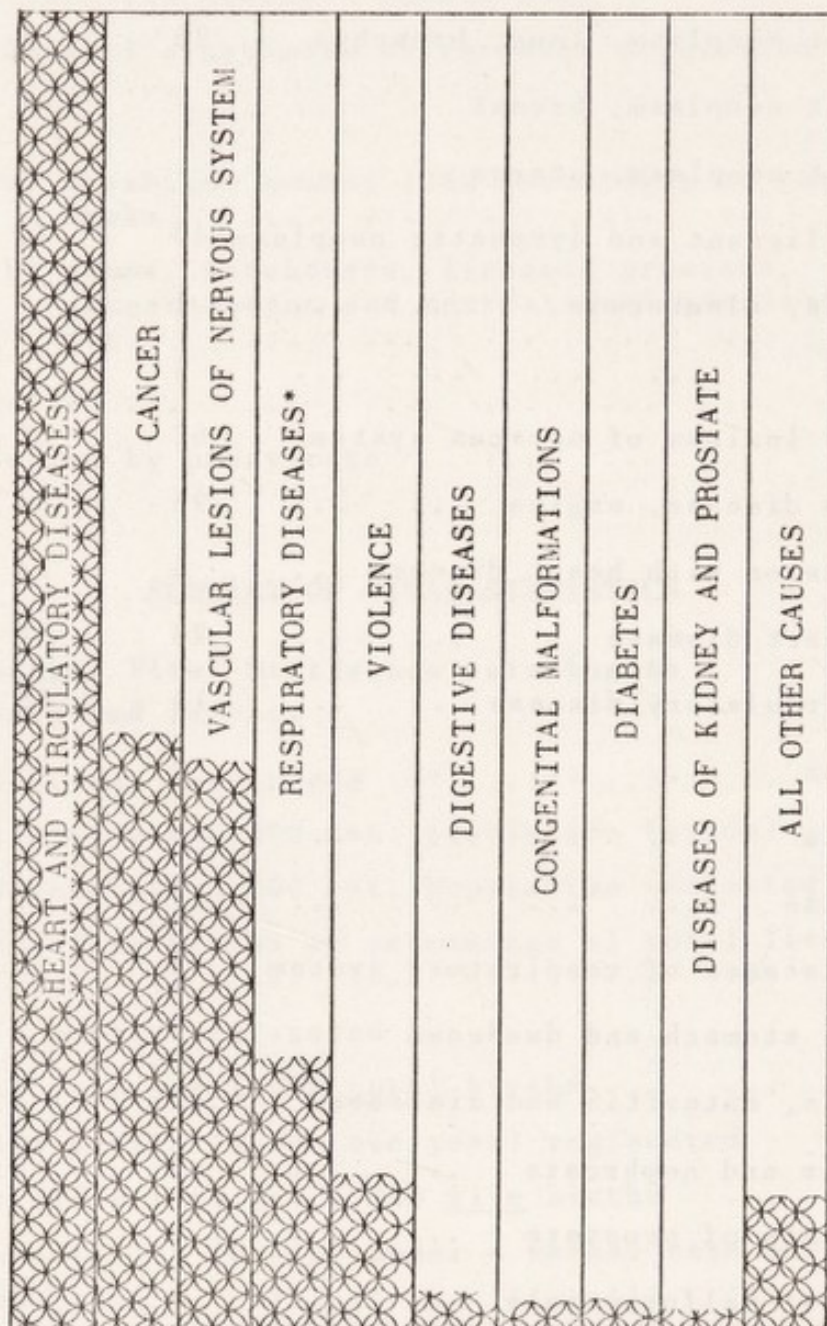
Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered	537
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude) ...	13.2
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)...	16.7
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	11.6
Total still births registered	9
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	16.5
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered ...	10
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	18.6
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	11.2
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	7.4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ...	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ...	23.8

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	9	6	15
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	2	22
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	9	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	6	6
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	40	40	80
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	5	2	7
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	62	66	128
18.	Coronary disease, angina	95	84	179
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	4	10
20.	Other heart disease	28	50	78
21.	Other circulatory disease	14	15	29
22.	Influenza	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	10	9	19
24.	Bronchitis	29	7	36
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	2	5
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
31.	Congenital malformations	4	3	7
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	17	13	30
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	8	2	10
34.	All other accidents	9	11	20
35.	Suicide	3	4	7

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964 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 along 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:

Water Main Extensions

Warwick Avenue	...	...	...	4" diameter	53 lin. yd
St. Ogg's Road	...	...	...	4" "	26
Leamington Road	...	...	...	4"	62
Winthorpe Avenue	...	...	...	6"	115
" "	...	...	...	4"	6
Windermere Road	...	...	...	2"	16
Kingsway	...	...	...	6"	202
"	...	...	...	3"	133
Brooklands Drive	...	...	...	4"	30
Oakville Road	...	...	...	4"	181
Hest Bank Road	...	...	...	4"	193
Somerby Road	...	...	...	3"	20
Jesmond Grove	...	...	...	3"	42
Thonock Road	...	...	...	4"	110
Woodlands Drive	...	...	...	4"	15
Belfield Road	...	...	...	4"	39
Leyster Street	...	...	...	4"	140
Westmoor Grove	...	...	...	4"	79
Chestnut Drive	...	...	...	4"	62
Hazelwood Drive	...	...	...	4"	75
Threshfield Drive	...	...	...	4"	82
Audenshaw Road	...	...	...	4"	22
Wingate Avenue	...	...	...	4"	178
Lincoln Close	...	...	...	3"	73
Road off Woodlands Drive	...	...	...	4"	40
Middleton Road	...	...	...	4"	185
Furness Road	...	...	...	2"	85

Water Mains relaid or renewed

Walton Avenue	...	...	...	4" diameter	26 lin. yds.
Mayfield Drive	...	...	...	6"	337
" "	...	...	...	4"	18
Grange Street	...	...	...	4"	142
Mount Avenue	...	...	...	4"	123
Somerby Road	...	...	...	3"	57
Park Street	...	...	...	4"	111
Buckden Place	...	...	...	4"	79
Michaelson Avenue	...	...	...	4"	125
Lonsdale Avenue	...	...	...	4"	74
Happy Mount Drive	...	...	...	4"	174
Elm Grove	...	...	...	3"	7

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

In addition to the 27 examinations carried out by the supplying authority 122 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

Classification:

Grade	1 - 120
	2 - 2
	3 - -
	4 - -

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

Chemical examination:

Numerical results all in parts per million.

9th April

Total solids in solution	108
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.20
Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil

Nitrate nitrogen	0.57
Combined chlorine	12
Free chlorine	Nil
Carbonate hardness	35
Non-carbonate hardness	27
Total hardness	62
pH Value	7.6
Copper	0.02
Lead	Nil

Comment:

The results indicate that the sample is moderately soft containing only a very small amount of organic matter. There is no indication of animal pollution and subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports the supply may be accepted as perfectly wholesome. The amounts of copper and of iron are well within the usually accepted limits of 1.0 parts per million and 0.3 parts per million respectively for these metals in drinking waters.

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Dept. Identity of Samples	Lab. Ref.	Date received	Probable numbers per 100 c.c.	
			Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (l)
	178	20 Jan.	0	0
	2317	7 July	0	0
	4063	16 Nov.	0	0
823	2262	8 July	0	0
998	2839	17 Aug.	0	0
1118	3330	22 Sept.	0	0
1177	2984	11 Nov.	0	0

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

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1955	494,362,000 gallons	234,529,000 gallons
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	
1963	811,469,000	"
1964	841,829,000	"

Daily consumption in 1964 2,269,000 gallons

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:-

	1964	1963
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	498	312
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child) ...	113	96
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children) ...	62	49
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children) ...	25	14
Families of 4 or more	11	7

Progress of schemes:

During the year, 27 houses were built by the local authority and 199 houses and 32 flats by bodies or persons other than the local authority.

Local Authority scheme:

At the end of the year 8 one bedroom bungalows for aged people were in course of construction in Platten Grove and 10 one bedroom bungalows for aged people were in course of construction on Branksome Drive Estate.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

New powers enabling local authorities to exercise greater control over houses let in multiple occupation (including holiday flatlets) came into force in 1963, but prior to this date, and in order to obtain information as to the extent of this type of letting in the Borough, a survey was commenced in November, 1962 and was completed during the year.

Number of visits during 1964 in connection
with the preliminary survey 538

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. The survey of houses also indicates the number of rooms which fall short of the standard laid down in the Regulations adopted in 1961.

During the year two underground rooms were closed by Closing Order under Section 18(1) of the Housing Act, 1957.

Survey (1963-1964):

The power of local authorities to deal with living conditions in houses in multiple occupation was increased by Part 2 Housing Act, 1961; a survey of the Borough to ascertain the number of premises affected, and the necessity or otherwise of standards to be adopted for their improvement, has now been completed.

2220 visits of inspection were made over this period and an analysis of the information obtained follows in tabular form for ready reference.

1. Houses in Multiple Occupation:

375 premises, of which 50% are owner/occupiers, are occupied by more than one family.

The general standard of repair, cleanliness, heating, cooking and sink facilities are satisfactory.

The results show improvements required in sanitary accommodation (water closets and baths), and in facilities for the storage of food.

Only 4 premises out of the 275 premises visited are provided with fire escapes.

There are 1605 lettings in the 275 premises. The number of rooms per letting expressed as a percentage of the whole is as follows:-

1 room	-	20%,	2 rooms	-	24%	3 rooms	-	37%,
4 rooms	-	12%	More than 4 rooms	-	7%			

It is interesting to note that of the 1605 lettings, 290 (18%) were vacant.

Under the provision of Circular No. 16/62 Ministry of Housing and Local Government dated 5th April, 1962, local authorities are advised to make standards of provision for houses in multiple occupation which it would be reasonable to require, having regard to the age, character and physical limitations of individual houses and the general housing situation in their district.

