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BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1961

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ST. MARYCHURCH TOWN HALL,
TORQUAY.

Telephone: Torquay { 88204
88205

To the Worshipful the Mayor
and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Torquay.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1961, which is detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The Vital Statistics show that the health of the inhabitants of the Borough continues on much the same level without any marked changes, although the figures show the usual minor fluctuations due to the small numbers involved. Once again there was an increase in the number of births during the year, 626, as against 580 in 1960 and 534 in 1959, but the birth rate of 12.3 per 1,000 population is still very low when compared with the national birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000 population. The birth rate in Torquay is affected by the age distribution of the population which has a greater number in the older age-groups than the population of the country as a whole. When allowance is made for this by a special statistical technique a more accurate comparison with the national rates is possible, but even so the adjusted birth rate of Torquay is only 13.5, which still makes an unfavourable comparison. There were 64 fewer deaths than the previous year and consequently a reduction in the crude death rate from 16.76 to 15.97 per 1,000 population which still appears to be high, but when adjustment is made, the Torquay death rate becomes 11.1, which is lower than that for England and Wales, which was 12.0.

During the early months of the year there was an epidemic of influenza which was again of the Asian variety and resulted in 13 deaths, only 2 of which occurred in people under 65. Apart from this, which was part of a national epidemic, the incidence of infectious disease continues at its usual low level. Active immunisation in the form of vaccination and inoculation against certain of the infectious diseases, namely smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis, continues to be carried out by General Practitioners and at the Devon County Council Clinics and, although figures are not available for Torquay on its own, it says much for their labours that Ministry of Health figures show that 95% of young persons under 19 in Devon have been immunised against Poliomyelitis, while 1961 was the fifth successive year without a case of this disease occurring in the Borough and the fifteenth successive year without a case of diphtheria.

However, the health of any community is still built on the foundations of environmental hygiene. To be healthy we require to ingest pure and safe water and food, to have waste matter such

as sewage and household refuse safely disposed of, to breathe clean air and to have adequate shelter in the form of housing, and it is the object of your Public Health Department to assist those who live in and visit Torquay to have these basic requirements. Dealing with them in turn, Torquay is blessed with a relatively pure moorland water supply which is soft in character, has low mineral content, is free from metals, apart from a very small trace of iron, and has a comparatively high bacteriological purity in its raw state. The water is filtered and sterilised before distribution to the Borough and samples taken for bacteriological examination throughout the year have proved of the highest standard. Pure food is a more difficult problem as production and distribution are not under the direct control of the Local Authority, but a close check is kept on milk and allied substances for bacteriological purity, while all meat slaughtered within the Borough is inspected by your Meat Inspectors and any which shows evidence of disease is discarded as unfit for human consumption. Samples are taken of other foods for examination by the Public Analyst for evidence of adulteration and impurity, and where appropriate for bacteriological examination. Close attention is paid to the hygiene of food premises and the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and there seems little doubt that the most effective way of improving and maintaining standards of hygiene is the regular inspection by your Public Health Inspectors with practical advice and informal discussion with both management and staff. As a holiday resort, Torquay has more than its normal share of food premises varying from luxury hotels to the smallest cafés and shops and a very large number of people are employed in the catering and food trades. In an attempt to improve the standard of food-handling in the Borough, a course of lectures and demonstrations in Food Hygiene was run by the Department in the spring of 1961 at the South Devon Technical College whose assistance and co-operation I should like to acknowledge with gratitude. The Public Health Committee awarded a badge to all those who attended the course and a certificate to those who passed an examination thereafter. Although the lectures were well supported, those who attended were mostly on the staff of a few of the larger businesses in the area, and those employed in the hotel trade were conspicuously absent. It is intended that a similar course should be held each year, and I hope that in future it will interest a wider section of those whose occupation is concerned with food.

Sewage is disposed of into the sea through the outfall at Hopes Nose and refuse by controlled tipping at Barton. No trouble was experienced from either source during the year.

Clean air is just as important to our well-being as these other matters, although the recognition of this is comparatively recent. Air pollution is caused by smoke, gases, grit and dust from domestic and industrial chimneys and most forms of public transport. It is probably the cause of much ill health and, ultimately, many deaths

from chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. Although obviously air pollution is not of the same magnitude in Torquay as it is in the large industrial areas, smoke from domestic fires provides a source of smoke and sulphur compounds of great importance to the health of the public. These fires produce an amount of smoke disproportionate to the fuel used, due to frequent lighting up, their relatively low temperature and the excess of air which carries off the smoke and its particles while they are still incompletely burnt. This means that the temperature of the gas and smoke coming from a domestic chimney is only a few degrees above that of the surrounding air, so the resulting mixture has little buoyancy and the smoke is often carried down into the environment in which people live and breathe. In order to keep a check on the amount of pollution of this type occurring in Torquay, its measurement was commenced by the Department on the 1st January 1961. The information obtained, which is recorded in the body of this report, will also be of value for comparison purposes in the national records collated by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and locally in the future should it be necessary for the Council to consider the introduction of smoke control areas under the Clean Air Act.

