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**BOROUGH of
MORECAMBE and HEYSHAM**

ANNUAL REPORT

of

**The Medical Officer
of Health**

for the year ended

31st December, 1965





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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 R.Airey)

Councillor W.H. Burgess (Chairman)

Councillor W. Whitaker (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman B. Armstead

Councillor J. Kay

Alderman S.L. Birkett

Councillor D.G. Kershaw

Alderman E. Park

Councillor J.F. McHale

Councillor N. Bolton

Councillor J.R. 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.

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

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

T. Turton, a.b.

J.J. Rooney, a.b.e.

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 Institutes) 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 1965.

Notifiable diseases were not troublesome during
the year. Immunisation figures for Diphtheria, Whooping
Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis were not unsatisfactory
in 1965, but there is always room for improvement: the
parents of every unprotected child are assuming a dreadful
responsibility; death or disablement is a fearful price
to pay for parents' negligence.

The eventual success of efforts over a number of
years to establish firmly a full course in the safe
handling of food is referred to in the report. This is
something that not many towns of the size of Morecambe
and Heysham have accomplished on the same scale and we
are very well pleased.

There are frequent complaints of the fouling of
open spaces by dogs, with demands that it should be
prevented. Unfortunately the powers of the Local
Authority are very limited. If any citizen will report
to the Town Clerk's department that a dog, while under
its owner's control, fouls a pavement, and will be
prepared to give evidence in court to support a
prosecution, action in court will be taken. Such limited
remedy as there is, therefore, lies in the hands of the
complainants.

As always I can commend most highly the excellent
work of the staff of the Health Department throughout
the year: to them and to my colleagues in other departments
I am grateful.

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) ...	3,669
Population-Census 1961 ...	40,228
Number of inhabited houses - Census 1961...	13,714
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year) ...	40,620
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1965 (according to rate books) ...	14,480
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises etc. ...	3,077
Rateable value ...	£1,728,094
Sum represented by penny rate...	£6,860

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

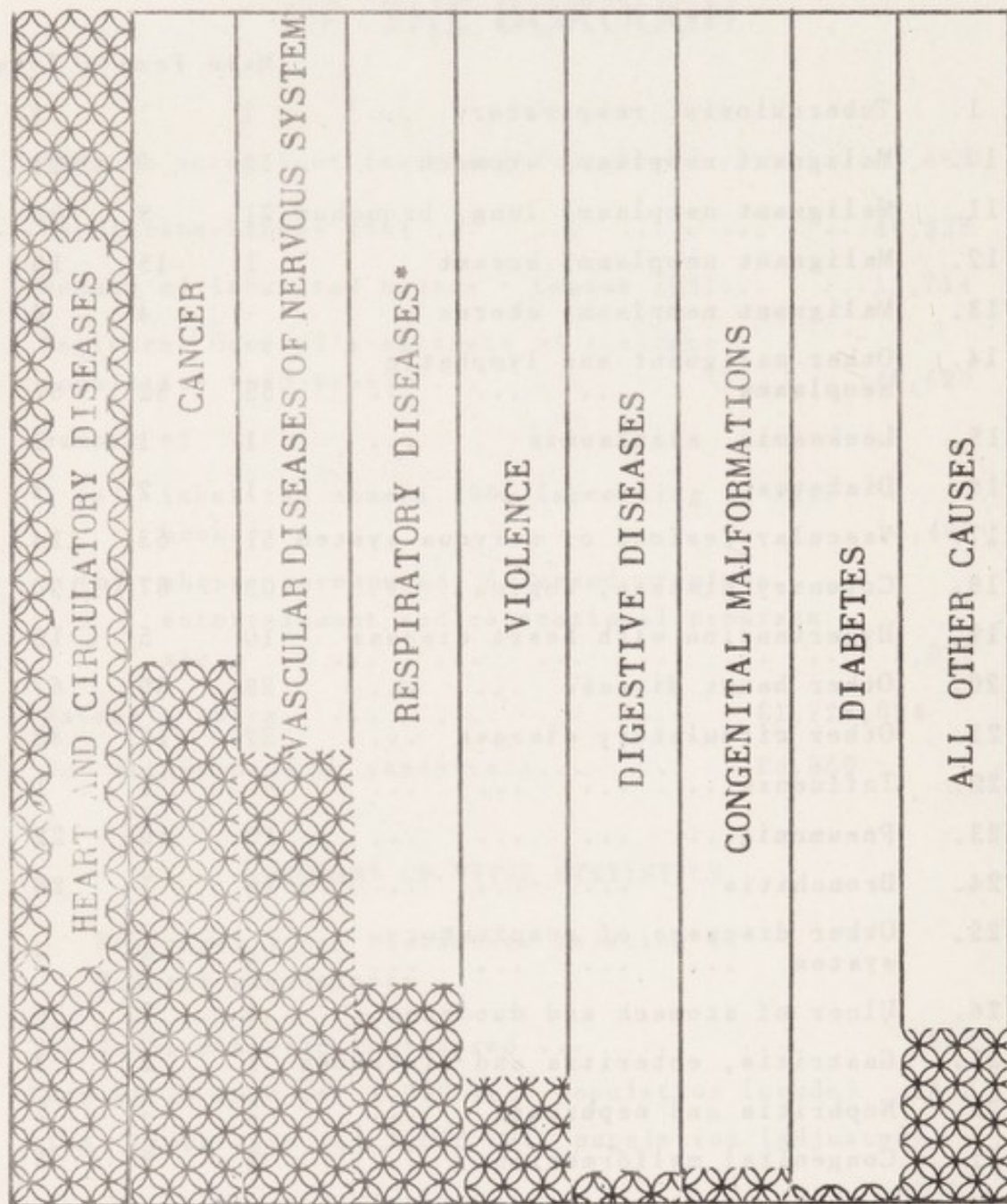
Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants

Total live births registered ...	580
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (crude)	14.3
Live birth rate per 1,000 est. population (adjusted)	12.3
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births ...	10.1
Total still births registered ...	9
Still birth rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births ...	15.3
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	10
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births	17.2
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births ...	8.6
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week) rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births ...	6.9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	Nil
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	23.1

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	9	21
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	9	30
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	15	16
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	32	67
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	1	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	51	63	114
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	103	87	190
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	10	5	15
20.	Other heart disease	28	39	67
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	22	16	38
22.	Influenza... ..	-	1	1
23.	Pneumonia... ..	12	10	22
24.	Bronchitis	19	7	26
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	-	2
31.	Congenital malformations ...	2	3	5
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	20	18	38
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	4	8
34.	All other accidents	12	10	22
35.	Suicide	1	2	3

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1965 COMPARED



* Excluding Tuberculosis : including Influenza

LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

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

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

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply:

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

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

Water Main Extensions:

Kingsway	...	...	...	3"	diameter	41	yards
Levens Drive	...	...	...	4"	"	136	"
Wingate Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	207	"
Walker Grove	...	...	...	6"	"	37	"
Walker Grove	...	...	...	4"	"	17	"
Heysham Reservoir Grounds to Walker Grove	...	...	...	6"	"	130	"
Haverthwaite Avenue	...	...	...	6"	"	112	"
Glentworth Road West	...	...	...	6"	"	85	"
Warwick Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	25	"
Fairhope Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	66	"
Road off Fairhope Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	14	"
Pinewood Drive	...	...	...	3"	"	129	"
Chestnut Drive	...	...	...	4"	"	81	"
Hazelwood Drive	...	...	...	4"	"	11	"
Low Lane	...	...	...	3"	"	51	"
Low Lane	...	...	...	6"	"	7	"
Foxfield Road	...	...	...	3"	"	52	"
Thursgill Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	67	"
Foxfield Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	83	"
Newmarket Street	...	...	...	2"	"	33	"
Homewood Avenue	...	...	...	4"	"	35	"

Water Mains relaid or renewed:

Royds Avenue	...	...	3"	diameter	135 yards
Woodhill Lane	...	...	6"	"	312 "
Draycombe Drive	...	...	4"	"	123 "
Woodhill Lane	...	...	4"	"	102 "
Middleton Road	...	...	6"	"	190 "
Branksome Estate	...	...	4"	"	2,013 "
Branksome Estate	...	...	3"	"	112 "

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 30 examinations carried out by the supplying authority 147 samples were submitted by the department for bacteriological examination.

Classification:

Grade	1 - 137
	2 - 10
	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

	1st September	
	Morecambe	Heysham
Total solids in solution	104	120
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 3 hours	0.44	0.40
Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	0.05	0.04
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil

Nitrate nitrogen	0.45	0.39
Combined chlorine	11	11
Free chlorine	Nil	Nil
Carbonate hardness	35	48
Non-carbonate hardness	22	25
Total hardness	57	73
pH. Value	7.5	7.8
Copper	Nil	0.09
Lead	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.22	0.18

Comment:

The analyses indicate that these waters are very similar in composition to the last Public Supply in April 1964. There is a little more organic matter present but there is no indication of pollution and the hardness figures are comparable. Subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports the supplies may be accepted as perfectly wholesome. The amount of copper found in the Heysham water and the amounts of iron found are within the limits of 1.0 parts per million and 0.3 parts per million respectively recommended for these metals in drinking water.