Suggested standards of provision for facilities for houses in multiple occupation have been submitted for the consideration of the Health Committee as most suitable to meet the needs of this particular type of accommodation in the Borough.

As the initial survey shows the main need to be that of additional sanitary accommodation and food storage accommodation, and having regard to the number of vacant lettings and the increase in the number of premises being converted into multiple occupation, it is anticipated that compliance with standards made by the local authority would not necessitate any allocation of Corporation housing units.

2. Underground Rooms:

The Model Regulations for Underground Rooms adopted by the Borough Council on the 29th June, 1961, and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 5th September, 1961, stipulated the constructional requirements of underground rooms for human habitation.

246 premises contain underground rooms. 89 premises, of which 33 are boarding houses and 48 houses in multiple occupation, contain underground rooms which do not comply with the regulations.

The total number of underground rooms is 341, of these 115 (34%) do not comply. 58 rooms are capable of being made fit and 57 rooms are not capable of being made fit.

The closure of underground rooms which do not comply with Corporation regulations will cause some displacement of persons occupying them. At the time of survey 14 units of Housing accommodation would have been required for persons displaced from the 57 rooms incapable of being made fit. This number must be accepted as the minimum number of units required as there is always the possibility that owners of basement rooms capable of being made fit might decide on closure rather than comply with the requirements, thus an unknown

number of additional housing units would be required. Furthermore, the movement of families living in this type of accommodation is unpredictable and can only fairly be assessed when action is contemplated: some families might leave the town and some might move to other rooms.

ANALYSES OF SURVEY

(1) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION - (Housing Act, 1961 Part 2 Circular 16/62 - 5th April, 1962)

PREMISES															LETTINGS		
Number	Owner Occ.	Good Repair	Good Clean- liness	COOKERS		SINKS		W.C. ACCOMMODATION			BATHS			Heating	Vent. Food Stores	Fire Escape	Number
				Sep.	Shared	Sep.	Shared	Sep.	Some Shared	All Shared	Sep.	Some Shared	All Shared					None
375	187 (50%)	315 (84%)	316 (84%)	366 (98%)	8 (2%)	346 (92%)	29 (8%)	59 (16%)	197 (52%)	119 (32%)	39 (10%)	53 (14%)	279 (75%)	4 (1%)	Very Few	4	*1605 (290 Vacant) *20%-1 Room 24%-2 " 37%-3 " 12%-4 " 7%-over 4

(2) UNDERGROUND ROOMS - (Model Regulations adopted by Council - 29th June, 1961)

No. of premises containing underground rooms	No. premises containing underground rooms which do not comply with Regulations	No. of underground rooms	No. of underground rooms which do not comply	No. underground rooms	
				Capable of being made fit	Not capable of being made fit
246	Dwelling Houses 4) Flats 1) Holiday Flats 3) Boarding Houses 33) Houses in Multiple Occupation 48)	341	115 (34%)	58 (50%)	57 (50%)

Improvement of Houses:

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

After informal action by local authority 667

After formal notice under Public Health Acts 7

Inspections:

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	...	...	...	1
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	1
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	5
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	7
Revisits	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	28

Public Health Acts

Houses inspected	...	...	...	946
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	467

Housing Grants:

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

	Schemes	Houses or other Buildings Affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals	Nil	Nil
(b) Approved by Local Authority	Nil	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	18
(b) Approved by Local Authority	16
(c) Work completed	15

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	Nil
Visits	Nil
Re-visits	6
Interviews	2

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December 1964

A1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED In Clearance Area	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
(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	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
	By Owner	By L.A.	
(11) After informal action by local authority	667	-	
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	7	-	
(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	...	...	...	...	923
Visits	...	...	...	...	946
Defects discovered	...	...	...	...	884
Defects abated	...	...	...	...	681
Referred to other departments	...	...	...	...	235
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	467
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	283
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	25
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	39
Abatement notices served	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	Nil
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to entertainment premises	...	...	...	...	7
Visits to business premises	...	...	...	...	20
Visits to undeveloped land	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to contractors	...	...	...	...	38
Interviews	...	...	...	...	626

Summary of work done:

Drains choked	555
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(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	...	...	...	...	24
Sewer choked	...	...	...	...	7
Sewer surcharging	...	...	...	...	3
Gully defective	...	...	...	...	23
Gully top badly set	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. choked	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. insanitary	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. Structure defective	...	...	...	...	2

W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. door casings defective	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. seat broken	...	...	...	...	-
W.C. defective	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilating pipe to drain defective	...	...	...	...	1
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	...	...	...	...	-
Cesspool overflowing	...	...	...	...	-
Inspection chamber cover broken	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chamber brickwork defective	...	...	...	...	3
Soil pipe defective	...	...	...	...	3
Waste pipe choked	...	...	...	...	5
Waste pipe discharging improperly	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipe broken	...	...	...	...	4
Sink old and worn	...	...	...	...	-
Lavatory basin cracked	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	-
R.W. downspout broken	...	...	...	...	10
R.W. downspout choked	...	...	...	...	2
Eavegutter absent	...	...	...	...	-
Eavesgutter broken	...	...	...	...	8
Eavesgutter choked	...	...	...	...	1
Fascia board rotten	...	...	...	...	-
Chimney breast damp	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney flue defective	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stack, defective rendering	...	...	...	...	-
Chimney stack or pot defective	...	...	...	...	-
Roof leaking	...	...	...	...	12
Roof (bay) leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Roof (annexe) leaking	...	...	...	...	7
Roof (W.C.) leaking	...	...	...	...	6
Ridge tiles missing and broken	...	...	...	...	-
Valley gutter defective	...	...	...	...	-
Skylight defective	...	...	...	...	-
Walls, penetrating dampness	...	...	...	...	13
Walls, defective pointing	...	...	...	...	1

Walls, rising dampness	...	...	...	...	12
Walls, bulging	...	...	...	...	1
Walls, external rendering broken	...	...	...	...	2
Walls, defective (cracked)	...	...	...	...	2
Wall plaster perished and broken	...	...	...	...	13
Wall defective (W.C.)	...	...	...	...	-
Ceiling plaster perished	...	...	...	...	7
Windows, perished woodwork	...	...	...	...	7
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	...	...	...	...	12
Window frames, pointing defective	...	...	...	...	5
Window putties and glazing defective	...	...	...	...	4
Fireplace defective	...	...	...	...	-
Firegrate broken	...	...	...	...	-
Back boiler leaking	...	...	...	...	-
Fixed ovens defective	...	...	...	...	4
Floor wood, perished	...	...	...	...	1
Floor wood, woodworm infested	...	...	...	...	2
Floor damp	...	...	...	...	4
Floor defective	...	...	...	...	4
Floor woodwork rotten	...	...	...	...	3
Floor dry rot	...	...	...	...	2
Skirting boards defective	...	...	...	...	2
Underfloor ventilation inadequate	...	...	...	...	3
Door badly hung	...	...	...	...	5
Door wood rotting	...	...	...	...	-
Staircase defective...	...	...	...	...	2
House generally dilapidated	...	...	...	...	6
Door frame defective	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms dirty	...	...	...	...	1
Water pipe burst	...	...	...	...	2
Cistern leaking	...	...	...	...	9
Water in cellar	...	...	...	...	-
Sewer gas entering premises	...	...	...	...	-
Offensive smell in premises	...	...	...	...	23
Gas pipe leaking	...	...	...	...	1
Cellar area cover broken	...	...	...	...	-
Flooded area	...	...	...	...	3
Water over site and under floor	...	...	...	...	18

Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	14
Yard surface defective	...	...	...	...	2
Paving defective	...	...	...	...	-
Outhouses and structures defective	...	...	...	...	-
Insufficient light	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Food storage inadequate	...	...	...	...	1
Animals, inadequate keeping of	...	...	...	...	2

Legal proceedings:-

Proceedings were instituted against the owner of two houses for non-compliance with the requirements of an abatement and statutory notice (Public Health Act, 1936) which required the execution of works to abate a nuisance and provide works of repair under S. 45. Work was then in progress at one house, and the magistrates adjourned the case for 3 weeks, and by that time the work was completed. As part of the work had been done at the second house the abatement notice was withdrawn; a fine of £1 was imposed for failure to comply with the notice under S.45 and, shortly after, a new W.C. pedestal and wash-hand basin were supplied and fitted.

Drainage

Visits (existing drainage)	...	...	...	623
Re-visits	...	...	...	187
Visits (new or proposed)	...	...	...	Nil
Visits (public sewers)	...	...	...	11
Re-visits	...	...	...	23
New drains tested...	...	...	...	154
Informal notices	...	...	...	31
Formal notices	...	...	...	6

Supply of dust bins:

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashpits converted...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Visits re trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	6

Stables and Piggeries:

Visits	71
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Disinfestation:

Number of verminous houses inspected	...	-
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	...	-
Number of verminous houses disinfested	...	-

Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	7
Number of premises treated for insects	...	...	...	...	114
Number of visits by inspectors	...	...	...	...	19

Offensive trades:

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

Both were satisfactorily conducted

Number of visits	23
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Keeping of Animals:

Visits	15
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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.

Visits	27
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Closet Accommodation:

Number of houses on water carriage system	...	...	...	...	3296
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	17000
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	...	...	...	...	20500

Clean Air:

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of observations	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	6

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	28
Number of licences issued	...	...	...	...	20
Number of visits in connection with Waste Food Order, 1957	...	...	...	...	5

Swine Fever:

There were no cases of swine fever during the year. On the 31st August the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 42 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	...	...	...	...	20
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	12

The Order ended on the 15th October.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

The conditions of the licence include:-

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

Number of premises licensed	...	...	5
Number of visits	...	...	13

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of premises on register	...	1
Number of visits	...	12

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises registered	...	8
Number of visits	...	Nil

NOISE ABATEMENT

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 had 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 on receiving 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	...	...	...	9
No. of visits	...	...	...	9
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	4
No. of miscellaneous visits			...	1
No. of observations	...	...	...	Nil

CAMPING SITES

During the year one site received a modified licence.