Bad housing conditions have long been recognised as having an adverse effect on the health of their inhabitants who however, frequently suffer from other disabilities such as poverty, which may also have a bearing on this. In view of this, the Council's policy in the Braddons area is of the greatest value. It has been said that houses should not be regarded as immortal, and this is well illustrated by this area which consists mostly of very old worn-out properties which have outlived their usefulness. There are within the Borough other such groups of property which I trust will be dealt with in similar fashion when brought before you in the near future; but in addition, there are a large number of sub-standard houses which could be brought up to date and made useful and satisfactory homes by means of improvement grants. If this is not done, these properties will continue to decay until they, too, have to be demolished and their sites redeveloped – at many times the cost of an improvement grant. There is a great deal of ignorance of the financial and practical aspects of these grants on the part of landlords and owner-occupiers, and wider publicity, together with active encouragement by the Borough Council, would in the long run pay dividends.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the able work and loyal support of all the staff in the department, and my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration which I have received from them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. K. MacTAGGART,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

(a) Medical

Medical Officer of Health
(and Assistant County Medical Officer):

D. K. MacTAGGART
M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

(b) Sanitary

Chief Public Health Inspector:

D. PARTRIDGE, M.R.S.H., C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

J. F. H. SMITH, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I., Dip. R.I.P.H.H., Cert. Lab. Technique, Exeter.

E. V. ROBERTS, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

B. A. F. IRWIN, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

F. HOLLOWAY, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

J. E. T. BASTABLE, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

(c) Other

Public Analyst :
*CEDRIC V. REYNOLDS, PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Chief Clerk :
S. E. R. AUTHERS

Clerks:
E. C. DOBLE
B. L. BROWN

Shorthand-Typist:
Mrs. K. E. A. PARTRIDGE

Manager of Abattoir
G. A. AYRES

Rodent Operative
W. LEE

Attendant at Abattoir
A. W. H. DARKE

Female Cleansing Attendant
*Mrs. I. LIBBY

Disinfector, Van Driver and Cleansing Attendant
R. FORD

* Part time

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in Acres)	6,244
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1961	50,960
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961) according to Rate Books	16,849
Rateable Value (end of 1961)	£1,058,172
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate (end of 1961)	£4,330

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

including the chief industries carried on in the Area and the extent of Unemployment

Torquay is a busy holiday resort as well as a residential town; and, with the large number of persons now receiving holidays with pay, the summer season is becoming increasingly busy. This has an effect on unemployment which has always shown a seasonal variation and, before the war, ranged from a minimum of about 800 to a maximum of 1,800. At the end of the war the number of unemployed was the lowest recorded with a total of 148 in 1945; since then the number rose each year to reach a maximum of 1,405 in 1953, after which it fluctuated as follows:

1954	1,291
1955	1,006
1956	989
1957	1,198
1958	1,113
1959	1,316
1960	932

The following shows the extent of unemployment in 1961:

	Men	*Women*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
MAXIMUM NO. UNEMPLOYED					
December. ..	493	252	15	23	783
MINIMUM NO. UNEMPLOYED					
July.	108	26	1	—	135

Seaside resorts have a difficult problem in their unemployment which will not be solved unless there is other seasonal work for the winter only to absorb the summer employees rendered redundant after the holiday season.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1961

which relate to the net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Live Births:	
Number	626
Rate per 1,000 population	12.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.6
Stillbirths:	
Number	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	12.6
Total Live and Stillbirths	634
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	12
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.16
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	41.66
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.39
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	0
Number of deaths	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	15.97
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	145
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required special comment.

During the year there has been nothing to report.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the resident population at the middle of 1961 is 50,960, and this figure is used in calculating the appropriate statistical returns.

Births.

The number of live births registered during the year was 626, of which 327 were male and 299 female. This represents a live birth rate of 12.28 per 1,000 population compared with 11.21 in 1960, when there were 580 live births. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 17.4.

A comparability factor, to make adjustment for the age and sex distribution of the town, has this year been prepared by the Registrar-General for correcting the birth rate; the factor is 1.10 and, after multiplying the crude rate by this, a corrected birth rate of 13.5 is obtained.

Of the total live births, 578 were legitimate and 48 illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 76.6 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 82.7 in 1960 and 59 for the Country as a whole. This figure had risen from 64 in 1939 to 177 in 1945, subsequently falling and in 1950 returning to the pre-war level.

There were 8 stillbirths during the year, giving a rate of 12.6 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 11.9 in the previous year and a rate of 19.1 for England and Wales.