Ships Water (Stored)

Number of samples taken	
(Satisfactory)	48

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Identity	Lab. Ref.	Date	Probable numbers per 100 c.c.	
			Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli (Type 1)
7	164	12 Jan.	0	0
66	483	8 Feb.	0	0
277	1450	28 April	0	0
394	1834	9 June	0	0
628	2409	16 Aug.	0	0
837	2752	18 Oct.	0	0
857	2864	4 Nov.	0	0

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

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1956	476,770,000 galls.	223,638,000 galls.
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 galls.	
1963	811,469,000 "	
1964	841,829,000 "	
1965	901,402,000 "	

Daily consumption in 1965 2,476,000 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:-

	1965	1964
Families of 2 (i.e. without children) or single persons	355	498
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	61	113
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	29	62
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	10	25
Families of 6 or more	8	11

Progress of schemes:-

	Houses	Flats
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
By the local authority	18	-
By other local authorities	-	-
By other bodies or persons	253	34

Total number of dwellings owned by the local authority at end of year 1221.

Local authority schemes:-

At the end of the year 8 one bedroom bungalows for aged people had been completed in Platten Grove and 10 one bedroom bungalows also for aged people on Branksome Estate.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:-

As a result of the preliminary survey completed in 1964, the Council adopted the following standard for use in applying the provisions of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961:

Natural and Artificial Lighting:

Adequate natural lighting must be provided in all habitable rooms and W.C.'s and where practicable to all passages and staircases, to a standard not less than that required by the current Building Byelaws or Regulations.

At least one gas or electric light point shall be provided in all habitable rooms, bathrooms and W.C.'s and every passage and stairway used in common shall have adequate means of artificial lighting either by gas or electricity.

Ventilation:

The means of ventilation in all rooms, passages, staircases, bathrooms and water closets shall not be less than required by the current Building Byelaws or Regulations.

Water Supply:

Each dwelling unit (letting) shall have a piped supply of cold water inside the dwelling unit.

Personal Washing Facilities:

Each dwelling unit shall contain in a suitable position a wash hand basin or sink with a piped supply of hot and cold water over and connected to a properly trapped drain.

Suitable bath or shower accommodation shall be provided in the ratio of one bath per three lettings or eight persons.

Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences:

At least one W.C. shall be provided for every three dwelling units or eight persons. W.C.'s should be inside the building where possible, preferably on each floor, and in any case not more than one W.C. shall be outside the building.

All drainage shall comply with current Building Byelaws and Regulations.

Facilities for the Storage, Preparation and Cooking of Food:

Suitable food storage accommodation to be provided in each letting in the coolest available place.

Each letting shall be provided with cooking facilities in the letting adequate for the permitted number of persons for the letting.

Each letting shall be provided with a suitable sink and draining board. The sink to be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water, and be properly connected to the drainage system.

Where practicable these facilities should be separate from the sleeping accommodation.

Installations for Space Heating or for use of Space Heating Appliances:

Every habitable room shall be provided with an appliance capable of efficiently heating the room, or alternatively with gas or electric points and a satisfactory supply of gas or electricity to those points.

Overcrowding:

HOUSING ACT, 1957, SECTIONS 77 AND 90

HOUSING ACT, 1961, SECTION 19

The standard contained in the sixth schedule of the Housing Act, 1957 shall be used for assessing the permitted number of persons for each letting.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire:

HOUSING ACT, 1961, SECTION 16

Suitable provision to be made where necessary.

Adopted by Borough Council 25th March, 1965.

Improvement of Houses:

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

After informal action by local authority 806

After formal notice under Public Health Acts Nil

Inspections:-

Housing Acts:

Houses inspected 4

Houses re-inspected 1

Houses in multiple occupation 48

Underground rooms 10

Revisits 7

Miscellaneous 106

Informal notices 12

Public Health Acts:

Houses inspected 1056

Houses re-inspected 417

Improvement Grants:-

Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958:-

Action during year	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local authority
(i) submitted by private individuals	6	-
(ii) approved by local authority	5	-
(iii) submitted to Minister	-	-
(iv) approved by Minister	-	-
(v) work completed	1	-
(vi) additional separate dwellings	-	-
(vii) any other action	-	-

Standard grants:-

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964:

Action during year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) applications submitted to local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	8
(b) reduced standard	5
(ii) applications approved	
(a) full standard	7
(b) reduced standard	4
(iii) work completed	8
(iv) compulsory improvement	-

Rent Act, 1957:-

Applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
Notice of intention to issue certificates	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	1
Undertakings given by landlords	Nil
Visits	1
Re-visits	54
Interviews	2

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December 1965

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	DISPLACES	
		C Persons	D Families
In Clearance Area:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, 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	-	-	-
E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	By Owner	By L.A.	
(11) After informal action by local authority	-	-	
(2) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
(13) Under Sections 24 and 27 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED AFTER FORMAL NOTICE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		Nil	
G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)...		Nil	
H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT		Nil	

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections:

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	1017
Visits	...	...	...	...	1056
Defects discovered	...	...	...	...	878
Defects abated	...	...	...	...	675
Referred to other departments	...	...	...	...	267
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	417
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	324
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	61
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	58
Abatement notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to licensed premises	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to entertainment premises	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to business premises	...	...	...	...	13
Visits to undeveloped land	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to contractors	...	...	...	...	21
Interviews	...	...	...	...	597

Summary of work done:

Drains choked	493
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(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	89
Sewer choked	25
Sewer surcharging	5
Gully defective	25
Gully top badly set	2
W.C. choked	5
W.C. insanitary	1
W.C. structure defective	Nil
W.C. doors or fittings absent or broken	-
W.C. door casing defective	-
W.C. seat broken	-
W.C. defective	3
Ventilating pipe to drain defective ...	-
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	-
Cesspool overflowing	1
Inspection chamber cover broken ...	-
Inspection chamber brickwork defective	-
Soil pipe defective	2
Waste pipe choked	1
Waste pipe discharging improperly ...	-
Waste pipe broken	-
Sink old and worn	1
Lavatory basin cracked	1
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink ...	-
R.W. downspout broken	6
R.W. downspout choked	1
Eavesgutter absent	2
Eavesgutter broken	1
Eavesgutter choked	1
Fascia board rotten	3
Chimney breast damp	-
Chimney flue defective	-
Chimney stack, defective rendering ...	-

Chimney stack or pot defective ...	3
Roof leaking	7
Roof (bay) leaking	1
Roof (annexe) leaking	2
Roof (W.C.) leaking	-
Ridge tiles missing and broken ...	-
Valley gutter defective	-
Skylight defective	-
Walls, penetrating dampness ...	9
Walls, defective pointing	7
Walls, rising dampness	12
Walls, bulging	-
Walls, external rendering broken ...	1
Walls, defective (cracked)	-
Wall plaster perished and broken ...	3
Wall defective (W.C.)	-
Ceiling plaster perished	1
Windows, perished woodwork	-
Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	-
Window frames, pointing defective...	-
Window putties and glazing defective	-
Fireplace defective	-
Firegrate broken	-
Back boiler leaking	-
Fixed ovens defective	-
Floor wood, perished	2
Floor wood, woodworm infested ...	-
Floor damp	1
Floor defective... ..	1
Floor woodwork rotten	-
Floor dry rot	-
Skirting boards defective	2
Underfloor ventilation inadequate...	-
Door badly hung	-

Door wood rotting	2
Staircase defective... ..	-
House generally dilapidated	-
Door frame defective	2
Rooms dirty	7
Water pipe burst	7
Cistern leaking	-
Water in cellar	22
Sewer gas entering premises	-
Offensive smell in premises	16
Gas pipe leaking	1
Cellar area cover broken	-
Flooded area	-
Water over site and under floor	16
Accumulation of refuse	7
Yard surface defective	-
Paving defective	-
Outhouses and structures defective	-
Insufficient light	-
Insufficient ventilation	-
Food storage inadequate	1
Animals, inadequate keeping of	2

Drainage:

Visits (existing drainage)	655
Re-visits	252
Visits (new or proposed)	1
Visits (public sewers)	2
Re-visits	4
New drains tested... ..	185
Informal notices	21
Formal notices	Nil

Supply of dust bins:

Visits	3
Re-visits	1
Ashpits converted	-
Visits re trade refuse	6

Stables and Piggeries:

Visits	21
---------------	----

Disinfestations:

Number of verminous houses inspected	32
Number of verminous houses re-inspected	138
Number of verminous houses disinfested	2
Wasps nests destroyed	44
Number of premises treated for insects	136
Number of visits by inspectors ...	22

Offensive trades:

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

Both were satisfactorily conducted

Number of visits	16
-------------------------	----

Keeping of Animals:

Visits 26

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 Malarisol was carried out at appropriate times.

Visits 27

Closet Accommodation:

Number of houses not on water carriage system	Nil
Number of fresh water closets ...	17,500 approx.
Number of waste water closets ...	13
Number of middens	Nil
Number of closets attached to middens	Nil
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	Nil
Number of moveable ashbins ...	21,664

CLEAN AIR

Number of visits	120
Number of observations	61
Number of informal notices ...	10

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Number of visits	42
Number of licences issued	Nil
Number of visits in connection with Waste Food Order, 1957	7

Swine Fever:

There were no cases of swine fever during the year. On 5th July the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 35 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	11
Number of visits	13

The Order was revoked on the 19th August.

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	...	...	7

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of premises on register	...	1
Number of visits	...	11

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

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

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT

Number of visits	...	7
Number on register	...	21

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 has been delegated to health committees. Local authorities are charged under the Public Health Act, 1936, with the responsibility of seeing that their district is inspected from time to time for the detection of statutory nuisances.