Visits to licensed sites	...	...	37
Visits to unlicensed sites		...	614
Visits to proposed sites	...	...	2
Number of site licences	...	...	10
Number of caravans permanently occupied	...	...	165
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	...	...	792
Number of tent licences issued	...		1

Municipal Camp

683 caravans used the site during the year; of these 245 holiday caravans were sited for the full season. 108 paid the additional fee for the privilege of subletting. 438 used the site for short periods and 60 caravans have been left on the site for winter storage.

Tenting

The Meteorological Officer in his report said that the year was not such an outstanding summer as 1959, but the year did see a tremendous influx of tent dwellers who occupied fields in different parts of the Borough for odd days and weeks. Planning permission had not been received for any of the fields and no licences were in force under the Public Health Act, 1936. Several people complained and observations commenced on all fields in use as tent sites from the 12th May until 9th September. The Act, in effect, allows the use of a site for moveable dwellings for not more than 42 consecutive days or 60 days in 12 months. Observations continued every day and the Town Clerk advised all the owners of fields that observations were being taken. Caravans were also in evidence; they are controlled by the Caravan Sites Act, and the exemptions are somewhat different from those of the Public Health Act. In spite of the warnings, one site operator persisted and the Town Clerk instituted proceedings against him in the Magistrates Court. The case was proved and the occupier fined.

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	...	...	...	11
Outlet	...	...	...	11
Pool Centre	...	...	...	11

A private swimming bath attached to a holiday camp was visited regularly during the season. The water here was continuously and efficiently treated, but the bath was not, of course, on the same scale as the municipal bath.

Number of samples taken 30

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

Ref. No	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
755	18.6.64	Nil	Nil	Inlet
756	18.6.64	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
757	18.6.64	Nil	Nil	Outlet
1006	20.8.64	Nil	Nil	Inlet
1007	20.8.64	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
1008	20.8.64	Nil	Nil	Outlet

Number of samples from paddling pools examined 2

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

During the year 144 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 84 visits outside these hours.

Summary of work done:-

Visits	...	...	...	131
Re-visits		...	...	13
After hour visits			...	84
Total visits	...	...	...	228

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.

During the year 51 cases were heard at the magistrates court relating to shops being open in contravention of closing hours and fines of £70. 10s. 0d. were imposed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Most of the main provisions of the Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964, but certain administrative provisions had effect from 1st May, 1964. These included Section 49 which required notification by employers of persons employed in office, shop or railway premises. The Order made under Section 49 required persons who were employing others in office, shop and railway premises on 1st, May 1964 to register their premises by 31st July, 1964. This three month interval was designed to give Authorities a period in which to build up their registers and assess the size of their task before they began to enforce the main requirements of the Act.

It was known by local knowledge that a considerable number of premises which ought to have been registered by 31st July, 1964 had not in fact been registered. The reason, we concluded, was partly insufficient advertisement of the Act and partly apathy on the part of employers.

Visits were then made to all offices and shops in the town which had not already been registered and employers were asked to register their premises. These visits provided an opportunity to explain the requirements of the Act and Regulations made thereunder. "General Inspections" of premises were then commenced to assess each particular firm's compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Number of visits (initial survey) ...	78
Number of interviews	69
Number of visits prior to registration	538
Number of visits to registered shops etc.	252
Number of premises registered during the year	702
Number of registered premises at end of year	696
Number of registered premises inspected (general)	33

Tabulated pages follow.

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Premises registered during year	Premises registered at end of year	Registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	125	124	15
Retail shops	437	434	10
Wholesale shops, warehouses	24	24	4
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	115	114	4
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

252

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	724
Retail shops	1543
Wholesale departments, warehouses	162
Catering establishments open to the public	1409
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	3846
Total Males	1278
Total Females	2568

F A C T O R I E S A C T , 1 9 6 1

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

P R E M I S E S	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	170	105	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	11	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	-	-
TOTAL	180	118	8	-

2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

P A R T I C U L A R S	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	15	10	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	12	-	-

Outworkers: Dresses 1 Knitting 2 Visits 2

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	...	...	2870
Premises visited	...	...	1012
Visits by inspectors	...	...	15
Vessels examined - Rodent Control Certificate	...	...	23
Rabbits exterminated	...	...	49

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 256

The results were as follows:-

First treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	23
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	20

Second treatment

Number of manholes showing direct poison bait take	15
--	----

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

TYPE OF PROPERTY - 1964

	NON AGRICULTURAL				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	13491	3039	16566	17
II. Total number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	14	121	56	191	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by Common rat	-	-	-	-	3
Ship rat	37	99	46	182	20
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total number of <u>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</u>	8	48	89	145	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-	91	26	408	525	108
Common rat		No infestations reported in the course of survey under the Act.			
Ship rat					
House mouse					

IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	29	30	77	136	26
Number of properties found to be infested by:-		Separate figures not available included in Section 2 above			
Common rat					
Major					
Minor					
Ship rat					
Major					
Minor					
House mouse					
Major					
Minor					
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 11, 111 & IV) treated by the L.A.)	45	147	135	327	23
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)	-	10	7	17	-
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				4		

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Staff

Cleansing Superintendent	:	T.E. Gore, M. Inst.P.C.
Chief Assistant	:	G. Middlebrough
Clerical Staff	:2	Inspectors : 2
Manual Staff - Winter	89	Summer - 114

Street Cleansing

Due to the irregular sweeping of secondary roads and passage surfaces, an investigation was conducted into the possibility of improving the street cleansing service generally.

A report was prepared showing (a) the present method employed and the frequency of cleansing county and other roads including passageways within the Borough, and (b) the manpower and mechanical equipment which the department had for dealing with this problem.

Arising out of this report the Council authorised the employment of four additional manual sweepers and the purchase of a Bedford/Lacre Suction Sweeper to replace a 1949 machine which was beyond economic repair.

Public Conveniences

Public Lavatories (Turnstile) Act 1963

The coin operated type of lock has now replaced turnstiles and, in consequence, collection costs have greatly increased. This will be quite evident when it is considered that nine turnstiles controlled 111 W.C.'s.

During the winter of 1963/64 many of the public conveniences were without mains water supply due to burst and frozen pipes, although repair costs over this period were considerably less than the winter of 1962/63.

Refuse Collection

Trade and household refuse shows an increasing tendency to become even lighter and bulkier. This is due to the changing living conditions of the population. The increasing use of prepared and prepacked food provides an increase in the quantity of tins and cartons, whilst the decreasing use of solid fuel reduces the ash and cinder content of house refuse.

The average density of household refuse in Morecambe is approximately 2 cwts. per cub. yard. It is therefore essential to employ refuse collection vehicles of large body capacity or with some means of compression, preferably coupled with the automatic loading of refuse.

During the year, seven 1951 refuse collection vehicles were replaced by vehicles of modern design, which ensured maximum payloads.

For reorganisation purposes a survey of all refuse collection rounds within the Borough has been completed and some of the facts revealed by this survey show that the Department is responsible for emptying an average of 20,500 bins or equivalent containers weekly. Additional seasonal collections from food and other premises have increased to a present total of 5680 bins, whilst some 2000 premises are still without adequate ashbin accommodation.

A campaign to ensure all premises are supplied with standard ashbins of 2½ cub.ft. capacity has been commenced with satisfactory results.

Refuse Disposal

Salvage Section

The Council authorised that the baling of wastepaper and fibre board containers be discontinued and that this material be sold unbaled.

Arising out of this decision a saving of £1,900 is envisaged during a full financial year.

Offal Plant

The Council approved a supplementary vote of £1130 which was required to maintain present plant and machinery in working order.

In order to effect such repairs the plant was closed down for a period of three months.

A No. 4A Iwel Fat Extractor was purchased and installed in December 1964.

Depot Plant and Equipment

During the year the depot central heating plant was converted from solid fuel heating to oil. As a result Factory Act regulations in respect of temperatures are maintained, and early morning starting of vehicles improved considerably throughout the winter months.

With the recent purchase of a Kerry ½" high speed drilling machine, a vehicle body lifting hoist, together with a 15 cwt. hydraulic crane and other small tools, the general working arrangements in the depot workshops have undoubtedly improved.

Mechanical Transport

The Council authorised the purchase of a new 2000 gallon diesel fuel tank to replace an existing tank of 600 gallon capacity.

With the exception of a Ford Eagle mechanical gully emptier and the two Morris vans, the departmental fleet now operates entirely on diesel fuel.

Sickness

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

					Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1962	...	...	...	...	5.15%	10.81%	0.84%
1963	...	...	...	...	4.15%	12.57%	1.20%
1964	...	...	...	...	5.09%	7.65%	1.87%

House and Trade Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse	8659	15842	0	0
Raw Kitchen Waste	169	74	7	3
Fish and Shrimp Offal	284	184	6	0
Slaughterhouse Offal	283	215	13	3
	<u>9395</u>	<u>16316</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	7939	15692	6	0
Salvage Plant	953	345	14	0
Offal Plant	503	278	7	2
	<u>9395</u>	<u>16316</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	271	4	3	0	2211	11	9
Scrap Metal	15	13	1	0	116	12	3
Textiles	1	14	2	0	14	10	3
	288	12	2	0	2342	14	3

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Slaughterhouse	33	17	0	14	478	8	6
Shrimp	7	0	0	0	346	10	0
Fish	2	4	1	14	77	7	0
Kitchen Waste	11	6	0	0	43	6	0
	54	7	2	0	945	11	6

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 ...	...	...	...	...	2500 approx.
Restaurant Kitchens ...	...	...	...	...	400 "
Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	200 "
Greengrocers ...	...	...	...	...	40
Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	...	27
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	50
Fried fish shops ...	...	...	...	...	35
Offensive trades ...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.					No figures available
Shrimp pickers ...	...	...	...	...	61
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar Catering establishments ...					2900
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	48

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	35	60
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fish frying	57	99
Potted food (shrimp pickling)	61	6
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	27	14
Ice-cream	238	293
Dairies	19	107

3. Special examination of food stocks or consignments during year: (See page 82)

4. Method of disposal of condemned meat (See page 83)

FOOD PREMISES

*Inspection:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	73
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	...	...	...	...	...	173
Food preparation premises (regd.)	...	...	...	...	...	99
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	60
Food stores	...	...	...	...	...	5
Proposed food premises	...	...	...	...	...	18
School kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	108
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	48
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	136
Shrimp picking premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Manufacturers of soft drinks	...	...	...	...	...	-
Boarding houses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	7
Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	19
Informal notices and verbal warnings	...	...	...	...	...	153
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	78

There are 48 bakehouses on the register, 32 in use and 16 not in use.