TABLE A

BIRTHS (including Stillbirths) REGISTERED IN TORQUAY IN 1961

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

	Domiciliary Confinement	*Private Nursing Home*	*Hospital Confinement*	*Total*
Residents of Torquay ..	134	12	459	605
Residents of other areas	1	8	286	295
Total Births registered in Torquay	135	20	745	900

This table shows that 81 per cent of confinements among Torquay residents took place in hospital. The large number of hospital confinements in the Borough of residents of other areas is due to the fact that the major maternity unit for the South Devon area is situated at the Torbay Hospital in Torquay. In addition to these figures, 21 confinements of Torquay residents took place outside the district.

TABLE B

Causes of Death in 1961	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
All Causes	359	455	814
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	–	1	1
3. Syphilitic Diseases	–	–	–
4. Diphtheria	–	–	–
5. Whooping Cough	–	–	–
6. Meningococcal infections	–	–	–
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–
8. Measles	–	–	–
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	–	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	9	23
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	19	3	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	–	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	–	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	40	77
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	4	7
16. Diabetes	1	4	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	51	98	149
18. Coronary disease, angina	65	51	116
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	16	25
20. Other heart disease	48	79	127
21. Other circulatory disease	21	30	51
22. Influenza	6	7	13
23. Pneumonia	10	17	27
24. Bronchitis	21	8	29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	3	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	2	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	–	4	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	8	–	8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	–	–	–
31. Congenital Malformations	–	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	24	43	67
33. Motor vehicle accidents	–	1	1
34. All other accidents	4	8	12
35. Suicide	6	5	11
36. Homicide and operations of war	–	–	–
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Total	6	6	12
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Legitimate	5	5	10
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Illegitimate	1	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks — Total	6	4	10
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks — Legitimate	5	3	8
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks — Illegitimate	1	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 week — Total	6	4	10
Deaths of Infants under 1 week — Legitimate	5	3	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 week — Illegitimate	1	1	2
Stillbirths ... — Total	6	2	8
Stillbirths ... — Legitimate	5	1	6
Stillbirths ... — Illegitimate	1	1	2

TABLE C

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961 (per LOCAL REGISTRAR)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District											
	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3. Syphilitic disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Meningococcal infections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	8	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	5	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	1	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	77	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	12	25	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
16. Diabetes	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	21	31	93
18. Coronary disease, angina	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	20	30	54
19. Hypertension with heart disease	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	20
20. Other heart disease	128	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	23	100
21. Other circulatory disease	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	16	30
22. Influenza	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	6
23. Pneumonia	26	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	16
24. Bronchitis	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	8	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31. Congenital Malformations	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	69	8	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	12	11	29
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
34. All other accidents	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	6
35. Suicide	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	814	10	2	3	1	3	5	15	36	105	186	448

Marriages.

The marriage rate was 5.18 per 1,000 population compared with 4.27 in 1960, 4.53 in 1959, 5.26 in 1958, 5.6 in 1957, 5.1 in 1956, 5.4 in 1955 and 4.9 in 1954; the rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 15.1 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year, corrected for transfers, is 814, of which 359 were males and 455 were females.

The crude death rate was 15.97 per 1,000 population compared with 16.76 in 1960; the death rate in 1961 for England and Wales was 12.0.

In order to make adjustment for the age and sex distribution of Torquay, with its greater proportion of older people, the Registrar-General supplies an area comparability factor (A.C.F.) with which to multiply the crude death rate and so obtain an adjusted death rate. The A.C.F. for Torquay is 0.71, and the adjusted death rate is therefore 11.1.

The chief causes of death were as usual for Torquay: Heart Disease, 319; Cancer, 145; and Vascular lesions of the nervous system, 149, which between them are responsible for over three-quarters of the total deaths. These proportional death rates are given in greater detail in Table D.

The causes of death are given in the accompanying Table B, supplied by the Registrar-General.

Table C is also included showing the age distribution of total deaths, together with the deaths from the different causes; this table is compiled from the returns of the Local Registrar, and differs slightly from the list supplied by the Registrar-General who frequently obtains subsequent further information to assist in the more accurate classification.

TABLE D

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1961

Cause of Death	*Number*	*% of Total Deaths*	*Rate 1,000 Population*
Disease of Heart and Circulation ...	319	39.19	6.26
Cancer	145	17.81	2.84
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	149	18.31	2.92
Respiratory Diseases	76	9.34	1.49
Violence (including Suicide)	24	2.95	0.47
Tuberculosis	5	0.61	0.09
All other Causes	96	11.79	1.88
	814	100	15.97