This Act is not an easy one to enforce as the measurement of noise and the interpretation of results is very complex. The department 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	...	...	12
No. of visits	...	...	28
No. of re-visits	...	...	13
No. of miscellaneous visits			1
No. of observations	...	...	7

CAMPING SITES

During the year one site received a modified licence.

Visits to licensed sites	91
Visits to unlicensed sites...	91
Visits to proposed sites	Nil
Number of site licences	10
Number of caravans permanently occupied	165
Number of caravans concerned in site licences	1159*
Number of tent licences issued ...	1

*Private	797
*Municipal	300
*Municipal (Tourers)	62

Municipal Camp

928 caravans used the site during the year; of these, 250 holiday caravans were sited for the full season. 121 paid the additional fee for the privilege of subletting. 644 used the site for short periods and 154 caravans were left on the site for winter storage. All these figures show a considerable increase over any previous year.

The following tabulation shows the yearly increase in touring caravans visiting the town.

1959	212
1960	308
1961	358
1962	336
1963	343
1964	464
1965	644

Tenting

There is one licensed tent site in the Borough which was in continuous use during the season. Another field was also being used as a tent site without planning permission and was being observed by the Planning section of the Council. Towards the end of the year, the occupier received planning permission and no doubt will be applying for a licence to use the site for moveable dwellings before the commencement of the 1966 season.

SWIMMING BATHS

Opened in July, 1936, the Super Swimming Stadium is one of the largest open air swimming pools in Europe. Built on a vast scale, the maximum length of the pool is 396 feet and the width, 110 feet. Diving boards are provided at 1, 3, 5 and 10 metres. The depth of the water graduates from nil to 15 feet in the diving pit. There is seating capacity for 2,500 spectators, but the record still stands at 7,500 spectators for one event.

1¼ million gallons of sea water are required to fill the pool. This water is taken out of Morecambe Bay and is chemically treated in the stadium to ensure perfectly sterile conditions for the many tens of thousands of holidaymakers and residents who visit the stadium annually.

The filtration and sterilisation equipment is of a very high standard, and is in constant use throughout the bathing periods. The whole 1¼ million gallons of water can be treated in 6½ hours so that, if necessary, the pool can be 'turned over' at least three times per day.

Many events of national importance are held in the stadium, ranging from International Swimming and Diving Championships, Water Polo matches etc., - this is in addition to the resident Water Show, which is performed twice daily throughout the season, and, of

course, the stadium is also the home of the famous 'Miss Great Britain' National Bathing Beauty contest.

Although the stadium is only open for swimming etc. during the summer, this only forms part of the Baths department.

Remedial baths are open throughout the year, and whilst holidaymakers do take advantage of these facilities, they are used mainly by residents. Although very small, the Remedial section consists of two Steam baths, Foam, Luma, Pine, Seaweed. A body Shampoo and Friction is also available plus, of course, a needle spray to finish off the treatment. A small cooling/rest room is provided where patrons can rest afterwards and have refreshments served. In the future, Sauna baths will be installed, which have proved most popular and beneficial to health throughout the country.

Warm baths are a real boon to the public health, especially in a seaside resort, where caravanning and camping are popular, and the main trade for these baths is, of course, from the holidaymakers.

To complete the picture, a small establishment laundry is situated in the stadium, to deal with all towels, costumes, and trunks, which, after each hire, must be washed and sterilized before being re-issued.

The Baths Manager is also the Meteorological Officer for the town and the stadium is a recognised Meteorological Station providing observations on current weather conditions and recording such information. Records at the stadium date back to 1898.

Twenty six bacteriological analyses of the bath water were made as follows:-

Inlet	...	...	...	...	...	9
Outlet	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pool Centre	...	...	...	...	...	8

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 29

51 out of 55 bacteriological reports were all excellent and a specimen is shown below:-

Ref. No	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.	Location
476	9.7.65	Nil	Nil	Inlet
477	9.7.65	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
478	9.7.65	Nil	Nil	Outlet
619	12.8.65	Nil	Nil	Inlet
620	12.8.65	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
621	12.8.65	Nil	Nil	Outlet

Number of samples from paddling pools examined 3

Chemical examination:

Number of samples taken 2

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

During the year 26 visits were made to shops and other similar premises during normal working hours and 42 visits outside these hours.

Summary of work done:-

Visits	...	...	...	16
Re-visits...	...	...	...	10
After hours visits	...	...	...	42
Total visits	...	...	...	68

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 23 cases were heard at the Magistrates court relating to shops being open in contravention of closing hours and fines of £69 were imposed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The inspection of premises has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. It was found that many employers were unaware of their responsibilities and much time was spent during visits to premises to explain the requirements of the Act. When this was done most employers found the provisions reasonable in principle and have been agreeable to carrying out the necessary works in order to bring their premises up to the required standard. Some employers who were aware of the requirements had waited for the inspector's visit and subsequent report and advice before carrying out the improvements necessary to secure compliance, especially when structural alterations were involved.

A particular section which has caused concern is that dealing with lighting. Occupiers have been recommended to improve the artificial lighting in their premises, but difficulties have been experienced because, in the absence

of a legal standard, many occupiers are reluctant to carry out such improvements.

It has been observed that when new premises are opened the majority of them are not being registered by the employer. On being interviewed the occupier has stated either, that he was ignorant of the existence of the Act or, if he has other premises in the Borough which were registered when the Act came into operation, he had forgotten the requirement to register his new premises.

It is felt that this situation is one which is difficult to overcome, due partly to inadequate publicity and apathy, and only by observation will new premises be found and registered.

Number of interviews	...	...	18
Number of visits to registered shops etc....	...	...	567
Number of premises registered during the year	...	...	31
Number of registered premises at end of year	...	...	701
Number of registered premises inspected (general)	...	...	252

Tabulated pages follow

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Premises registered during year	Registered premises at end of year	Registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	4	122	66
Retail shops	22	445	146
Wholesale departments, warehouses	3	21	11
Catering establishments. open to the public, canteens	2	113	29
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

567

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	720
Retail shops	1539
Wholesale departments, warehouses	109
Catering establishments open to the public	1451
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	3828
Total Males	1262
Total Females	2566

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			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices		
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	168	92	2		-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	8	-		-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	1	-		-
TOTAL	181	101	2		-

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)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-

Outworkers: Dresses 1

Knitting 2

Visits 3

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	...	...	2822
Premises visited	...	...	1069
Visits by inspectors	...	...	2
Vessels examined - Rodent Control			
Certificate	...	...	18
Rabbits exterminated	...	...	5

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 342.

The results were as follows:-

Number of manholes showing direct poison			
bait take	...	Complete	2
	...	Partial	51

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

TYPE OF PROPERTY - 1965

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(6) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. {1}, (2) & {3}	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	13811	3022	16869	17
II Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	23	123	68	214	11
Number of such properties found to be infested by Common rat	-	-	-	-	4
Major					
Minor	28	82	53	163	27
Ship rat	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse	-	-	-	-	-
Major					
Minor	20	64	73	157	-
III Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	91	16	340	447	130
Number of such properties found to be infested By:-	No infestations reported in the course of survey under the Act				
Common rat			"		
Ship rat			"		
Major					
Minor			"		
House mouse			"		
Major			"		
Minor			"		

IV	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	26	25	52	103	27
	Number of properties found to be infested by:- Major		Separate figures not available included in Section 2 above			
	Minor		"			
	Common Rat					
	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 II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	48	146	126	320	27
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)	-	5	5	10	-
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								
XI	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out							NONE	
								5	

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Staff

Cleansing Superintendent	T.E. Gore, M.Inst. P.C.
Assistant Cleansing Superintendent	G. Middlebrough, M.Inst.P.C.
Clerical Staff	2
Inspectors	2
Manual Staff - Winter	89
Manual Staff - Summer	112

Refuse Collection

With the growth and redevelopment of the town, the work of refuse collection continues to increase. Because of the changing nature of household refuse to bulk rather than weight, and with the decreasing use of solid fuel heating, surveys of refuse collection rounds have shown conclusively that where one ashbin was sufficient to hold the weekly output of refuse from dwelling houses many now require two ashbins.

Further consideration must, therefore, be given to increasing the present ashbin capacity of 2½ cub.ft.

In Central Morecambe, and parts of the West End, drivers are experiencing difficulty in negotiating narrow streets and passageways because of parked cars, and the 'length of carry' for the refuse collectors is increased considerably when the driver is unable to gain vehicle access to the point of collection.

During the season the output of refuse from all premises, averaged over a period of 20 weeks, is increased by 13% against the winter collection, whilst the overtime payment of refuse collectors over the same period is increased by only 5%.

There has been a 44% turnover in labour during the year, quite the highest for many years. This is due to the low basic wage and the fact that refuse collectors must work in all weather conditions to complete the weekly task.

Street Cleaning

With the employment of four additional street sweepers and the reorganisation of the street cleansing service, the department was able under normal conditions to sweep 23% of all road surfaces daily, 10% are swept weekly, whilst 67% are swept at intervals of 4 weeks.

Unfortunately, some of the improved efficiency will be impaired by the coming of the shorter working week in January 1966 and by the fact that the Yorkshire Mechanical Litterlifter is no longer operational.

National statistics indicate a once weekly sweep of all road surfaces as being attainable and, therefore, the sweeping frequency of certain areas is rather less than one would expect in a seaside resort.

These facts would appear to justify a further increase in the street cleansing establishment and/or early replacement of the Yorkshire Litterlifter.