*Excluding those visits listed separately.

Contraventions discovered:

Premises:

Dirty or defective equipment	...	...	...	19
Food exposed to contamination	...	...	...	9
Lack of personal cleanliness	...	...	...	12
Defective drainage	...	...	...	3
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	54
Dirty sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2
Inadequate water supply	...	...	...	Nil

(Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	2
(Inadequate wash hand basins	...	...	28
(Absence of soap, nail-brushes, etc.	...	...	10
(Inadequate sinks	...	...	10
(Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	1
(Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	...	...	Nil
Absence of first aid equipment	...	...	2
Absence of clothing accommodation	...	...	14
Inadequate lighting	...	...	6
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	3
Food rooms used as sleeping places	...	...	Nil
Defective construction of food rooms	...	...	75
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	...	...	57
Inadequate refuse accommodation	...	...	10
Improper storage of food	...	...	Nil
Absence of notices	...	...	3
Smoking whilst preparing food	...	...	11
Animals in food rooms	...	...	6
Insect infestations	...	...	-

Stalls:

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

Transport of meat:

Inadequate cover to vehicles	...	...	-
Defective vehicle floor	...	...	-
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 1.1.64	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.64
1. Fish friers	36	5	1	2	35
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	58	5	1	2	57
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	2	-	-	-	2
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	60	1	1	-	61
5. Preserved food (fried fish) and potted food (shrimp picking)	1	-	-	1	-
	157	11	3	4	155

Educational activity:

Once again 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. 21 students enrolled for the course, 8 sat for the examination and 6 were successful.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Register	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.64 ...	126	19
Transfers	7	-
Deletions	2	-
Additions	10	-
Total on Register, 31.12.64	134	19

Distributors:

Producer Distributors	4
Distributors only	22
Distributors from shops ...	88
Distributors from dairies ...	19
Distributors (machine) ...	1
	<hr/>
	134
 "Incomers" (not registered)	 27
	<hr/>
	161

Licences:

Tuberculin Tested:

Dealers	3
Dealers pre-packed ...	7

Pasteurised:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers pre-packed... ..	9

Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed ...	10
------------------------	----

T.T. Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed ...	62
------------------------	----

T.T. and Pasteurised:

Dealers pre-packed ...	12
------------------------	----

T.T. and Sterilised:

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

Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	5
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Untreated

Dealers pre-packed	3
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised

Dealers pre-packed	...	...	...	6
				<u>120</u>

All licences valid until 31st December, 1965

See also special notes page

Visits and Inspections:

Distributors	...	...	...	...	354
Dairies	...	...	...	...	107
Pasteurising plant	...	...	...	...	49
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	...	...			1
Bottling establishments (other than plant)					3
Milk Bars	...	...	...	...	17
Bacteriological sampling	...	...	...		221
Day nursery	...	...	...	...	4
School kitchen	...	...	...	...	-
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	3

Bacteriological examination:

200 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 422 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, 179 being heat treated and 21 raw milks. No undesignated milk is or can be sold to consumers; 7 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.

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

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

6 samples on arrival at the laboratory had to be discarded (test void) because of fluctuating temperatures. 41 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 4 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

17 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of *Brucella*; 4 showed a positive ring test and 3 of these were positive following a culture.

The *Brucella abortus* is the cause of contagious abortion in cattle and of undulant fever in man; it is widespread among dairy stock in this country and, as a result, the specific organism is not infrequently found in milk, and the disease may be conveyed to man by the infected milk. Though relatively few human cases have 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:-

As the milk had been obtained pre-packed outside the area, the farmer and Milk Marketing Board were informed. Later, repeat samples of the same milks were negative.

Milk Licences:

All raw milk sold after the 1st October needed an "Untreated milk licence. Existing T.T. licences covered sales until the 31st December, but new applicants after 1st October were issued with the new licences.

Designation	Samples	Methylene Blue Test (Keeping Quality)			Phosphatase Test (Heat Treatment)		Turbidity Test Bacilli		Brucella				Anti-Biotics	
		Pass	Void	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	+ -	Ring Test	Culture	Bio.	+ -	+ -	+ -
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	11	11	-	100.0	11	100.0	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
Pasteurised	65	64	1	100.0	64	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised (School Milk)	32	32	-	100.0	32	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)	2	2	-	100.0	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	-	100.0	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculin Tested Vending Machine	18	11	3	73.3	-	-	-	5	11	4	2	3	1	11
Past. Homogenised (Vending Machine)	23	21	2	100.0	23	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past. Homogenised	42	42	-	100.0	42	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	200	184	6	97.8	172	100.0	6	7	13	4	2	3	1	13

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 be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

206 samples were purchased or taken during the year (198 during 1963) and analysed by the Public Analyst for the Borough as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	...	...52
Formal samples of milk	...	...18
Informal samples of food	...	...99
Formal samples of food	...	...Nil
Informal samples of ice-cream	...	9
Informal samples of ice-lollies	...	2
Informal samples of drugs or medicine		14
Informal samples of milk (catering)		7
Formal samples of milk (catering)		5
		<hr/>
		206
Miscellaneous samples	...	... 2
No. of visits and re-visits		...496

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk:

Formal samples:

Channel Islands

Genuine ... 3

3

Jersey

Genuine ... 3

3

Tuberculin Tested

Genuine ... 3

3

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised

Genuine ... 4

4

Pasteurised

Genuine ... 2

2

Sterilised

Genuine ... 2

Genuine but slightly low

solids-not-fat ... 1

3

18

Informal samples:

Channel Islands

Genuine ... 2

2

Jersey

Genuine ... 2

Contained 0.075 I.U. penicillin

per m.l. ... 1

Deficient 10% fat and 5.1% added water (No.41)	1
Contained 7.5% added water (No. 44)	1

5

Guernsey:

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

1

Tuberculin Tested

Genuine	4
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	1
Genuine but low in solids-not-fat ...	1
Rich in fat but contained 0.01. I.U. penicillin per m.l.	1
Fat 2.55%; deficient 15% fat (No. 107)	1

8

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised

Genuine	3
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	1
0.5% added water (No. 48)	1
1.1% added water (No. 38)	1
0.3% added water (No. 24)	1

7

Pasteurised

Genuine	10
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	1
0.8% added water	1

12

Pasteurised Homogenised*

Genuine	5
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	2
Genuine but low solids-not-fat ...	1
Contained 0.3 I.U. penicillin per m.l.	1

9

Sterilised

Genuine 3
 Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat 1

4

School Milk (Pasteurised)

Genuine 2
 Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat 1
 Genuine but low solids-not-fat ... 1

4 52

*Includes cartons from milk vending machines.

Of the milk samples purchased, 10 were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 4 in 1963.

85.7% were genuine as compared with 93.9% in 1963.

11 samples showed figures for solids-not-fat below the presumptive limit of 8.5% for solids-not fat fixed by the sale of Milk Regulations 1939 but were adjudged genuine on the Hortvet Freezing Point Test.

No.	Fat %	S.N.F.%	F.P. (Hortvet)°C
11	3.55	8.45	-0.533
12	3.45	8.45	-0.532
15	3.55	8.45	-0.532
25	3.50	8.30	-0.530
28	3.00	8.40	-0.531
29	3.10	8.30	-0.532
39	3.50	8.45	-0.531
49	3.60	8.40	-0.531
59	3.50	8.45	-0.537
60	3.50	8.45	-0.538
71	3.60	8.35	-0.538

Milk (purchased as "glass of Milk")

Informal samples:

Genuine 4
 Contained 5.4% added water 1
 Contained 6.4% added water 1
 Fat 2.8%; deficient 6.6% fat, 3.0% added water 1

59

5

Other foods:

Genuine

Not Genuine

Bacon pudding	...	...	...	1	
Beef potted	...	...	...	1	
Biscuits, shortbread	...	...	...	1	
Cheese cottage	...	...	...		1
Cheese with beer	...	...	...	1	
Cheese spread	...	...	...	1	
Chicken curry	...	...	...	1	
Chicken in sauce	...	...	...	1	
Chicken in jelly	...	...	...	1	
Chicken casserole	...	...	...	1	
Chicken with vegetable and gravy	...	...	...	1	
Chicken breast	...	...	...	1	
Chocolate liqueurs	...	...	...	1	
Chocolate, sugarless	...	...	...	1	
Chutney sauce	...	...	...	1	
Coffee extract	...	...	...	2	
Colouring, cherry red	...	...	...	1	
Condiment, sodium free	...	...	...	1	
Crab, dressed	...	...	...	1	
Cream, double	...	...	...	1	
Custard powder	...	...	...	1	
Dairy topping	...	...	...	1	
Drink digestive	...	...	...	1	
Drink, soft	...	...	...	4	1
Dripping	...	...	...	1	
Fish cakes	...	...	...	2	
Flavouring orange	...	...	...	1	
Flour confectionery	...	...	...	1	1
Fruit canned	...	...	...	1	
Gravy colouring	...	...	...	1	
Honey	...	...	...	2	
Honey jelly	...	...	...	1	
Honey spread	...	...	...	1	
Hot dog	...	...	...	1	