TABLE E

Causes of Death	Social Class						Armed Forces	Other
	All	1	2	3	4	5		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
3. Syphilitic disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Meningococcal infections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	1	2	9	5	2	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	1	7	10	2	1	1	–
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	9	–	2	3	1	1	2	–
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	–	–	1	5	–	–	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	77	3	21	28	12	7	–	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	–	3	3	1	–	–	–
16. Diabetes	5	–	1	1	1	1	–	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	148	5	35	50	23	8	6	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	116	5	18	49	19	7	5	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	27	1	9	11	3	3	–	–
20. Other heart disease	128	6	35	41	19	3	7	17
21. Other circulatory disease	51	3	11	20	6	2	2	7
22. Influenza	13	2	1	4	4	1	–	1
23. Pneumonia	26	2	5	9	3	1	1	5
24. Bronchitis	29	2	4	17	3	1	2	–
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	–	1	–	3	–	–	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	–	2	1	–	1	1	–
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	8	2	2	1	–	2	1	–
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31. Congenital Malformations	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	69	–	15	29	7	4	3	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
34. All other accidents	11	–	1	3	3	–	2	2
35. Suicide	11	1	1	3	1	–	–	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	814	34	178	301	123	47	35	96

The Registrar-General divides occupations into a number of broad categories termed Social Classes, as follows:

I. Professional Occupations.
II. Intermediate Occupations.
III. Skilled Occupations.
IV. Partly Skilled Occupations.
V. Unskilled Occupations.

The proportional distribution of the population of Torquay by Social Class is approximately 6% in Class I, 20% in Class II, 52% in Class III, 12% in Class IV and 10% in Class V. Table E shows the number of deaths in 1961 according to the Social Class of the occupation stated on the death certificates. Members of the armed forces and their dependants are excluded from the classification so they have been shown separately, whilst the column marked "others" contains deaths of persons who are described on their death certificates as being "of no occupation" and "of independent means".

Infant Mortality.

During the year, 12 infants died in the first year of life, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 31 in 1960 and a rate of 21.6 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate in Torquay tends to fluctuate owing to the comparatively small numbers upon which it is calculated; thus, the actual numbers of infant deaths for the preceding ten years 1951–60, inclusive, were 16, 19, 9, 13, 13, 11, 11, 15, 8 and 18.

Ten of these infants died during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 24.1 last year and 15.5 for the country as a whole.

The peri-natal rate was 28.39 while that for England and Wales was 32.2.

The following table (Table F) gives the details of the total deaths registered under 1 year:

TABLE F

Cause of death	*Age in weeks*					*Age in months*					*Total all infant deaths*
	Under 1 week	*1 to 2*	*2 to 3*	*3 to 4*	*Total under 4 wks.*	*1 to 3*	*3 to 6*	*6 to 9*	*9 to 12*	*Total 1–12 mths.*	
Pneumonia	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	3
Prematurity	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
Congenital Malformations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Infection	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Haemolytic Disease ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atelectasis	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gastro-Enteritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Accident	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	2	12

Maternal Mortality.

There was no maternal death during the year; the number of maternal deaths in each of the preceding years 1951–60, inclusive, was 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. (i) *Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority,* including their duties, are incorporated in the beginning of the Report.

No change.

(ii) *Committees.*

The list of Committees which are concerned with matters of Public Health are:

Public Health Committee
Housing Committee
Water Committee
Highways Committee

2. *Nursing Homes.*

There was one change in registration during the year, one home closing, and the following is a summary of the Nursing Homes at the end of December:

	No. of Homes	*Number of beds provided for*		
		Maternity	*Others*	*Totals*
Homes first registered during the year	–	–	–	–
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year ..	1	–	15	15
Homes on the register at the end of the year	8	5	92	97
Homes exempt from registration at end of year	–	–	–	–

Routine inspections were carried out by your Medical Officer.

3. *National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47.*

If action has been taken under this Section, a brief note of the circumstances of each case is requested. The note should include information as to the reason for the Council's action, period named in the Order of the Court, the type of accommodation to which the person was removed, the ultimate result of the Council's action and any other information on the case it is considered might be of interest.

This Section relates to the removal to suitable premises of persons who:

(*a*) are suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions; and

(*b*) are unable to devote to themselves *and* are not receiving from other persons proper care or attention;

and makes the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts the authorities for dealing with such cases.

To effect the removal the Medical Officer of Health for the district must certify in writing to the Council that he is satisfied, after thorough enquiry and consideration, that in the interest of any such person, or for preventing injury to health, or serious nuisance to other persons, it is necessary to remove any such person from the premises in which he is residing; and the local authority may then apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order under the section. Before an application can be made, seven clear days' notice must be given to the person concerned or to some person in charge of him, and to the persons managing the premises to which the removal is sought to be made.

When the application is made, it must be supported by all evidence of the allegations in the certificate; and the Court, if satisfied, may order the removal of the persons concerned, by such officer of the local authority as may be specified, to a suitable hospital and may authorise the detention of the person concerned for a period not exceeding three months, subject to extension on further application. The person concerned by the Order, or any persons on his behalf, may apply to the Court at the expiration of six weeks from the making of the Order for its revocation.