It was a noticeable feature last season that since the removal of the protecting fences around flower beds and grass verges along the promenade, more manpower was required in picking litter from these green areas.

The parking of cars still remains our greatest problem. Unilateral parking would appear to favour this department (opposite side on alternate days).

There are a great many tree lined streets in Morecambe, together with grass verges, so that leaves and dog fouling are nuisances which require consideration and attention.

Public Conveniences

This has been the first full year in which coin operated locks have replaced turnstiles and in consequence collection costs have more than doubled over previous years.

Against this increase, however, receipts from public conveniences will exceed the 1965/66 estimate by approximately £350. Furthermore, alterations to staff rotas have been necessary to keep wage costs constant without loss of cleaning efficiency, and it is anticipated that during the coming year it will be possible to reduce seasonal staff and overtime work with a substantial saving in this section.

Vandalism is still our main problem, and it was necessary during the close season to remove coin operated locks from all outlying conveniences.

During the winter of 1965/66 many of the public conveniences were again without a mains water supply due to burst and frozen pipes, although repair costs were considerably less than during the two previous winters.

Offal Plant

The Council decided that the processing of slaughterhouse and fish offal be discontinued and that the offal plant as such should close down.

This decision was reached because the town's slaughterhouses no longer required a collection service from this department, processing costs were high and offal plant machinery and equipment would need to be replaced over the next 3/5 years at a cost of £9/10,000.

Tenders were invited for the purchase of existing plant and equipment. Fish offal and kitchen waste is still collected by the department and sold unprocessed.

A T.H.500 Smokeless Incinerator and Loading Trolley was purchased during the year, and this will enable the department to provide a future disposal service for confidential papers and legal documents, condemned food, sanitary towels, etc.

Wastepaper Plant

Following the Council's decision to invite tenders for the purchase of unbaled wastepaper and fibreboard, as collected by the department, a substantial saving has been achieved.

During the first full year of operation this new venture has worked reasonably well, although respective firms have encountered minor difficulties caused by the advancing age of the baling presses and the absence of mechanical equipment for stacking and loading the baled material on to transporting vehicles.

Mechanical Transport

The Council authorised the purchase of a new Morris 6 cwt van for use by the department's depot staff.

This vehicle has a full schedule of work and is utilised for the delivery of dustbins, the collection of monies from public conveniences, repair and maintenance of locks and other fittings at eighteen conveniences, and the carrying of tools and equipment to vehicle breakdowns etc.

During the past, to undertake such work, an inspector was without means of transport and was, therefore, unable to maintain full supervision of his labour force.

Vehicle Servicing Programme

The mechanical staff are responsible for servicing and repairing the following vehicles:-

Cleansing Department Vehicles	:	19
" " Pedestrian	:	
Controlled Vehicles	:	4 (Battery Driven)
Health Department Vans	:	3
Caravan Warden's Land Rover	:	1
Illuminations Department	:	2 (Incl. Tower Wagon)

All vehicles are serviced at regular intervals of 1000 miles (Usually 1 month during winter, 3 weeks summer), 2000 miles and 6000 miles. In addition, the mechanical staff carry out repairs to vehicle bodies as necessary, and are responsible for the maintenance of all other Departmental plants, equipment and tools.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Administration

Mr. G. Middlebrough was successful in passing the Testamur Examination of the Institute of Public Cleansing and has been elected to Associate Membership of the Institute.

The Council authorised the appointment of a Female Typist/Telephonist with effect from 1st April, 1965.

Sickness

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

				Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1963	...	...	...	4.15%	12.57%	1.20%
1964	...	...	...	5.09%	7.65%	1.87%
1965	...	...	...	4.13%	6.01%	1.34%

House and Trade Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse	8743	15265	0	0
Kitchen Waste	183	56	0	0
Fish and Shrimp Offal	310	144	0	0
Slaughterhouse Offal	165	55	0	0
	<u>9403</u>	<u>15520</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	7800	15010	0	0
Salvage Plant	943	255	0	0
Offal Plant	660	255	0	0
	<u>9403</u>	<u>15520</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

<u>Salvage Plant Sales</u>	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	225	17	3	0	1192	19	4

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Slaughterhouse Manure	18	12	2	0	321	9	8
Fish	2	6	2	7	88	17	3
Kitchen Waste	13	19	0	0	69	15	0
Shrimp	3	3	2	0	157	3	3
Fat	3	3	0	8	182	10	0
Unprocessed Offal	49	8	3	0	247	3	9
	<u>90</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1066</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

Average number of ashbins emptied 21664

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	2250 approx.
Restaurant kitchens	350 "
Grocers	200 "
Greengrocers	40
Fishmongers	27
Butchers	47
Fried fish shops	33
Offensive trades	1
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	No figures available
Shrimp pickers	36
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments ...	2700
Bakehouses	42

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	33	69
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus	54	158
fish frying	2	
Potted food (shrimp picking)	36	93
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	27	17

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
AND FOOD PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
------------------	----------------	---

Ice-cream	242	309
Dairies	18	119

3. Special examination of food stocks of consignments during year: (See Page 81).

4. Method of disposal of condemned meat (See page 81).

FOOD PREMISES

* Inspection:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	65
Restaurant kitchens and snack bars	...				240
Food preparation premises (regd.)	...				158
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	69
Food stores	...	...	...	...	12
Proposed food premises	...	...	...		49
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	4
Canteens	...	...	...	...	15
Stalls	...	...	...	...	214
Markets	...	...	...	...	79
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	402
Shrimp picking premises	...	...	...		93
Manufacturers of soft drinks	...	...	...		-
Boarding houses	...	...	...	...	306
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	3
Contractors	...	...	...	...	3
Informal notices and verbal warnings	...				172
Interviews	...	...	...	...	117

There are 42 bakehouses on the register, 32 in use and 10 not in use.

*Excluding those visits listed separately

Contraventions discovered:

Premises:

Dirty or defective equipment	...	...	16
Food exposed to contamination	...	...	15
Lack of personal cleanliness	...	...	13
Defective drainage	...	...	2
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	...	...	68

Dirty sanitary conveniences	...	...	18
Inadequate water supply	...	...	1
(Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	Nil
(Inadequate wash hand basins	...	...	14
(Absence of soap, nail-brushes, etc.	...	...	2
(Inadequate sinks	...	...	3
(Inadequate hot water supply	...	...	Nil
(Absence of cloths, soap, etc.	...	...	Nil
Absence of first aid equipment...	...	...	8
Absence of clothing accommodation	...	...	14
Inadequate lighting	...	...	11
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	2
Food rooms used as sleeping places	...	...	1
Defective construction of food rooms...	...	...	86
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	...	...	65
Inadequate refuse accommodation	...	...	18
Improper storage of food	...	...	Nil
Absence of notices	...	...	7
Smoking whilst preparing food	...	...	13
Animals in food rooms	...	...	4
Insect infestations	...	...	Nil

Stalls:

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

Transport of meat:

Inadequate cover to vehicles	...	...	-
Defective vehicle floor	...	...	-
Dirty condition of vehicle	...	...	1
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 1.1.65	Transfers	Additions	Deletions	Register 31.12.65
1. Fish Friers	35	3	1	3	33
2. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food	57	6	2	5	54
3. Sausages, pressed, potted, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	2	-	-	-	2
4. Potted (shrimp picking)	61	-	7	32	36
	155	9	10	40	125

Shrimp Picking:

The tendency towards group picking of shrimps in central premises continued. This trend has been helped by the opening this year of a new picking room specially constructed to conform to the provisions of the Factories Act and Food Hygiene Regulations which has doubled the accommodation available to a maximum of 40.

The number of registered outworkers in domestic premises has been reduced during the year from 61 to 36. Despite this the picking of shrimps by outworkers

is still necessary and the number of premises in use on a particular day is dependent on the size of the catch. The picking of the catch on the same day is of paramount importance in the production of a first class article of food.

Education activity:

Once again a course of lectures for the Certificate examination, conducted by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, in Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food was held in conjunction with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education.

To our very great satisfaction the College incorporated these lectures and demonstrations as a compulsory part of their vocational courses in Food and Catering and permitted, also, part-time students to attend the classes and take the examination. This ensured, for the first time, a satisfactorily large number of earnest students: 50 completed the course of 24 lectures and sat for the examination.

I am most grateful to the College, and to Dr. Gregson and Mr. Hanneman in particular, for their sustained interest and help. There cannot be any doubt but that this introduction of trained men and women into food trades will be a factor, and an important one, in protecting the public from food-borne infections. And I might add that the Public Health Inspectors, who have worked so hard for several years to get this course going, and who gave their evenings to lecturing and demonstrating, have deserved well of the town.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Register	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.65	134	19
Transfers	13	1
Deletions	13	1
Additions	3	-
Total on Register, 31.12.65	124	18

Distributors:

Producer Distributors	4
Distributors only	17
Distributors from shops	90
Distributors from dairies	12
Distributors (machine only)	1
	<hr/> 124
"Incomers" (not registered)	27
	<hr/> 151

Licences:

Untreated:

Dealers	2
Dealers pre-packed	6

Pasteurised:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers pre-packed	9

Sterilised:

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

Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	59
---------------------------	----

Untreated, and Pasteurised:

Dealers pre-packed	9
---------------------------	---

Untreated and Sterilised:

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

Pasteurised and Sterilised:

Dealers pre-packed	11
--------------------	-----	-----	----

109

All licences valid until 31st December, 1965

Visits and Inspections:

Distributors	445
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Dairies	119
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Pasteurising plant	56
--------------------	-----	-----	----

Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	Nil
---------------------------------	-----

Bottling establishments (other than plant)	2
--	-----	-----	-----	---

Milk Bars	3
-----------	-----	-----	-----	---

Bacteriological sampling	...	279
--------------------------	-----	-----

Day nursery	4
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---

School Kitchens...	4
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Complaints received	2
---------------------	-----	-----	---

Schools	30
---------	-----	-----	-----	----

Bacteriological examination:

253 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 580 separate tests at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, under the direction of Dr. L.A. Robertson.