Jam, apple and raspberry	...	...	1	
Jam, strawberry	...	...	1	
Jam, mixed fruit	...	...	1	
Jelly trifle, cream	...	...	1	
Lemon cheese	...	...	4	
Marmalade	...	...	1	
Meat, canned	...	...	1	
Meat paste	...	...	1	
Meat and vegetables, canned...	...	...	5	
Meat, steak and kidney pudding	...	...	1	
Milk condensed	...	...	1	
Milk drink, flavoured	...	...	1	
Mushrooms, creamed canned	...	...	1	
Ox tongue paste	...	...	1	
Pancake mix	...	...	1	
Pie, steak and kidney	...	...	1	
Pie filling	...	...	1	1
Pineapple in syrup	...	...	1	
Pork canned	...	...	1	
Pork, roast, gravy and stuffing, canned	...	...	1	
Potatoes, instant mashed	...	...	1	
Rice pudding canned	...	...	2	
Rice with tomatoes pork and pepper (Spanish paella)	...	...	1	
Salmon potted with butter	...	...	1	
Sausage, beef	...	...	1	
Savoury puffs	...	...	1	
Shandy, canned	...	...	1	
Shepherd's pie, frozen	...	...	1	
Shrimps, potted	...	...	1	1
Shrimps in brine	...	...	1	
Soup powder	...	...	1	
Soup canned	...	...	3	
Steak stewed canned	...	...	3	
Stem ginger	...	...	1	
Sugar, brown	...	...	1	

Sugar, confectionery	...	...	...	1
Sweetening tablets	...	...	...	1
Sweetening for diabetics	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	1
Tomato puree	...	...	...	1
Turkey and corn with pimento	...	...	...	1
Vegetable frying oil	...	...	...	1
Vinegar cider	...	...	...	1

91

8

99

Drugs and Medicine:

Cold relief tablets	...	...	...	1
Cough medicine	...	...	...	2
Friar's balsam	...	...	...	1
Glucose D.	...	...	...	1
Headache tablets	...	...	...	1
Oil camphorated	...	...	...	1
Ointment, rubbing...	...	...	...	1
Paraffin liquid	...	...	...	1
Tonic tablets	...	...	...	2
Tonic water, quinine	...	...	...	1
Vitamin tablets	...	...	...	2

14

Ice-cream:

Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	7
Ice-cream dairy	...	...	...	...	2
Ice lollie	...	...	...	...	2

11

Action Taken

- 24 An informal sample of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk showed the presence of 0.3% extraneous water. Further informal samples contained 1.1%, 0.5% and 0.8%. The dairy was visited and the method of pasteurisation carefully checked. It was noticed that a fault in procedure was occurring and this was pointed out to the management. Repeat samples (Nos. 84 and 101) were genuine.
- 41 An informal sample of Jersey milk contained 3.6% fat and 8.3% solids-not-fat. The freezing Point test -0.499°C showed the presence of 5.1% extraneous water. Being 10% deficient in fat, a formal sample (No. 46) was taken and found genuine. The farmer was cautioned.
- 42 An informal sample of T.T. Pasteurised Homogenised milk contained 0.03 I.U. penicillin/c.c. The Milk Marketing Board was informed.
- 53 A sample of beef sausage contained 65% meat and 160 parts/million of sulphite preservative without a declaration. The vendor was informed and the correct notice was later displayed.
- 74 An informal sample of T.T. (Farm Bottled) milk was rich in fat and contained 0.01 I.U. penicillin/c.c. The Milk Marketing Board and the farmer were notified. The farmer informed the department that he had purchased three Jersey cows on the auction market the day prior to the sample being taken and it was possible that one or all of the cows purchased had been receiving medicine and he had overlooked making the necessary enquiries. The farmer said he would take precautions in the future.
- 75 A carton of "fresh cottage cheese" was genuine but the carton bore no name of the food and no name and address of the packer. The packers were notified of the omission and following their reply and further visits it was found that the cheese was purchased in 10 lb. tins from the processor and broken down for retail sale in the shop in cartons; they were, therefore, exempted from the labelling requirements.

- 83 An ice-lollie contained 1.0% fat which was not declared in the list of ingredients and the manufacturers were informed. In reply they stated that this type of lolly when first introduced did not contain fat and no reference was made to fat in the list of ingredients on the bag. A change was made in the composition of the product; new bags were printed and apparently some of the new product was sent out in the old bag. They have assured the department that all stocks of the old type of bag have been used up.
- 91 Four pineapple creams (Flour confectionery) showed a fat content of 33.2% of which not more than 1/7th consisted of milk fat. As a notice in the shop stated that "we sell cakes filled with fresh cream" it was decided to take a formal sample. This did not materialise as it was noticed that the label had in the meantime been changed to "Pineapple Tarts". Both retailer and bakery were cautioned.
- 107 A carton of T.T. milk purchased from a milk vending machine contained 2.55% fat and was therefore 15.0 per cent deficient. A formal sample was immediately taken from the same machine and found to be genuine. The vendor and producer were informed.
- 108 A packet of Beef Noodle Soup contained Potato Starch which was declared on the inside packet but omitted in list of ingredients on the outside packet. The packers were written to and they suggested that due to an error and following a change in the formulae, an old sachet was contained in a new carton. A comprehensive check was carried out by the packers on all Lancashire warehouses and no similar cases were found.
- 122 A carton of pre-packed soft drink did not bear the common or usual name of the drink and the label stated 7 fluid ounces but only 6.7 fluid ounces were present. The packers were advised of the discrepancy.
- 135 A 2 oz. carton of shrimps was genuine but the labelling on the carton was vague and incomplete. The packers (local) were notified by telephone and it appeared that the over-printed correction to the cartons was being done carelessly. This has now ceased.

143 A carton of Strawberry flavoured milk from a machine contained 76% milk but should have contained 85% milk, and the ingredients listed should also have specified the composition of "fruit flavouring syrup". The packers were notified and cautioned.

147/148 and 153 During the early summer, a visitor called at the office and suggested that the "glasses of milk" sold in a snack bar on the Promenade tasted funny and probably contained 'water from the tap'. Later in the summer, six snack bars were visited and glasses of milk purchased informally, the source being refrigerated milk dispensers on the counter. This type of dispenser if properly cared for is very hygienic and the milk is constantly stirred by an agitator to ensure supply of quality milk at all times. The six samples were examined by the public Analyst; four were genuine and two contained added water (5.4 and 6.4%). The vendors were notified of the result and in the cases of the added water they had been supplied by different wholesalers. A further informal sample from another snack bar also contained added water, (same wholesaler). The milk was therefore sampled formally at the time of delivery. One supply was genuine and the wholesaler was cautioned about his previous sample. In the case of the other, who was supplying milk to two different snack bars, formal samples showed (a) 14.5% deficient in solids-not-fat and 10.4% added water; (b) 10% deficient in solids-not-fat and 6% extraneous water. The facts were reported to the Town Clerk and proceedings were taken in the Magistrates Court. The wholesaler pleaded guilty and was fined £5.

172 A can of chicken and mushroom pie filling stated on the label that peas were present in the can, as a minor ingredient, but when examined the can was without peas and the manufacturers were informed. They were most surprised and suggested that the odds against it happening must have been astronomical. When being prepared, equal weights of peas, onions and carrots are thoroughly mixed giving approximately

three peas to each dice with carrot and onion, and the mix is then weighed into cans. The method of mixing was to be investigated, with a view to preventing a recurrence.

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

- 2 A letter was received from the County Medical Officer of Health suggesting that certain shops in the area still had available on sale certain teething powders containing a mercury compound which had been banned for some years. Enquiries were made and some 37 visits made to the mixed shops who might have had some stocks for sale to the public. None were found.
- 3 A complaint was received from the Divisional Education Officer regarding a particle of glass in a bottle of school milk. The bottlers were immediately notified (not in this area); a full explanation was received and the depot manager visited the Headmaster of the School concerned.
- 4 A bottle of milk was brought to the office in March with a complaint of dirt on the cap. The complaint was justified and could only have occurred at the farm whilst the milk was being bottled (farm dirt on the rim of the bottle and inside the bottle cap.) Similar bottles were obtained and sent for immediate examination and were found completely satisfactory chemically and bacteriologically. The offending bottle was sent to the headquarters of the national distributors who states that the farmer had been warned and that his future supplies would be carefully watched.
- 5 A meat pie (local manufacturer) was found to contain mould growths and the complainant wished the department to make enquiries; this was done and the shop manager warned that a further similar offence would be dealt with in a summary manner.
- 66 Another complaint was received regarding mould in a meat pie this time from a manufacturer outside the area. It appeared that the complainant had already written to the manufacturer and in view of the unsatisfactory nature or the lack of a

reply, the complaint was referred to us. Seven days had elapsed since the mould was noticed and so no other action was available except to address a strongly worded query to the national firm concerned. A telephone call was received the next day and a representative called the following day and visited the complainant and shopkeeper.

- 7 A jar of lemon cheese when opened showed evidence of mould and the purchaser brought it to the department. It was taken to the local packer who immediately called on the purchaser, apologised and refunded the purchase price.
- 8 A complaint when investigated related to a piece of oily dough in a teacake which had occurred during the machine weighing. The manager of the local bakery visited the complainant.
- 9 A complaint regarding the presence of mould in a meat pie from a local bakery was fully investigated and the complainant fully recompensed. The bakehouse manager was so concerned that he suggested breaking open a dozen pies selected at random; these were Saturday's baking sold on the following Monday, and no mould was apparent.

Miscellaneous

- No. 1 A local aquarium asked for assistance from the department into the investigation of the deaths of some forty Blind Cave and Clown Fish (Tropical, at a temperature of 78°F). The curator suspected that the public may have thrown some extraneous matter into the tanks which were apparently open to public access and thought that an examination of the water would have given an indication. Two tanks were involved, fresh water and sea water, but the former had been emptied and a small amount of the water retained in a measuring glass. Unfortunately water examination requires large quantities of the product concerned and a full examination of the fresh water could not be made.