On 1st September, 1951, an Amending Act came into force giving Local Authorities powers to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner certify, in the case of a person to whom Section 47 of the 1948 Act applies, an application that he should be removed without delay may be made to the appropriate Court or to a single Justice, without giving the seven clear days' notice required by the main Act. The application may be made by the Local Authority, or by the Medical Officer of Health where the Authority authorises him to make application, in cases to which the Amending Act applies. The Order is made for a period not exceeding three weeks, and any further application extending this period has to be in accordance with the main provisions of the 1948 Act.

Your Medical Officer is authorised to make application in any case to which the Amending Act applies.

During the year, five cases were investigated, one of these was able to continue to live at home with the assistance of the domiciliary services, one eventually consented to enter hospital voluntarily, and Orders were obtained for the other three.

The first case was an old lady of 95 years of age who lived on her own and was no longer able to look after herself or her house, being dependent on neighbours for the necessities of life. She was in very poor physical condition and she was removed to Newton Abbot Hospital where she died a month later.

The second case was a bed-ridden woman of 78 who was seriously ill with cancer and grossly undernourished. She had lived almost as a recluse with her daughter whom she completely dominated. Her house was in an indescribably filthy condition, and she, too, was removed to Newton Abbot Hospital where she died on the day following admission.

The last case was a lady of 86 who lived on her own in a large house. She had been quite active until a few months earlier, when indeed she had been accustomed to taking in bed-and-breakfast visitors; but she became gradually more senile, neglecting both herself and her house. She, too, was grossly undernourished. A determined attempt was made to keep her at home with the aid of Home Helps and the Meals on Wheels service, but she developed Bronchopneumonia and had to be admitted to Newton Abbot Hospital. She died of her pneumonia and malnutrition a week later.

4. *National Assistance Act*, 1948, *section* 50.

Under section 50 of this Act it is the duty of the Local Authority to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made or are being made.

The Authority may receive from the estate, if any, of the deceased person or from any person who for the purposes of this Act was liable to maintain the deceased person immediately before his death, expenses incurred and not reimbursed under the National Insurance Act.

During the year, nine funerals were arranged (seven burials and two cremations) under this section, compared with:

8 in 1960
13 in 1959
5 in 1958
8 in 1957
14 in 1956
8 in 1955
6 in 1954
9 in 1953
and 7 in 1952

5. *Health Education.*

Whilst all the staff of the department are continually carrying out health education in the day-to-day contacts with traders, caterers and the general public, a certain amount of lecturing is done, illustrated by films, film-strips and practical demonstrations. During 1960, six lectures were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and eight by your Medical Officer.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. *Water.*

In this report, full details are given in connection with the water supply, and the Borough Engineer, Mr. W. F. White, M.I.W.E., has kindly supplied the following information:

(i) *Whether the water supply has been satisfactory* (*a*) *in quality,* (*b*) *in quantity.*

(*a*) Throughout the year the quality of the water supplied has been maintained at its usual high standard, being pure and wholesome in character and suitable in every way for public supply purposes.

(*b*) During the months of May, June and July there was a deficiency of rainfall on the Corporation's catchments amounting to 46 per cent at Tottiford and 42 per cent at Fernworthy. These drought conditions in conjunction with heavy demand caused excessive depletion of the quantity of water in store in the Corporation's four impounding reservoirs on Dartmoor. Although the storage capacity of these four reservoirs is 848 million gallons, the quantity in store on the 7th August amounted to only 531 million gallons. Further depletion of storage continued throughout the months of August and September and, by the 2nd October, the amount in store had sunk to 357 million gallons.

As a result it became necessary for measures to be taken to conserve the water supply and for the period 28th July to 18th September restrictions were imposed prohibiting the use of hosepipes and sprinklers.

The Corporation has been aware for some time of the insufficiency of the existing sources of supply to meet the increasing demands upon their Undertaking and in the 1958–59 Session of Parliament they promoted a Bill for new sources of supply from Dartmoor but, unfortunately, the Bill was rejected by the House of Commons Select Committee.

The rejection of the Corporation's Bill made it necessary to seek some alternative long-term source of supply, and in May 1960 the Corporation applied to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an Order under the Water Act, 1945, authorising them to take water from the lower reaches of the River Teign and to construct additional works so as to increase the yield of the resources from the present figure of 4,500,000 gallons per day to 7,500,000 gallons per day.

There were objections to the proposed Order and the Minister's Inspector held a Local Public Inquiry into the Corporation's application in November 1960. The Minister published his decision in March 1961, which rejected the proposed Water Order of the Corporation. The decision was made, among other things, on the assumption that an early decision on regrouping of water undertakings in South Devon will be practicable and that the risk of temporary difficulty in the event of severe drought in the meanwhile should be accepted.