218 samples were heat treated and 35 raw milk. 13 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 receiving platform tests on arrival by the dairy staff.

54 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) show 1 sample of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

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. 63 samples were purchased from vending machines of which 16 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality.

30 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of Brucella; 13 showed a positive ring test; 6 were positive following a culture, and 5 positive (Biological). 3 cultures were overgrown with organisms and the guinea pigs died from other causes and 1 ring test gave an equivocal result.

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 in both cases 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:

Milk licences covering the next 5 yearly periods were issued at the end of December.

TABLE A

HEAT-TREATED MILK

1965

METHYLENE BLUE PHOSPHATASE

DESIGNATION	SAMPLES	VOID	KEEPING QUALITY		HEAT TREATMENT		TURBIDITY
			PASS	%	PASS	%	
Pasteurised	79	2	77	100.0	77	100.0	-
Pasteurised (School)	54	-	53	98.1	54	100.0	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	41	1	40	100.0	40	100.0	-
Pasteurised Homogenised (Vending Machines)	37	1	35	97.2	36	100.0	-
Pasteurised (Channel Islands)	3	1	2	100.0	2	100.0	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL:-	218	5	207	97.1	209	100.0	4

See also comments

TABLE B

UNTREATED MILK

1965

(METHYLENE BLUE)

DESIGNATION	SAMPLES	VOID	KEEPING QUALITY		T. B.	ANTI-BIOTICS	BRUCELLA*			
			PASS	%			RING	CULTURE	BIOL.	
					-	-	-	-	*	*
Channel Islands	6	-	4	66.6	1	3	3	1	-	1 2
Untreated	3	-	3	100.0	2	3	3	-	-	2 -
Untreated (Vending Machines)	26	1	10	40.0	10	20	11	10	5 6	3 3
TOTAL:-	35	1	17	50.0	13	26	17	13	6 6	9 5

* See Also Comments

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 three 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 requirements 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.

216 samples were purchased or taken during the year (206 during 1964) and analysed by the Public Analyst for the Borough as follows:-

Informal samples of milk	...	77
Formal samples of milk	...	4
Informal samples of food	...	110
Formal samples of food	...	Nil
Informal samples of ice-cream		7
Informal samples of ice lollies		Nil
Informal samples of drugs or medicine	...	18
		<u>216</u>
No. of visits and re-visits		537

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk

Formal samples:

Channel Islands

Genuine	...	...	...	1	
					1

Untreated

Genuine	...	...	...	1	
					1

Pasteurised

Genuine	...	...	...	1	
					1

Sterilised

Genuine	...	...	...	1	
					1

4

Informal samples:

Channel Islands

Genuine	...	...	...	2	
Deficient 21.2% fat (No. 70)				1	
					3

Jersey

Genuine	...	...	...	3	
					3

Untreated*

Genuine	...	...	...	12	
Genuine but slightly low solids-not-fat	...	...	...	1	
Genuine but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	2	
Contained 3.3% extraneous water (No. 190)			...	1	
Deficient 5.0% fat			...	1	

17

Homogenised Pasteurised**

Genuine ... 12

0.5% extraneous water and

0.1.I.U. penicillin per
c.c. (No. 36) ... 1

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

14

Pasteurised

Genuine ... 25

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

26

Channel Islands Pasteurised

Genuine ... 1

1

Sterilised

Genuine ... 9

9

School Milk (Pasteurised) ...

Genuine ... 4

4

77

81

* Includes 8 cartons from milk vending machines.

** Includes 8 cartons from milk vending machines.

Of the milk samples purchased, 4 were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity as compared with 10 in 1964.

95.0% were genuine as compared with 85.7% in 1964.

5 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
13	3.05	8.30	-0.533
18	3.50	8.40	-0.530
19	3.45	8.45	-0.531
22	3.00	8.35	-0.531
24	3.65	8.40	-0.530

Other foods:

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Artificial cream powder (Dessert top)	1	
Baby food (Beef and egg noodle)	1	
" " (Fruit mixture) ...	1	
" " (Veal dinner) ...	1	
Bacon and mushroom (canned)	1	
Beef curry ...	1	
Bread and butter ...	1	
Butter ...	1	
Cake coating ...	1	
Caviar style ...		1
Cheese soft ...		1
Chicken in jelly ...		1
Chicken and ham pie with vegetables	1	
Cider Vinegar ...	1	
Crab canned ...	2	
Cream, double ...	2	
Dairy produce canned (Danish milk top)	1	
" " " (Fruit topping)	1	
Dripping, beef ...	1	
Fish canned (Crab meat) ...	1	
Fish, dressed crab...	1	
Fish, potted salmon ...	1	
Fish cakes ...	2	
Fish paste ...	1	

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Flour confectionery (doughnuts)	1	
Fruit, canned	1	
" " (Rhubarb) ...	1	
" " (Salad) ...	1	
" " (Cocktail) ...	1	
Fruit curd	2	
Fruit juice (grape)	1	
Hamburgers frozen		1
Herbal preparation (Nettle drink)		1
Honey... ..	2	
Horseradish sauce... ..	1	
Jam	6	
Jelly, table	2	
Lager and lime cordial	2	
Lard	1	
Marmalade	1	
Marmalade, whisky flavour	1	
Marzipan	1	
Meat canned (Beef curry)	1	
" " (Beef and ox tongue)	1	
" " (Braised steak)	1	
" " (Braised kidneys)... ..	1	
" " (Ham and chicken roll)	1	
" " (Pork, chopped)	1	
" " (Pork luncheon meat)	3	
" " (Steak and dumplings)	1	
" " (Stewed steak)	1	
Meat and vegetable (canned)	5	
Meat pie	2	
Meat and potatoe pie	1	
Meat, potted	2	2
Milk, separated dried	1	
Milk, skimmed dried	1	
Milk, skimmed with non-milk-fat	1	

				Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk shake syrup	...	...	...	1	
Porridge canned	...	...	...	1	
Salad cream	...	...	...	1	
Sauce, sweet and sour	...	...	...	1	
Sausage, beef	...	...	...	1	
Sausage, pork	...	...	...	4	
Sausage, pork frozen	...	...	...		1
Scampi paste	...	...	...	1	
Shandy, lemonade and beer	...	...	...	1	1
Shrimps in brine canned	...	...	...	1	
Soft drink	...	...	...	1	
" (Blackcurrant syrup)	...	...	...	1	
" (Powder)	...	...	...	1	
Soup canned	...	...	...	2	
Soup powder	...	...	...	1	
Spread (invert sugar and honey)	...	...	...	1	
Sweets	...	...	...	2	
" (with butter)	...	...	...	1	
" (lemon rock)	...	...	...	1	
" (lollies)	...	...	...	1	
Trifles	...	...	...	1	
Turkey roll (sliced) loose	...	...	...	1	
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	
Wine (British cream sherry)	...	...	...	1	
				101	9

Drugs and Medicine:

Aspirin tablets	...	...	...	2
Camphorated oil	...	...	...	1
Codeine tablets	...	...	...	1
Cold relief capsules	...	...	...	1
Cough medicine	...	...	...	3
Diarrhoea, and gastro-enteritis tablets	...	...	...	1
Energy tablets	...	...	...	1

Herbal tablets (nerve)	...	...	...	1	
Influenza mixture	...	...	...	1	
Iron tonic tablets	...	...	...	1	
Olive oil	...	...	...	1	
Slimming tablets	...	...	...		1
Vitamin drink powder	...	...	...	1	
Vitamin pellets	...	...	...	1	
Water sterilisation tablets	...	...	...	1	
				17	1

Ice-cream:

Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	5
Ice-cream dairy	...	...	...	...	2
Ice lollie	...	...	...	...	Nil
					7

Action Taken:

- 36 A carton of homogenised milk purchased from a milk vending machine contained 0.5% extraneous water and 0.1 International Units of penicillin per c.c. A repeat (No. 46) purchased the following week from the same machine was genuine. The farmer was notified.
- 70 A bottle of Channel Island milk containing 2.15% milk fat was 21.2% deficient. A formal sample (No.77) purchased the following week was genuine. The farmer was cautioned.
- 190 A carton of untreated milk from a machine contained 3.3% extraneous water; a repeat sample (No. 198) was genuine, and the farmer was cautioned.
- 88 A bottle of untreated milk contained 2.85% milk fat and was 5% deficient. A formal sample (No. 98) purchased the following week was genuine. The farmer was cautioned.

- 7 The meat content of a sample of potted meat was only 75.0% and as this was below the recommended standard of 95%, the vendor was interviewed.
- 28 A pack of six skinless frozen pork sausages had a poor meat content of 62% and the manufacturers were advised. In their reply, the manufacturers expressed their regret and said that a 65% meat content was their aim and could only suggest that this was one of those unfortunate samples which do arise in spite of all the care taken.