The Analyst on being informed of the request did suggest that it was unlikely to be the water and it would profit the aquarium authorities to investigate the thermostats. Both samples were free from toxic material, but a quantity of resinous material in the sea water tank suggested that plywood might be in the vicinity. Enquiries showed that this tank had been covered for a short period with a piece of Marine 3 Ply. Bacteriological examinations were satisfactory and full reports of both were sent to the curator. Later, it was found that the immersion heaters in the tank were not working satisfactorily and the fish were being subjected to a form of heat treatment that they could not withstand.

No. 2

On the 29th July, a set of five plastic toys was submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination for lead content.

This set of painted plastic toys made in Hong Kong comprising a hammer, axe, spanner, pliers and screw-driver was obtained as a prize on the Morecambe fairground and given to a child. The mother became worried at the rapidly disappearing paint on the screw-driver, and having read in the National Press of a case of lead poisoning, took the tools to a neighbouring Health Department who accepted them and referred the complaint to this Department as the source of the complaint originated in Morecambe.

On the 31st July, the Borough Analyst phoned and informed this Department that the screw-driver contained 0.5% (5,000 parts per million) of lead which was distributed throughout the plastic material of this toy. This is greatly in excess of the Home Office safety limit 250 parts per million which had been referred to in the Press (Daily Mail 17.7.64). The remaining toys were free from significant amounts of lead and although the pliers contained some lead in the paint there was none present in the toy as a whole. The paint on the toy pliers was within the prescribed limit of 1% as stated in the British Standard Specification No. 3443 - 1961 for coating material of toys.

"Municipal Engineering" - 24th July - reported that the Home Office had taken steps to get wholesalers to restrict further sales of plastic toys imported from Hong Kong. This action was taken because a toy that had been imported resulted in one hospital case of lead poisoning in a southern sea-side resort. Manufacturers were warned of possible dangers of excessive lead content.

On receipt of the Borough Analyst's report the Chief Public Health Inspector of the southern resort was telephoned and he informed us that retailers of plastic toys in the area were being warned of the dangers of excessive lead content and requested to withdraw remaining stocks from sale, pending further advice from the Home Office.

After consultation (and having regard to the fact that local authorities possess no specific powers with respect to the sale of toys) the result of the analysis was so alarming that in the interest of public health it was decided to inform the Secretaries of the Home Office and Ministry of Health of the Borough Analyst's report, and also to visit retailers and others known to be handling the plastic toys manufactured in Hong Kong and advise them in their own interests, to withdraw them from sale and contact their suppliers.

The matter was treated with urgency and the Public Health Inspectorate made 131 visits to shop-keepers and stall-holders in the Borough and letters dated 4th August, were addressed to the respective Government Departments mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

On 4th August, a representative of the toy importers, called at the council's offices and alleged that shop-keepers were being requested by the Inspectorate to return plastic toys manufactured in Hong Kong to their suppliers. This allegation was refuted and he was informed that shop-keepers in this area were being warned of the danger of lead poisoning from plastic toys and advised to withdraw them from sale and contact their suppliers.

A press report on the Department's action was printed in the Morecambe Visitor on the 5th August.

On 6th August, the Assistant Director, Hong Kong Government, London Office, phoned and stated that he had received a report from the Toy and Fancy Goods Factors Association that inspectors of this department had been advising traders not to purchase toys manufactured in Hong Kong. He was informed of the circumstances which had led to the action taken as a result of the Borough Analyst's report and the allegation was refuted. He stated that the Home Office was carrying out field tests on plastic toys and that the sole importer of tool kits that caused the original trouble in the southern resort had been instructed not to import any more. He further stated that so far as he was aware, there was no real hazard as insoluble lead was not considered to be harmful. He was told that lack of precise information regarding the safety limit of lead content would still result in confusion and that the department could only await the observations on this matter which had been sought from the Home Office.

The Ministry of Health replied on the 10th September and referred to the original case reported by the M.O.H. of a southern resort and that warnings had been issued to toy retailers regarding a named set of toys. The Ministry went on to say as the hazard may have depended upon the extent to which lead is extractable by sucking and chewing the Government chemist undertook lead extraction tests and his report indicated that although the total lead level in the toys is high, the tests suggested that only a negligible proportion is extractable and there appeared to be no hazard in letting shop-keepers dispose of the stocks.

The Home Office later announced that importers were being recommended that all plastic toys brought into this country in future should have the lowest possible lead content and should not in any circumstances exceed 250 parts per million.

Number of visits by inspectors ... 131

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations:

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

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings):

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Test void	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Repeat samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

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	42	23	13	5	1
Pre-packed	117	111	5	1	-
Soft	25	12	6	2	5
Complete Cold Mix	4	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	188	150	24	8	6

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (14-1964) 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				
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1948
Bulk	85.7	95.2	81.2	97.3	51.7
Pre-packed	99.1	98.9	100.0	98.0	72.0
Soft	72.0	84.4	96.3	-	-
Complete Cold Mix	100.0	86.5	96.7	81.8	41.3

Comparative Figures:

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1961	86.6
1962	95.6
1963	93.6
1964	92.6

6 samples were graded "4" as compared with 10 in 1963 and 21.1% in 1949.

	Provisional Grade				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1964	1963	1949
Local	44	15	8	6	80.8	90.8	51.9
"Imported"	106	9	-	-	100.0	95.8	67.2
Total	150	24	8	6	92.6	93.6	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows a decrease of 13 over 1963.

Soft Serve Machines:

The past four 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 48°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	...	...	...	...	12
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	6
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	2
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	5
					25

% in Grade 1 or 2 72.0 (1963 - 84.4)

Composition:

9 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, 7 were of local manufacture. (See also Food and Drugs sampling ante page 55).

				Average Composition	
				Fats %	Solids %
Local	...	...	...	9.0	33.0
"Imported"	...	...	...	11.3	34.4

Sample No.	Fat %	Solids %
*1	10.8	34.8
2	8.3	30.9
*3	6.8	31.2
4	9.0	34.4
5	8.1	31.1
6	8.5	31.9
7	11.6	37.0
8	12.1	37.1
9	10.6	33.8
Average	9.5	33.6

*Indicates Dairy Ice

2 ice-lollies were examined; one was genuine and the other contravened the labelling provisions.. See No. 83 (ante page 64).

Visits:

Dealers premises	...	...	...	198
Manufacturers premises	...	...	...	81
Storage premises	...	...	...	3
Proposed premises	...	...	...	11
Cinemas	...	...	...	Nil
Street traders	...	...	...	31
Sampling	...	...	...	227
Informal notices	...	...	...	2

Tests:

(a) pH value	...	...	...	...	18
(b) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	6
(c) pH and Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	11
					<hr/>
					35

Composition:

2 samples were analysed and one contravened labelling provisions.

LIQUID EGG

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 came into operation on the 1st January. These regulations require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturers premises and used within 24 hours. The Schedules prescribe the Alpha-Amylase test for pasteurisation.

No liquid egg is pasteurised in the Borough but it is used in food manufacture.

No. of visits to premises	39
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No. of samples taken	32
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Satisfactory	31
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Unsatisfactory	1
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Salmonellae absent in all samples.

The unsatisfactory sample was of non-pasteurised liquid egg; the bakery was informed and no further egg was used from that batch, repeat samples being genuine.

MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham harbour):

Cattle:

Tuberculosis:

*Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head and tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lungs (sets of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Other diseases:

*Carcase (emaciation)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carcase (haemorrhagic)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (melanosis)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kidneys (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Livers (cirrhosis) lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	14,691
Livers (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	301
Lungs (inflammation) sets	...	...	...	...	...	38
Lungs (pleurisy) sets	...	...	...	...	...	37
Lungs (melanosis) sets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head and tongue (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Head and tongue (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Head (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Head (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Head (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tongues (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	...	59
Tongues (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tongues (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hearts (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	...	19
Hearts (pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hearts (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Spleens (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	...	39
Spleens (peritonitis)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Spleens (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits:

Town slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1191
Heysham harbour	...	...	...	39
Butchers shops	...	...	...	100
Other food shops	...	...	...	397

Animals Inspected:

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3395	37	3432
Cows	119	-	119
Calves	46	-	46
Sheep and lambs	23167	8	23175
Pigs	2565	10	2575
Total	29292	55	29347

Five year comparison:

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1950
Town					
Beasts	3395	2462	3332	3444	1651
Cows	119	125	157	157	687
Calves	46	40	37	40	1247
Sheep	23167	18008	22279	23180	9756
Pigs	2565	2301	1497	2569	-
Heysham Harbour					
Beasts	37	55	60	39	115
Sheep	8	49	364	3607	630
Pigs	10	83	147	130	-
Totals	29347	23123	27873	33166	14086

Skirts (inflammation)	19
Skirts (peritonitis)	26
Skirts (decomposition)	7
Tails (decomposition)	53
Tails (inflammation)	2
Tails (bruised)	3
Beef (bruised) lbs.	1623
Beef (bone taint) lbs.	1114
Cysticercus Bovis:	
Head and tongue	2
Hearts	3
Skirts	2
Calves:	
*Carcase (emaciation)	1
Carcase (fever)	1
Carcase (immature)	1
Pluck (inflammation)	1
Veal (bruised) lbs.	7
Sheep:	
*Carcases (emaciation)	40
Carcase (bruised)	1
Carcase (abscesses)	1
Carcases (fever)	3
Carcases (lamb) (emaciation)	31
Carcase (lamb)(immature)	1
Carcase (lamb) (abscesses)	1
Head and pluck (flukes)	95
Head and pluck (parasites)	23
Head and pluck (pleurisy)	1
Livers (flukes)	2641
Livers (cysts)	5
Livers (abscesses)	11
Livers (parasites)	8
Livers (cirrhosis)	7
Lungs (pneumonia) sets	3

Plucks (fatty degeneration)	...	...	4
Forequarter (abscesses)	...	...	½
Leg (lamb) (abscesses)	...	...	1
Shoulder (lamb) (abscesses)	1
Mutton (bruised) lbs.	139

Pigs:

Tuberculosis:

Heads	18
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Other diseases:

*Carcase (suppuration)	2
Carcase (abscesses)	3
Carcase (peritonitis)	1
Carcase (erysipelas)	...	...	...	1
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	1
Livers (milk spot)	...	...	...	69
Livers (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	31
Plucks (inflammation)	...	...	...	3
Plucks (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	14
Plucks (milk spot)	...	...	...	6
Plucks (suppuration)	...	...	...	9
Leg (abscesses)	...	...	...	1
Pork (bruised) lbs.	...	...	...	675
Pork (abscesses) lbs.	...	...	...	9

* Carcase and all offal in each case.