(ii) *Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply; if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses.*

Both chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made of the raw and treated water. The whole of the supply is treated, this comprising coagulation with sulphate of alumina and sodium aluminate, filtration through pressure filters, addition of milk of lime to neutralise the acidity and increase the bicarbonate alkalinity, and finally, sterilisation by the application of gaseous chlorine.

The raw water is normally acid with a pH value varying from 6.0 to 6.7; after treatment, the value is raised to about 9.0, which results in the consumers receiving a water on the alkaline side of neutrality.

The application of all the chemicals is automatically controlled in proportion to the quantity of water passing through the filtration works. In the case of the chlorine, the dose is normally about one part per million, but it is adjusted so as to maintain a residuum in the water passing into distribution from the service reservoirs.

Several chemical and bacteriological analyses have been made of the raw and treated water, and the following copies are typical of the reports received.

RAW WATER

(A) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Fernworthy Reservoir – Taken 18.4.61

(B) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Raw water main feeding – Filtration Works at Tottiford – Taken 9.11.61

FILTERED WATER

(C) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Filtered water main from pressure filters at Tottiford (with coagulation but prior to alkalisation with lime and sterilisation with gaseous chlorine) – Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford catchments – Taken 18.4.61

FULLY TREATED WATER

(D) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Trunk mains at Tottiford – Taken 18.4.61

(E) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Great Hill Service Reservoir – Taken 18.4.61

(F) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Gallowsgate Service Reservoir – Taken 9.11.61

(G) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Warberry Service Reservoir – Taken 9.11.61

(H) – Chemical and Bacteriological – Chapel Hill Service Reservoir – Taken 18.4.61

Reports by The Counties Public Health Laboratories

66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

A. Sample 18.4.61.

Fernworthy Reservoir

Raw Water Inlet at Trenchford Reservoir – Fernworthy Catchment

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Faint opalescence with a slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral matter and organic debris with diatoms and very few chlorophyceae.

Colour; Filtered	16	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.7	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	41	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	7
Chlorine present as Chloride	8	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	31
Hardness: Total	6	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	3
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Carbonate .. 3	Non-Carbonate 3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.005	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.066	Oxygen Absorbed	1.6
Metals: Iron	0.12	Residual Chlorine	—
Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese ..	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of developing Colonies on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 617 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 718 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 85 per ml.
	Present in	*Absent from*	*Probable Number*
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	10 ml. *	1 ml.	13 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type1) ..	– ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	100 ml.	10 ml.	

* Intermediate Type I.

This sample shows only slight opalescence and carries only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is on the acid side of neutrality, very soft in character, has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents in solution. It shows only a trace of colour, and is of very satisfactory organic quality for a surface water. Similarly, it shows only a very slight bacterial impurity.

B. Sample 9.11.61.

Raw water main feeding pressure filters at Tottiford, near Bovey Tracey Devon. Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Very faint opalescence with very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral and organic debris and diatoms.

Colour	20	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.6	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity	64	Free Carbon Dioxide	2
Chlorine present as Chloride	10	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	43
Hardness: Total	14	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	4
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	Carbonate 10	Non-Carbonate 10
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.035	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12	Oxygen Absorbed	1.9
Metals: Iron	0.20	Residual Chlorine	—
Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	**1 day at 37°C. 150 per ml.**	**2 days at 37°C. 160 per ml.**	**3 days at 20°–22 C. 190 per ml.**
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	*Present in* *10 ml.	*Absent from* 1 ml.	*Probable Number* 35 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	50 ml.	20 ml.	5 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	100 ml.	10 ml.	

* Intermediate Type I and II.

This sample shows only slight opalescence and carries only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is acid in reaction, very soft in character, has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents and it is free from metals apart from a trace of iron. It shows only slight colour and is of a good standard of organic quality for a surface water. Similarly, bacterial impurity is limited to a very moderate coliform bacteria.

C. Sample 18.4.61.

Filtered water main from pressure filters at Tottiford (with coagulation but prior to alkalisation with lime and sterilization with gaseous chlorine). Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with very few particles.

Colour	Nil	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.2	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity	73	Free Carbon Dioxide	4
Chlorine present as Chloride	11	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	49
Hardness: Total	18	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	2
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.0	Carbonate 2	Non-Carbonate 16
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.017	Oxygen Absorbed	0.25
Metals: Aluminium	0.03	Residual Chlorine	—
Iron, Zinc, Copper, and Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 150 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	*Present in* — ml.	*Absent from* 100 ml.	*Probable Number* 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the acid side of neutrality and free from metals, apart from a negligible trace of aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. Primary treatment has, therefore, been efficient.

D. SAMPLE 18.4.61.

Trunk mains at Tottiford.
Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.
Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Clear and Bright.