C.1/2

- A complaint was received that a child had suffered from burnt lips and mouth after consuming a sweet contained in a child's lucky bag. Full enquiries were made and similar bags to that obtained by the child, were purchased by the department. These were submitted to the Public Analyst together with the unconsumed portion of the sweet that the child had been eating. When examined it was found that the sweet had a "pear drops" flavour and odour. The acidity of the fruit flavouring was approximately that of a cordial and could possibly have caused an existing abrasion on the lip to smart. No harmful ingredients were detected in the sweet or in the plastic.
- 53 A packet of pasteurised whole milk soft cheese produced in France had a moisture content of 60.4% as compared with the maximum recommended limit of 60%. No further action was taken.
- 29 A 8 oz. pack of frozen hamburgers had a slightly poor meat content of only 75%. No further action.
- 98 A packet of Slimming tablets was labelled "a simple harmless course devoid of stringent diet restrictions" without qualification, and contained a leaflet bearing the words "slim without special dieting" "Entirely safe and harmless" and "no special dieting is necessary". Such claims, without reference to properly designed diet and supporting evidence was undesirable. The manufacturers when written to agreed that our remarks were justified and had

already decided to introduce a new larger leaflet which would include a properly designed diet.

108 A bottle of Shandy (Lemonade and beer) was poor in proof spirit content being only 0.9%. No action taken.

123 A locally produced bottled herbal preparation (Nettle drink) contravened the labelling requirements as no name of the food and no declaration of the presence of artificial sweetener appeared on a label. The vendor was interviewed and labels are to be brought into use.

C.3 A complaint was received last year that the "bread and butter" served with a fish and chip meal consisted of "bread and margarine". A typical meal was ordered and the "bread and butter" was retained, examined, and found to be bread and butter.

197 A carton of potted beef had a meat content of 76.5% as compared with the recommended standard of 90%. The producer was informed.

133 A 5oz. can of boned chicken in jelly weighed 5.1oz. with a chicken content of 72.0%. The proposed standard for cans over 3 ozs. net is 80.0% chicken and the canners were informed.

218 An imported jar of "caviar style" contained 115 parts per million of formaldehyde but no action was taken on the advice of the analyst.

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

C.4 A local resident complained regarding the presence of mould on a fruit malt loaf. The mould was not excessive but enquiries were made. Demand for such loaves is very small and an examination of the shop records showed that three were delivered by the bakery on the 14th

of the month. The complainant purchased a loaf on the 19th and another had already been sold. The remaining one was unwrapped by the inspector visiting the shop and carefully examined for the presence of mould but there was no mould visible. It was however returned to the bakery together with the loaf of which the complaint was made. The bakery expressed their regret and suggested that it might have been wrapped whilst still warm. They were very concerned that one of the products should be offered for sale in an uneatable condition and were sure there would be no further complaint.

- C.5 A complaint was received regarding the presence of a slug in a bottle of milk which had caused the consumer to be violently sick. The bottle was collected and examined at the premises of the dairy company concerned, and the milk, poured in a clean sink in the presence of witnesses showed no trace of a slug. The complainant was however visited by a dairy representative.
- C.6 A brown loaf was brought to the office with a complaint regarding staleness. It appeared that the complainant had made several attempts to get in touch with the bakery concerned but having no success visited the Health Department. The bakery was notified and they got in touch with the complainant immediately.
- C.7 Gooseberry tarts with mould were dealt with in a similar way to Number 6.
- C.8 A loaf was brought to the office with a complaint regarding the presence of mice droppings. Examination did show the presence of a large number of what appeared to be tiny seeds. Enquiries were made at the shop and it appeared that the customer had ordered the loaf by indicating the type she wanted. The one indicated turned out to be a "Milk Whirl with Poppy Seeds", which was a new type now on the market. The loaf was replaced.

- C.9 Once again a complaint was received regarding the presence of slivers of glass in a tin of salmon. The complaint was made by telephone and the house was visited. The "glass" was "struvite" or crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate and quite harmless. The customer was quite satisfied with the explanation.
- C.10 A complaint regarding the presence of mould on a fruit tart was dealt with by the bakery concerned who promised strict care with stock rotation.

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological examinations:

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

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings);

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	161
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	16
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	6
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	2
Test void	...	...	...	...	Nil
Repeat samples	...	...	...	...	7

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	30	21	6	2	1
Pre-packed	124	120	2	2	-
Soft	27	17	7	2	1
Complete Cold Mix	4	3	1	-	-
Total	185	161	16	6	2

The figures in the foregoing tables and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples. By repeat samples is meant (7 - 1965) 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 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				
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1948
Bulk	90.0	85.7	95.2	81.2	51.7
Prepacked	98.4	99.1	98.9	100.0	72.0
Soft	88.9	72.0	84.4	96.3	-
Complete Cold Mix	100.0	100.0	86.5	96.7	41.3

Comparative Figures:

Year	% Graded 1 or 2
1949	60.0
1962	95.6
1963	93.6
1964	92.6
1965	95.7

2 samples were graded "4" as compared with 6 in 1964 and 21.1% in 1949

	Provisional Grade				% Graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1965	1964	1949
Local	39	6	4	1	90.0	80.8	51.9
"Imported"	122	10	2	1	97.8	100.0	67.2
Total	161	16	6	2	95.7	92.6	60.0

The total number of samples examined shows a decrease of 17 over 1964.

Soft Serve Machines:

The past 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 three 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	...	...	...	...	17
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	7
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	2
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	1
					27

% in Grade 1 or 2 88.9 (1964 - 72.0)

Composition:

7 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; all were satisfactory, all were of local manufacture. (See also Food and Drugs sampling ante page 65).

					Average Composition	
					Fats %	Solids %
Local	...	...	...	...	9.0	33.0
"Imported"	...	...	...	...	No samples	

Sample No.	Fat %	Solids%
1	7.4	24.0
2	11.6	36.5
3	10.1	39.9
4*	11.4	38.0
5	10.8	37.6
6	7.1	34.7
7	5.2	31.9
Average	9.1	34.7

* Indicates Dairy Ice

Visits:

Dealers premises	...	...	...	...	226
Manufacturers premises	...	...	...	...	77
Storage premises	...	...	...	...	2
Proposed premises	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	1
Street traders	...	...	...	...	25
Sampling	...	...	...	...	203
Informal notices	...	...	...	...	1

Registered Premises:

	1964	Ceased	New	1965
Manufacture, storage, sale	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, storage	2	-	-	2
Manufacture, sale	4	-	3	7
Manufacture	1	-	-	1
Storage and sale	6	-	-	6
Storage	7	1	-	6
Sale	74	1	2	75
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement)	142	3	4	143
	238	5	9	242

During the year 5 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The council approved the transfer of 13 certificates and 9 new premises or arrangement of food rooms were approved.

ICE LOLLIES

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

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

Samples taken and found satisfactory:

Locally manufactured

Sold unwrapped	Nil
Pre-packed	Nil

"Imported"

Pre-packed	34
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Tests

(a) pH value	16
(b) Methylene Blue	15
(c) pH and Methylene Blue	3
				<u>34</u>

LIQUID EGG

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 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	27
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No. of samples taken	14
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Satisfactory...	14
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Unsatisfactory...	Nil
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Salmonellae absent in all samples.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits:

Town slaughterhouses	1088
Heysham Harbour	32
Butchers shops	138
Other food shops	411

Animals inspected:

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (ex. cows)	3663	42	3705
Cows	97	-	97
Calves	31	-	31
Sheep and Lambs	24,397	4	24,401
Pigs	3347	2	3349
Total	31,535	48	31,583

Five year comparison:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1950
Town					
Beasts	3663	3395	2462	3332	1651
Cows	97	119	125	157	687
Calves	31	46	40	37	1247
Sheep	24,397	23,167	18,008	22,279	9756
Pigs	3,347	2,565	2,301	1,497	-
Heysham Harbour					
Beasts	42	37	55	60	115
Sheep	4	8	49	364	630
Pigs	2	10	83	147	-
Totals	31,583	29,347	23,123	27,873	14,086

MEAT CONDEMNED (including Heysham Harbour):

Cattle

Tuberculosis:

Head and tongue	14
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Other diseases:

*Carcase (emaciation)	2
Carcase (Septic mastitis)	2
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Carcase (pneumonia)	...	...	...	1
Kidneys (inflammation)	...	...	...	1
Livers (cirrhosis) lbs.	....	...	...	14313
Livers (abscesses)	...	...	...	278
Lungs (inflammation) sets	...	...	...	44
Lungs (pneumonia) sets	...	...	...	5
Lungs (abscesses) sets	...	...	...	1
Head and tongue (decomposition)	...	...	...	5
Head (inflammation)	...	...	...	3
Tongues (inflammation)	...	...	...	2
Tongues (actinomycosis)	...	...	...	8
Tongues (abscesses)	...	...	...	4
Hearts (inflammation)	...	...	...	25
Hearts (pericarditis)	...	...	...	3
Spleens (inflammation)	...	...	...	40
Skirts (inflammation)	...	...	...	15
Tails (decomposition)	...	...	...	51
Tails (inflammation)	...	...	...	16
Beef (bruised) lbs.	...	...	...	1236
Beef (bone taint) lbs.	...	...	...	555
Beef (abscesses) lbs.	...	...	...	12

Calves

*Carcase (immature)	...	...	...	1
Pluck (abscesses)	...	...	...	1

Sheep:

*Carcase (moribund)	...	...	...	...	3
Carcase (emaciation)	...	...	...	...	44
Carcase (bruised)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (oedema)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (fever)	...	...	...	...	7
Carcase (septicaemia)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (lamb) (bruised)	...	...	...	...	3
Head and pluck (pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	89
Livers (flukes)	...	...	...	...	3080
Livers (cysts)	...	...	...	...	7
Plucks (pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	1
Mutton (bruised) lbs.	...	...	...	...	160

Pigs:

Tuberculosis:

Heads	20
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Other diseases:

*Carcase (gangrene)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (emaciation)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (oedema)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (abscesses)	...	...	...	...	3
Carcase (moribund)	...	...	...	...	2
Carcase (pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (inflammation)	...	...	...	...	1
Carcase (erysipelas)	...	...	...	...	1
Liver (peritonitis)	...	...	...	...	1
Livers (milk spot)	...	...	...	...	64
Livers (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	40
Plucks (pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	5
Plucks (pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	1
Plucks (milk spot)	...	...	...	...	2
Pork (bruised) lbs.	...	...	...	...	65

*Carcase and all offal in each case.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - 1965						
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	
Number killed (if known)	3705	97	31	24,401	3349	
Number inspected	3705	97	31	24,401	3349	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	6		1	63	13	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1633		1	1629	37	
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	43.11		6.45	6.93	1.49	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-		-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14		-	-	20	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.36		-	-	0.69	
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-		-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-		-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-	-	-	

Unsound food (other than carcass meat) surrendered:

Meat	lbs.	Quantity
Ham, pressed	137	
Pork shoulder	22	
Pork loin	55	
Ham, cooked	1,012	
Meat, tins		50
Meat, tins	14	
Kidneys	14	
Ox tongue	31	
Pork, chopped (tins)		81
Sausages		200
Sausages	14	
Corned beef (tins)		30
Chickens		12

Fish:

Fish	28	
Shrimps	540	
Fish (tins)		15
Haddock	140	
Halibut	45	

Fruit:

Fruit (tins)		324
Pineapples (tins)		5
Apples	112	
Blackberries	6	
Melons		16
Bananas		414
Grapefruit (tins)		41

Vegetables:

Vegetables (tins)		27
--------------------------	--	----

Provisions:	lbs.	Quantity
Margarine	28	
Puddings		6
Soup		3
Pie filling (tins)		7
Almonds	112	
Biscuits	182	
Milk, tins		44
Liquid egg	980	

Total quantity of food condemned 2 tons 2 qr. 23 lbs.

Special examinations:-

Refrigerator failure:-

504 packets of fish, vegetables, pastry, pies, rolls, chicken and ice-cream wafers.

Examination following shop fire:-

5 cwt. of sweets, tinned meats, groceries and patent medicines.

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.

Condemned food, other than carcase meat, is conveyed to the Corporation refuse tip and buried.

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 ...	1
Number of new registrations	Nil
Number of hawkers on register at	
31st December	101
Number of hawkers premises on register	
as at 1st January	27
Number of new registrations	Nil
Number of hawkers premises on register as	
at 31st December	27
Number of visits made	17

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Number of visits	10
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LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits	73
Number of verbal warnings	5

For details of the discrepancies found in the labels attached to food etc., see Food and Drugs (Report on samples ante pages 65).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND FOOD POISONING

Food examined:

Beef sausage	...	...	...	...	3
Pork sausage	...	...	...	...	21
Beef sausage meat	...	...	...	...	2
Minced beef	...	...	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	...	...	4
Boiled ham	...	...	...	...	7
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	6
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	16
Whelks	...	...	...	...	1
Oysters	...	...	...	...	3
Prawns	...	...	...	...	1
Cockles	...	...	...	...	1
Mussels	...	...	...	...	1
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	6*

Other examinations:

Paddling pools	...	...	...	2
Number of visits	...	...	...	107

*Samples from consignment of 540 lbs. condemned - heavily contaminated.

Food Poisoning:

During the year a child aged 6 was removed to hospital with suspect appendicitis and later as suspect paratyphoid; the department was notified and enquiries were made. No-one else in the house was ill and all specimens except from a younger brother proved negative. Specimens from the child in hospital showed the presence of *Salmonella typhimurium* (phage type U19) as did those of the brother. After treatment both boys gave consecutive negative stools. No source of infection was found and it is possible the infection was blood borne.

Specimens examined:

Negative ... 30

Positive ... 5

Number of visits ... 39

REGULATIONS ETC., RECEIVED DURING 1965

FOOD

Food Standards Committee - Report on flavouring agents.

Meat Inspection - Circular 61 - Ministry charges
for services of veterinary surgeon,
revised.

Food Standards Committee - Report on Fish and Meat
Pastes

Imported Food Regulations - Official certificates for
Hong Kong, Brazil, U.S.A., Australia,
S.W. Africa, Czechoslovakia,
Netherlands, Zambia, Norway,
Tanzania, Guatemala City, Denmark,
Sweden, Rhodesia, Lebanon, Poland,
Bechuanaland, Chile, Yugoslavia,
Japan, China, Canada, New Zealand,
Paraguay, Gibraltar, Hungary,
Roumania, Spain, Bulgaria,
Switzerland, Iceland.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

Command 2542 Report of Departmental Committee on
the Aberdeen Typhoid Outbreak.

Cheese Regulations 1965 - Lays down moisture content
for different kinds of cheese.

MILK

General Regulations 1959 - Approved chemical agents
to include Septonite 345, Atlasan,
Bacfor CM100, Bacfor BAC100, SGT
Hypochlorite, Progress Iodegen.

Dried Milk Regulations 1965 - Re-enacts with
amendments the 1923-48 Regulations
and revokes the 1964 regulations.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations,
1965- Provides a special designation for long
keeping milk produced under sterile conditions
with indefinite life

RODENTS:

Leaflet 366 - Ants indoors
Circular 11 - direct poisons and the planning of
sewer rat control
Circular 14 - rodent control records
Circular 16 - use of bait bags against rats in sewers
Circular 12 - rat control planning

SHOPS:

Form O.S.R. - Abstract of Act and regulations.
Form 9B - Abstract
Form 9A - Explanatory book for employees
Sl 1360 - Conduct of inquiries
Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965 - enables
shopkeepers to choose their own early closing
day.
Circular 8 - special report on lighting standards
ABC of Act - assists employers to interpret provisions
First Aid Order, 1964
Circular II Training organisations - certificate

HOUSING:

Protection from Eviction Act, 1964 - new powers to
County Court to delay eviction
of tenants of most houses,
flats or rooms with circular No.
4.
Rent Act, 1965 - sets up rent assessment committees
to determine fair rents between landlord
and tenant where disagreement exists.

Circular 21 - house building programmes

Circular 41 - house improvement - administrative
procedures.

Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations
1965

CARAVANS:

Circular 17 - twin unit caravans

Paper 11 - fire hazards

CLEAN AIR:

Measuring smoke in the atmosphere - as part of its
programme to standardise
apparatus used in measurement
of air pollution, British
Standard Institution has
issued Part 2 of B.S. 1747
series. It deals with the
determination and concentration
of suspended matter. Part
1, 3 and 4 have already been
published.

Circular 60 - designation of direct acting Electric
Space heaters.

Circular 13 - smoke control areas - supplies of
solid smokeless fuel

Circular 69 - tall buildings and industrial
emissions.

SI 1951 - Smoke control areas (Authorised fuels)
No. 2 Regulations

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Circular 52 - National Water Safety Campaign

Circular - provision of hand washing facilities
in public conveniences

Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations,
1965 - Building Regulations, 1965

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations,
1965.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and Disinfection:

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	59
Re-visits	3
Miscellaneous visits	7
Visits re disinfection	31
Premises disinfected	24
Articles disinfected	300
Rooms disinfected	40
Number of times steam disinfectors used	12
Number of library books disinfected	211
Visits to smallpox contacts ...	17

Dysentery:

Visits to suspected cases ...	122
Visits to day nursery	17
Specimens (faeces) examined Positive	32
Negative	89

Epidemic B. Coli:

Specimens Positive	Nil
Negative	23

Salmonellae typhimurium

Specimens Positive	5
Negative	86

There were rather more cases of Scarlet Fever notified than has been usual in recent years, more than in any year since 1952, but it remains, nowadays, a mild disease.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												
	Total Cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS										Age un-known	Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over			
Scarlet Fever	45	1	1	2	5	6	29			1			
Whooping cough	3	1			1								
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic													
Non-paralytic													
Measles (excluding rubella)	431	16	51	52	75	53	174	6	1	2	1		
Diphtheria													
Dysentery	7			1	2		3		1				
Meningococcal infection													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Acute pneumonia (Prim and influenzal)	5					2				3			
Smallpox													
Acute encephalitis - infective													
Post - infectious													
Enteric or Typhoid fever													
Paratyphoid fever													
Erysipelas	3						2			1			
Food poisoning													
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	18	1		1		7	8		1		2		
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other	1							1			1		
Puerperal pyrexia													
Other notifiable diseases (specify)													

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION
AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS
PERIOD 3rd JANUARY 1965 TO 31st DECEMBER 1965
CHILDREN RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT

	PRIMARY - BY YEAR OF BIRTH						Total	REINFORCEMENT - BY YEAR OF BIRTH						
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 - 61	Others Under 16		1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 - 61	Others Under 16	Total
Children Protected Against:-														
DIPHTHERIA	233	231	16	10	9	2	501		122	204	15	346	275	962
WHOOPING COUGH	233	230	16	9	1		489		114	177	13	61	16	381
TETANUS	233	231	16	10	8	2	500		120	203	15	331	122	791
POLIOMYELITIS	99	358	39	22	48	38	604		14	10		394	201	619

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the Year

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1					
5 - 14 years	1					
15 - 44 years	1	6				
45 - 64 years	8					1
65 and over	1					
Total (All Ages)	12	6				1

ELEVEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	-
1965	12	6	1	1

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	-	-
1965	-	1	-	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

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

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	20	14	3	37
Females	13	5	-	18
Totals	33	19	3	55

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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

There were 78 vessels from foreign ports of which 75 were oil tankers.