Unsound food (other than carcase meat) surrendered:

Meat:	lbs.	Quantity
Ham, pressed	113	
Veal, jellied...	18	
Ham, cooked	1019½	
Meat, tins		20
Ox tongue	126	
Pork	12	
Pork, chopped	28	
Ham	304	
Corned beef	168½	
Luncheon meat...	8	

				lbs.	Quantity
	Beef	...	...	...	16½
Fish:					
	Fish	...	...	...	224
	Fish (tins)	...	...	...	7
Fruit:					
	Fruit(tins)	...	...	...	113
	Apples	...	...	...	37½
	Melons	...	...	...	42
Vegetables:					
	Vegetables (tins)	...	...	...	12
	Potatoes	...	...	...	7224
	Beans (tins)	...	...	...	1
Provisions:					
	Jam, jars	...	...	...	7
	Hamburgers	...	...	...	10
	Cheese	...	...	...	6
	Cream, tins	...	...	...	8
	Milk, tins	...	...	...	5
Confectionery:					
	Rock, boxes	...	...	...	20

Total quantity of food condemned 4 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 1¾ lbs

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - 1964						
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
Number killed (if known)	3432	119	46	23,175	2575	
Number inspected	3432	119	46	23,175	2575	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	13		3	78	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1294		2	2661	101	
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	36.80		10.87	11.81	3.92	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	1		-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28		-	-	18	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.81		-	-	6.98	
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3		-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-		-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-		-	-	-	

Special examinations:

On the 1st December the Borough Treasurer informed the department that on the premises 39/41, Woborow Road, Heysham, (unoccupied premises in the possession of the Corporation and under distraint), were foodstuffs that appeared to be bad. On examination this was found to be correct but as the occupier could not be traced, either to surrender the food voluntarily or to be notified that it would be seized, the position was stalemate.

The police were unable to assist in tracing the occupier. On the 2nd December the owner of the premises informed the department that solicitors acting on her behalf were taking steps to secure possession for the purpose of sale. The solicitors were informed by telephone of the special circumstances, and on the 7th December an estate agent acting on their behalf instructed the department to examine the stock at the premises and dispose of the unsound food. This examination being completed on the 8th December, the food was seized, condemned by a magistrate and removed for destruction by the Cleansing Department.

Summary of food seized and condemned by magistrate (Sec. 9 Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

	lbs.	ozs.	Quantity
Boiled ham	5		
Bacon	39		
Prepared meat	12	13	
Ham	50		
Cheese, pkts.	4	12	
Sausage	4		
Cheese	23	8	
Biscuits	35	8	
Bread (loaves)			22
Cakes			184
Cakes	43	8	
Milk (Bottles)			2
Crisps (pkts.)			15
Unlabelled tins			5
Butter	29		
Lard	40		
Cream (jars)			9

Miscellaneous tins and pkts.	52
Eggs 	151
Dates (pkts.) 	20
Fruit (tins) 	8
Vegetables (tins) 	6
Soup (tins) 	9
Fruit (dried) 127	

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	101
Number of transfers during the year 	Nil
Number of new registrations 	3
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	104
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January 	27
Number of new registrations 	-
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 31st December 	27
Number of visits made 	14

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	46
Number of verbal warnings	10

For details of the discrepancies found in the labels attached to food etc., see Food and Drugs (Report on Samples ante pages 63 - 67).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND FOOD POISONING

Foods examined:

Brawn	1
Beef Sausage	3
Pork sausage	5
Beef sausage meat	2
Minced beef	2
Tongue	3
Potted meat	1
Corned beef	3
Hot Dog hamburger	1
Salad dressing	1
Shrimps	3
Crabmeat	4
Crayfish	1
Whelks	1
Oysters	7
Prawns	2
Cockles	3
Mussels	4

Other examinations:

Paddling Pools	1
Fish tanks	2
Sea water	3

Number of visits	57
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Food Poisoning:

During the year there were 3 small outbreaks of illness which could have been due to food poisoning. The symptoms were sickness, diarrhoea and abdominal pain, but apart from one specimen no bacteriological confirmation of a diagnosis could be obtained.

Specimens examined:

Negative	31
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Positive	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(Salmonella enteritidis Phage type 8)

Number of visits	37
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Typhoid fever:

A resident in the town had stayed at an hotel in Aberdeen during the typhoid outbreak and on her return was interviewed by the department every 2 days for a period of 20 days. Specimens of blood, urine and faeces were submitted to the laboratory and found negative.

Number of visits	12
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Typhoid in Aberdeen:

On the 3rd June a circular letter was received from the Ministry with regard to the epidemic of typhoid fever in Aberdeen. It was suggested that, as a precautionary measure, stores and feeding establishments which use 6 lb, tins of corned beef of specific marks should be advised to withdraw them although there was no proof that these particular tins carried a specific risk.

It was decided that, to ensure maximum safety, personal investigation was the best method of protection and that the holders of such tins should be asked to voluntarily surrender them on the issue of a certificate.

The normal departmental activities were discontinued and four inspectors and a student carried out the work. The investigation proceeded smoothly and by Sunday 7th June the investigation and search was completed.

Number of visits	1320
------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of tins surrendered	...	49
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Further letters from the Ministry were received requesting that certain brands of tongue and corned beef, other than the above, should be withdrawn. Within three days 2412 circulars were posted to food traders who had been visited as above and enquiries by phone and requests for further information and advice flooded the department. So cautious were the traders of the borough that requests for the inspectors to check complete stocks of tongue and corned beef were received and complied with.

Number of visits ... 78

Number of tins surrendered ... 20

The tins were subsequently destroyed at the Offal Plant.

REGULATIONS ETC., RECEIVED DURING 1964

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

Makes fresh provision for securing the health safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and certain railway premises. All premises had to be registered by the 31st July and the Act operated from the 1st August. The following regulations and orders were issued during the year.

Commencement No. 1:

Persons employing others in premises covered by the Act to notify the authority between 1st May and 31st July. Owner or occupier may apply for certain exemptions. Brings into operation on 1st May, provisions relating to fire certificates.

First Aid Regulations.

Building Operations First Aid Regulations.

Electrical Stations First Aid Regulations.

Accidents Circular.

Dangerous Machines Order.

Exemption No. 1 Order 1964.

Washing Facilities Regulations.

Sanitary Conveniences Regulations.

First Aid Order.

Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order.

Commencement No. 2 Order.

Forms Order.

Notice of accident - prescribed form 48.

Annual Report Order 1964.

Meat (Treatment) Regulations, 1964.

Prohibits the addition to raw and unprocessed meat any of the following substances ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide and also the sale of any such meat so treated.

Poisons (Fluoroacetamide and Fluoroacetanilide) Rules 1964

Brings the two substances mentioned under Rule 16(2) of the Poisons Rules with the effect that they can be sold only to a person producing a certificate by M.O.H. or Agricultural Department Official.

Imported Food - Circular FSH/2

Stamp issued by Governments of France, Singapore, Roumania, U.S.A. (Revised), Austria, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ethiopia, New Zealand, Australia, now recognised by this country.

Clean Air:

Circular 69/63. Relates to revised grants and fuels.

Chimney Heights:

Nomagrams published as appendices in a Memo have now been reprinted on dimensionally stable and hard wearing material to facilitate use under working conditions.

Circular 46/64

Amends the provisions of the Act about the grant payable when smoke control areas established.

Milk Regulations 1959 - Approved Chemical Agents.

The circulars approve eight more products and rename one included on a previous list.

Antibiotics in Milk - Circular 15/64

Refers to the Report of the Advisory Committee and relates to testing of milk by dairies and food and drugs authorities.

Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations, 1964

Re-enacts the Mineral Oil in Food Orders 1949-55 with amendments. Mineral hydrocarbons may not be used in food unless specifically allowed by regulation.

Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958 (Circular FSH 13/64)

Empowers a charge for inspection and grants for a period prior to 1st October, 1963.

Housing Act, 1964

Enables Government to go ahead with plans to promote and develop housing societies to provide dwellings for co-ownership and for letting at "cost" rents. Makes step forward in development of policy for improving condition of existing houses.

Circular 51/64

Refers to Part 4 of 1964 Act dealing with squalid living conditions in houses in multi-occupation and falls into three groups.

- (a) Information for Local Authorities
- (b) Safeguards against eviction
- (c) New power to take over control and management.

Circular 53/64

Relates to compulsory improvement of dwellings to provide standard amenities and assistance for improvement of dwellings.

Circular 59/64

Specifies certain notices to be registered in the register of local land changes.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Results of Survey - Radio-activity in drinking water.

Ministry of Labour

Advice on First Aid Treatment - Leaflet

Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964

Control the composition, description and labelling of soft drinks and revokes the 1963 Regulations and 1953 Order.

Dried Milk Regulations, 1964

Re-enacts with amendments the Regulations of 1923.

Food Standards Committee - Report on Colouring Matter

Ministry of Agriculture

Technical Circular No. 9 Control of Mice with Rodenticidal dust and poison solution.

Technical Circular No. 10 New Rodenticide McN 1025

Ministry of Health

Memo issued on Control of Outbreak of Smallpox.

Circular 22/64

Minister of Health comments on the reluctance of pharmacists to supply sampling officers with drugs normally obtainable only on prescription and outlines the legislation.