Colour	Nil	Turbidity	Nil
pH	9.1	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	86	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	57
Hardness: Total	26	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	8
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.5	Carbonate .. 8 Non-Carbonate	18
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.008	Oxygen Absorbed	0.20
Metals; Aluminium	Less than 0.02	Residual Chlorine	0.28
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 0 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	*Present in* — ml.	*Absent from* 100 ml.	*Probable Number* 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, distinctly but not excessively alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

E. Sample 18.4.61.

Great Hill Service Reservoir, Torquay.
Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.
Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Watersheds.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	Nil	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	9.0	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	86	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	51
Hardness: Total	26	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	9
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.9	Carbonate .. 9	Non-Carbonate 17
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.010	Oxygen Absorbed	0.25
Metals: Aluminium ..	0.03	Residual Chlorine	0.07
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 1 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 3 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	*Present in* — ml.	*Absent in* 100 ml.	*Probable Number* 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, distinctly but not excessively alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for public supply purposes.

F. Sample 9.11.61.

Gallowsgate Service Reservoir, Torquay.
Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.
Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Watersheds.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	8	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.1	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	82	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	55
Hardness: Total	21	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	6
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.7	Carbonate .. 6	Non-Carbonate 15
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.005	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.048	Oxygen Absorbed	0.35
Metals: Iron	0.08	Residual Chlorine	0.06
Aluminium ..	0.03		
Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese ..	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 0 per ml.
	Present in	*Absent from*	*Probable Number*
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron and aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour and of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for public supply purposes.

G. SAMPLE 9.11.61.

Warberry Service Reservoir, Torquay.
Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.
Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Watersheds.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	6	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.1	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	82	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	55
Hardness: Total	21	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	7
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.6	Carbonate .. 7	Non-Carbonate 14
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.012	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.038	Oxygen Absorbed	0.50
Metals: Iron	0.08	Residual Chlorine	0.06
Aluminium ..	0.02		
Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Lead ...	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 0 per ml.
	Present in	*Absent from*	*Probable Number*
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from negligible traces of iron and aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour and of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

H. SAMPLE 18.4.61.

Chapel Hill Service Reservoir, Torquay.
Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.
Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Watersheds.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles

Colour	Nil	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	9.2	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	88	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	59
Hardness: Total	26	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	9
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.9	Carbonate .. 9	Non-Carbonate 17
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.0010	Oxygen Absorbed	0.25
Metals: Aluminium ..	0.03	Residual Chlorine	0.09
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese ..	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°–22°C. 3 per ml.
	Present in	*Absent from*	*Probable Number*
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, distinctly but not excessively alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure, and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(*Signed*) GORDON MILES,
for The Counties Public Health Laboratories

Samples are also taken regularly from a variety of sources within the Borough, such as storage reservoirs, drinking fountains, taps in private houses, dairies, schools, etc.; eighty-eight such samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and in eighty-five the results were good, viz.:

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

EXETER

"Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. – Nil. This sample is satisfactory bacteriologically."

In the remaining three samples the probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. was five and faecal coli five.

(iii) *Where the waters are liable to have plumbo solvent action the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and the number and results of analyses.*

The analyses show negligible traces of iron and aluminium, all other metals being absent.

The pH is maintained at the level mentioned previously to avoid action on lead.

(iv) *Action in respect of any form of contamination.*

At Warberry service reservoir it was found that cracks had developed in the concrete kerbs around two of the access covers on the roof. In order to prevent the possibility of surface water on the roof percolating through the cracks into the reservoir, all the kerbs around the access covers have been reconstructed so that they are now watertight and, in addition, the access covers have been screwed down and bolted so as to prevent any of them being opened by unauthorised persons.

The No. 2 trunk main, which feeds Warberry service reservoir from Tottiford to the hatchbox by Torre Railway Station, is scraped and cleaned annually with a pressure scraper and brushes, but the length of trunk main therefrom to Warberry reservoir has never been so scraped and cleaned because the operation is not practicable. This lengh of trunk main is 3,500 yards long and over the years nodular encrustation had developed which at times caused some deterioration in the quality of the water. In order to remove the cause of the trouble this length of trunk main is now being scraped and cleaned with mechanical apparatus, following which it is being lined with cement mortar so as to prevent encrustation developing in the future.

(v) *Particulars of the proportion of dwelling-houses and the proportion of the population supply from public water mains* (*a*) *direct to the houses,* (*b*) *by means of standpipes.*

(*a*) The proportion of dwelling-houses with a supply from public water mains direct to the houses is 98.8 per cent and the proportion of the population thus supplied is 98.5 per cent.

(*b*) The proportion of dwelling-houses supplied by means of standpipes is 1.2 per cent, the proportion of the population thus supplied being 1.5 per cent.

(vi) *Mineral Spring.*

Samples taken from the mineral spring in Meadfoot Sea Road were submitted for bacteriological examination. (This spring is at present used to supply a public drinking fountain.) All samples gave satisfactory results, viz.: probable number of Coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml. – Nil.