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

Number of visits to Heysham ...	...	103
*Number of beasts examined ...	...	42
*Number of sheep examined ...	...	4
*Number of pigs examined ...	...	2
Number of visits to slaughterhouse		32
Number of visits re food inspection		Nil
Number of visits re water supply ...		12

*Also included in figure ante page - 76

SECTION I - STAFF

TABLE A

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

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

**SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering the district
during the year**

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	78	250,787	-	23	Nil
Coast- wise	1489	1,681,623	-	-	Nil
Total	1567	1,932,410	-	23	Nil

**SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during
the year**

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 202702

Number of passengers OUTWARDS 212646

In addition, during the summer months, 6046 passengers were carried on day trips to Douglas, Isle of Man, and 6095 passengers returned to Heysham.

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

	Total Imports Tons
Belfast	141,407
Dublin	116
Oil (Foreign)	516,428
Oil (Coastwise)	1,490,671

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

Principal EXPORTS:- Sundry Merchandise, Chemical Fertilisers and Machinery.

	<u>Goods Cargo</u>	<u>Bunker Coal</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	
Belfast ...	246,243	1,888	249,131
Dublin ...	197		197
Chemical Fertilisers	10,853		10,853
Liquified Ammonia Gas	3,371		3,371
Oil (Foreign)	39,550		39,550
Oil (Coastwise)	1,045,527		1,045,527

LIVESTOCK - Imports and Exports

Imports:

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Belfast	1,155	28,437	354	93	157

Exports:

Belfast	50	65	19	22	9
---------	----	----	----	----	---

Principal ports from which ships arrive: Belfast, Londonderry and ports around Suez and Persian Gulf.

SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

Nil

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

- Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.
Town supply for both
- Report of test for contamination.
Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory
(See Ante page 10)
- Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes
Usual
- Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Local Authority.
None employed.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952/1963

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6)

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

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

2. RADIO MESSAGES

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

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

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

See notes to (a) above.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) and (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

(b) Outer Mooring - for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lund 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 disinfector is provided for bedding and clothing

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

SECTION VII - Smallpox

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

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

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

- A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.
3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

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

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

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

SECTION VIII - Venereal Diseases

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international 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 taken 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 Nil

Remedied Nil

Vessels boarded - no action necessary

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

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

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be 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

1965

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium Morecambe and Heysham

The year 1965 was a poor year for all outdoor functions.

Whilst the yearly total of sunshine recorded reached 1500 hours 48 minutes against 1341 hours 33 minutes in 1964, and 1422 hours 42 minutes in 1963, the total rainfall which fell during 1965 was 42.35 inches against 35.31 inches in 1964 and 36.11 inches in 1963.

September 1965 had a high rainfall recording of 6.91 inches, and even allowing for this, it is interesting to note that the holiday months of 1965, April, June and July, had far more rain than the corresponding months in 1964. December was the rainiest month, 7.15 inches being recorded, and this follows the pattern of 1964, when December again received the most rain with 5.96 inches. The wettest day of 1965 was the 15th September with 1.37 inches, and in 1964 the wettest day was the 29th May, with 1.42 inches.

The coldest day of the year was 17°F, or 8.2 C, on the 28th December 1965, and one very interesting point is that the coldest day of 1964 was also the 28th December, when the temperature was 15°F, or 9.4 C.

The highest temperature recorded was 78°F, or 25.6 C, on the 12th August. The warmest month of the year was August with an average of 64.7°F, or 17.8 C, and the average temperature for the year was 43.2°F, or 6.1 C.

The sunniest day of the year was the 3rd June, when 14 hours 48 minutes were recorded, and the sunniest month was also June with 194 hours. The average of sun per day for the year was 4 hours 6 minutes.

There was a predominance of SE winds in 1965 - 77 from that direction, and 67 from the SW.

Cloud on the average covered 5.59 of the sky during the whole year, (8 representing the whole sky overcast.) This was quite average.

G.D. SMITH,
Meteorological Officer.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1965		Mean of the Month	Highest Reading	Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	...	1006.09	1033.0	5th	972.9	17th
February	...	1029.56	1043.4	2nd	1009.4	13th & 28th
March	...	1012.87	1032.4	31st	993.8	23rd
April	...	1011.16	1029.5	1st	994.9	10th
May	...	1012.46	1025.4	29th	989.2	4th
June	...	1012.38	1027.1	28th	995.1	18th
July	...	1011.23	1028.2	16th	990.8	29th
August	...	1011.39	1021.8	11th	995.1	21st
September	...	1006.95	1028.6	20th	986.8	25th
October	...	1017.66	1030.0	18th	996.8	28th
November	...	1006.87	1031.1	5th	973.3	29th
December	...	966.03	1019.3	21st	980.4	24th
Year		1008.72	1043.4	2nd Feb	972.9	17th Jan

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1965		Total Sunshine H. M.	Greatest daily amount of sun H. M.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	...	77. 30	7 . 42	30th	21	10
February	...	41. 54	4 . 54	4th	21	7
March	...	141. 42	11 . 42	29th	22	9
April	...	178. 00	13 . 24	21st	28	2
May	...	161. 12	14 . 18	19th	31	-
June	...	194. 00	14 . 48	3rd	29	1
July	...	136. 06	14 . 42	30th	31	-
August	...	192. 30	13 . 12	9th	29	2
September	...	102. 54	9 . 48	13th	18	12
October	...	134. 36	9 . 36	9th	26	5
November	...	88. 18	8 . 18	4th	22	8
December	...	52. 06	6 . 30	7th	19	12
Year	...	1500. 48	14 . 48	3rd June	297	68

Average Daily - 4hrs 06 minutes

NOTES - Record for one day 16 hours 12 mins 22nd June, 1937

Highest yearly sunshine 1911 - 1999 hours 40 minutes

Lowest yearly sunshine - 1954 - 1241 hours 48 minutes

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F

1965		Mean Max	Mean Min	Highest Max	Date	Lowest Min	Date
January	...	42.1	34.3	50	10th	21	4th
February	...	43.1	34.7	47	17th	26	3rd
March	...	47.9	34.8	72	29th	21	2nd
April	...	51.9	40.3	62	1st & 30th	34	1st & 21st
May	...	58.6	47.3	76	13th	37	19th & 20th
June	...	64.4	52.4	73	9th	39	2nd
July	...	63.4	53.2	70	18th & 19th	45	17th
August	...	64.7	54.1	78	12th	44	27th
September	...	59.8	49.8	64	24th & 25th	43	1st
October	...	58.4	47.0	70	6th	40	16th
November	...	45.0	35.7	56	8th & 9th	24	15th
December	...	44.1	35.3	52	17th	17	28th
Year	...	53.6	43.2	78	12th August	17	28th Dec.

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

RAINFALL (in inches & hundredths)

1965		Total amount inches	Days of rain .01 ins or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	...	4.83	18	1.04	9th
February	...	.27	6	.12	28th
March	...	1.96	14	.38	23rd
April	...	3.25	22	.89	9th
May	...	2.69	14	.56	8th
June	...	3.05	15	.66	24th
July	...	3.57	16	.86	27th
August	...	3.37	19	.73	4th
September	...	6.91	18	1.37	15th
October	...	2.42	11	.61	31st
November	...	2.88	14	.66	24th
December	...	7.15	26	.79	22nd
Year	...	42.35	193	1.37	15th September

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.)

1965				Mean amount 0-10	Mean force of wind 0-12	Gale force 7 or over
January	...	...	...	5.26	2.38	3
February	...	...	...	6.10	1.78	1
March	...	...	...	5.19	2.09	-
April	...	...	...	5.30	3.10	3
May	...	...	...	5.55	2.19	-
June	...	...	...	5.50	2.46	1
July	...	...	...	6.03	1.96	-
August	...	...	...	5.93	2.25	-
September	...	...	...	5.93	1.70	-
October	...	...	...	5.16	1.22	-
November	...	...	...	5.20	2.63	3
December	...	...	...	6.03	1.90	-
Year	...	...	...	5.59	2.13	11

WIND DIRECTION

1965		S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	...	2	7	3	8	3	2	4	2
February	...	-	-	1	5	8	2	10	2
March	...	2	5	10	3	2	-	5	4
April	...	2	6	4	3	3	1	8	3
May	...	-	6	9	4	6	1	4	1
June	...	4	11	1	3	7	-	4	-
July	...	2	8	3	2	8	-	7	1
August	...	4	7	6	6	4	-	4	-
September	...	6	5	6	-	6	6	1	-
October	...	2	3	16	2	1	-	6	1
November	...	-	1	11	2	5	4	6	1
December	...	3	8	7	5	4	-	2	2
Year	...	27	67	77	43	57	16	61	17