Food Standards report on food labelling

This is the first of two reports covering general principles and their specific application. The committee suggest that consumer should be given all the relevant information as to the composition of the food on a label or display ticket.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection:

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	...	75
Re-visits	... ..	7
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	2
Visits re disinfection	... ..	6
Premises disinfected	... ..	1
Articles disinfected	... ..	34
Rooms disinfected	... ..	6
Number of times steam disinfecter used	...	6
Number of library books disinfected	...	69
Visits to smallpox contacts	... ..	27

Dysentery:

Visits to suspected cases	... ..	237
Visits to day nursery	... ..	87
Specimens (faeces) examined	Positive ...	144
	Negative ...	427

Epidemic B. Coli:

Specimens	Positive ...	2
	Negative ...	40

Salmonellae typhi:

Specimens	Negative ...	3
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Salmonellae enteritidis:

Specimens	Positive ...	1
	Negative ...	25

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	10					1	8		1			
Whooping cough	21	1	2		4	3	8	2		1		
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic												
Non-paralytic												
Measles (excluding rubella)	176	2	19	22	33	18	78	1	1		2	
Diphtheria												
Dysentery	4		1	3								
Meningococcal infection												
Ophthalmia Neonatorum												
Acute pneumonia (prim and influenzal)	9	0-	1	5-		15-		45-	65 and over	Age unknown		
Smallpox						2		4	2			
Acute encephalitis - infective												
Post - infectious												
Enteric or Typhoid fever												
Paratyphoid fever												
Erysipelas	2							2				
Food poisoning	8							3	5			
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	6					4		2				
Meninges and C.N.S.												
Other	4					1		2	1			
Puerperal pyrexia												
Other notifiable diseases (specify)												

IMMUNISATION 1960 - 1964

	No. who completed a full course of primary immunisation					No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Year of Birth					
	1963-1964	1960-1962	Total 1960-1964	Total 1950-1959	Prior to 1959	
Against Diphtheria (only)	-	-	-	-		119
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)	1	1	2	1	-	3
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (triple)	413	30	443	-	-	416
Against Whooping Cough (only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against Diphtheria and Tetanus (combined)	4	7	11	9	-	205
Against Tetanus (only)	-	-	-	5	-	11

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the Year.

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years						
5 - 14 years						
15 - 44 years	3	1				1
45 - 64 years	2					2
65 and over						1
Total (All Ages)	5	1				4

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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
1963	6	3	4	1
1964	5	1	2	-

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	-	-
1963	1	1	-	-
1964	-	4	-	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

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

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	29	12	1	42
Females	7	7	-	14
Totals	36	19	1	56

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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

There were 99 vessels from foreign ports of which 81 were oil tankers.

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

Number of visits to Heysham	...	172
*Number of beasts examined	...	37
*Number of sheep examined	...	8
*Number of pigs examined	...	10
Number of visits to slaughterhouse		39
Number of visits re food inspection		-
Number of visits re water supply		7

* Also included in the figures ante page - 76

SECTION 1 - 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 11 - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

Ships from	No.	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	99	485153		39	Nil
Coastwise	1558	1608623		-	Nil
Total	1657	2093776		39	Nil

SECTION 111 - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic:	Number of passengers INWARDS	212295
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	201374

In addition, during the summer months, 5488 passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas I.o.M and 5380 passengers returned to Heysham.

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

						Total Imports
						Tons
Ex Belfast	...	...	...	...	...	142902
Ex Dublin	...	...	...	...	...	130
Oil (Foreign)	...	...	...	...	...	1105357
Oil (Coastwise)	...	...	...	...	...	878787

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

Principal EXPORTS:- Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers and Machinery

				Goods	Bunker	Total
				Cargo	Coal	Exports
				Tons	Tons	Tons
To Belfast	...	...	...	257110	1774	258884
To Dublin	...	...	...	286		286
Chemical fertilisers	...	...	...	16010		16010
Oil (Coastwise)	...	...	...	1091543		1091543
Oil (Foreign)	...	...	...	16939		16939

LIVESTOCK - Imports and Exports

Imports:

			Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast	...	...	695	42410	1882	978	105

Exports:

To Belfast	178	30	41	39	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 9).

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Usual.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Local 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 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

(i) West wall inside Harbour - Small ships

(ii) Ocean jetty end - large ships.

(Revised January 1964)

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

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 arrangement, 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 of 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 method 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 1

Remedied 1

Vessels boarded - no action necessary

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings 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 subject 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

1964

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium
Morecambe and Heysham

During the year 1964, 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.

Evening Code Weather Telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports are 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.

1964 was by no means such an outstanding summer as 1955 or 1959., less sunshine was recorded than 1963. Success in outside entertainment and activities rest not so much on total of sunshine and rain as when during the 24 hours each occur.

Total sunshine 1341 hours 33 minutes against 1422 hours 42 minutes in 1963. Most of the sunshine for the year being in the middle part of the season. The best month was August with 201 hours 36 minutes. The best day being August 20th with 14 hours 06 minutes.

Rainfall was about average with a total of 35.31 inches. 1963 had 36.11 inches. December was the wettest month with 5.96 inches. The day with most rain was the 29th May with 1.42 inches.

Temperatures also were average. Highest temperature occurring on the 17th July that of 78°F or 25.6°C., the lowest 15°F or 9.4°C on the 28th December.

The greatest number of winds came from the West 66 next 64 from the South. Cloud on the average covered 5.36 of the sky during the whole year (8 representing the entire sky overcast).

G.C. COOPER,

Meteorological Officer,

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1964		Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	...	1027.66	1040.2	22nd	1002.8	30th
February	...	1015.97	1045.4	7th	990.9	24th
March	...	1014.02	1035.1	6th	991.6	20th
April	...	1010.52	1024.1	25th	993.3	21st
May	...	1011.84	1030.5	15th	997.0	3rd
June	...	1013.69	1026.3	25th	1000.9	2nd
July	...	1015.21	1025.8	1st	990.6	8th
August	...	1014.28	1032.8	31st	983.1	18th
September	...	1014.26	1032.6	11st	991.0	16th
October	...	1013.25	1032.2	28th	981.2	10th
November	...	1016.47	1034.2	2nd	992.4	14th
December	...	1008.65	1028.2	19th	988.5	31st
Year	...	1014.65	1045.4	7th Feb.	981.2	10th Oct.

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1964	Total Sunshine H. M.	Greatest daily amount of sun H. M.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	47 . 12	6 . 18	16th & 17th	20	11
February	71 . 00	8 . 18	5th	21	8
March	51 . 30	9 . 30	26th	16	15
April	121 . 30	11 . 24	5th	27	3
May	156 . 30	12 . 30	27th	25	6
June	142 . 18	13 . 12	29th	24	6
July	159 . 00	13 . 36	16th	28	3
August	201 . 36	14 . 06	20th	30	1
September	150 . 54	12 . 24	1st	28	2
October	103 . 06	9 . 06	3rd	24	7
November	88 . 06	7 . 12	2nd & 9th	19	11
December	55 . 36	6 . 24	4th & 25th	21	10
Year	1348 . 18	14 . 06	20th August	283	83

Average Daily - 3 hours 42 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

1964	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. Highest	Date	Min. Lowest	Date
January ...	43.3	35.5	48	31st	28	18th
February ...	44.7	36.4	56	27th	26	21st
March ...	44.9	36.1	54	20th - 23rd	32	6th - 7th 16th - 17th
April ...	52.6	43.1	66	27th	36	2nd - 3rd
May ...	63.7	51.9	77	27th	45	5th
June ...	61.5	51.4	73	12th	43	2nd
July ...	64.6	55.4	78	17th	50	11th
August ...	64.0	53.7	71	14th	42	21st - 22nd
September ...	63.0	51.5	73	2nd	38	21st
October ...	54.5	44.3	65	4th	38	13th - 14th 15th - 24th
November ...	49.6	41.3	54	13th - 14th	24th 28	10th
December ...	45.4	34.5	53	7th - 8th	22	26th
Year ...	54.3	44.6	78	17th July	15	28th December

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 hundreths)

1964	Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 in or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January ...	1.38	14	.39	27th
February ...	.54	9	.20	23rd
March ...	2.25	12	.86	24th
April ...	2.64	21	.49	19th
May ...	4.70	15	1.42	29th
June ...	2.84	15	.80	6th
July ...	1.85	15	.51	7th
August ...	4.36	13	.91	23rd
September ...	2.53	18	.45	5th
October ...	3.79	13	.86	6th
November ...	2.47	16	.62	13th
December ...	5.96	19	1.26	8th
Year ...	35.31	180	1.42	29th May

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)
(Time of Obs.)

1964			Mean amount 0-10	Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	...	...	6.26	1.87	-
February	...	...	5.52	1.96	-
March	...	...	6.22	1.93	-
April	...	...	5.30	2.17	-
May	...	...	5.19	2.48	-
June	...	...	5.53	2.20	2
July	...	...	5.87	2.45	-
August	...	...	5.16	1.68	-
September	...	...	5.43	2.26	-
October	...	...	5.68	1.71	-
November	...	...	5.70	2.23	-
December	...	...	5.71	2.35	-
Year	...	...	5.63	2.11	2

WIND DIRECTION

1964		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	...	6	2	5	5	1	-	1	11
February	...	5	3	6	4	1	1	5	4
March	...	4	-	13	1	1	1	4	7
April	...	7	5	5	4	1	1	5	2
May	...	6	6	4	7	-	2	6	-
June	...	5	5	1	7	4	2	3	3
July	...	4	5	-	14	5	-	2	1
August	...	11	4	-	6	5	-	-	5
September	...	5	9	9	3	3	-	-	1
October	...	5	3	9	5	2	4	2	1
November	...	3	6	1	5	3	5	6	1
December	...	3	5	7	5	3	1	6	1
Year	...	64	53	60	66	29	17	40	37