(vii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The Borough Engineer, Mr. F. T. W. Nixon, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I., has kindly given me the following details in connection with drainage, sewerage and public cleansing:

During the year, extensions to the sewers have been carried out on the twelve private housing estates at present in course of being developed in the Borough, and work has been commenced on the enlargement of the St. Marychurch Road sewer, between Castle Circus and St. Marychurch.

(viii) *Closet Accommodation.*

No cases of conversion are known during the year under review.

(ix) *Public Cleansing.*

There has been no alteration during the year in the cleansing and emptying of cesspools and septic tanks.

As part of the modernisation of the refuse collection fleet, one new "Compressmore" vehicle was purchased during 1961, replacing an obsolete vehicle.

(x) *Salvage.*

The collection and recovery of salvable material continues, and the following are the details of the amounts of salvage recovered:

	Tons	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Paper, cardboard, books, etc....	512	17	1	0
Wrought Aluminium	1	14	0	0
Cast Aluminium	–	4	3	0
Rags	16	11	3	0
Carpet	4	12	0	0
Woollens	1	3	0	0
Felt	–	13	2	0
Copper, clean	–	6	2	14
Lead	–	11	2	0
Brass	–	1	3	2
Burnt Copper Wire	–	8	2	0
Pewter	–	–	3	0

(xi) *Rivers and Streams.*

Any action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

There are no rivers in the area, but there are a number of small streams which showed no evidence of pollution.

2. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

The inspection of all districts in the Borough has been very efficiently carried out during the year under your Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives these details:

The Districts were left unchanged under the supervision of four District Inspectors. The fifth inspector, who has no specified district, concentrates mainly on food hygiene but is available for any routine work such as help in the inspection of properties for slum clearance. Meat inspection at the Abattoir was carried out by the four District Inspectors on rota, together with two inspectors from the Paignton U.D.C., and the inspection of fish at the Fish Quay was carried out by the District Inspector for that area.

The co-operation and work of the individual inspectors have been excellent; and the high standard, in all the wide range of duties, reflects the greatest credit on their diligence and ability.

The following inspections were carried out:

Dwellinghouses

New Houses inspected	252
Habitation Certificates signed	208
Council House applications – visits	59
Council Houses inspected	125

Work done in consequence of service of notices:

Roofs repaired	27	renewed	2
Chimneys repaired	7	renewed	3
Eaves gutters repaired	9	renewed	5
Rainwater Pipes repaired	6	renewed	9
External rendering repaired	21	renewed	7
Internal rendering repaired	43	renewed	3
Ceilings repaired	12	renewed	1
Windows repaired	12	renewed	12
Doors repaired	6	renewed	2
Floors repaired	13	renewed	7
Stoves and Fireplaces repaired	3	renewed	5
Handrails repaired	1	renewed	–
Yards cleansed	2	repaved	22
Rooms cleansed			16
Larders provided			37
Miscellaneous defects remedied			13

Drainage work carried out:

Interceptors fixed	11
Fresh Air Inlets provided	8
Inspection Chambers built	65
Iron Frames and Covers provided	60
Soil and Vent Pipes fixed	50
Gullies provided	42
Waste Pipes provided	139
Waste Pipes trapped	139
Flushing Cisterns provided	50
Flushing Cisterns repaired	1
Flushing Cisterns renewed	4
Water Closets repaired	2
Water Closets renewed	4
Water Closets provided	70
Water Closet Apartments built	4
Water Closet Apartments ventilated	2
Water Closet Apartments cleansed	1
Lavatory Basins provided	79
Baths provided	58
Sinks provided	30
Choked Drains cleared	80
Hot Water Supplies provided	55
Drains and Sewers:	
Inspected	473
Tests applied	375
Drains repaired or relaid	155
Cesspools inspected, repaired, etc.	65
Revisits to drainage work	613

General Public Health	*Inspections*
Stables	3
Piggeries	35
Open Spaces – Nuisances	24
Public Conveniences	26
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	129
Outworkers	16
Atmospheric Pollution	66
Cinemas, Dance Halls	4
Marine Stores	6
Shops – Shops Act	3
Schools	32
Offices	3
Keeping of Animals	21
Offensive Accumulations removed	10
Noise nuisances	16
Fish Quay	64

Miscellaneous

Complaints investigated	208
Other Visits	757
Infectious Diseases	43

FACTORIES ACT, 1937–1959.

Co-operation has been maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories in the exercise of the provisions of this Act; any contraventions of those sections under the control of H.M. Inspector which are noticed by your Inspectors are notified and this action is reciprocated.

The accompanying tables give the details of the inspections and the defects found : and of the Outworkers with the type of work undertaken.

1. Inspection of Factories.

(Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written notices (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	50	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	264	86	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority †(excluding outworkers' premises)	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	326	93	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were Found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	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	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes ...	-	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	1	—
TOTAL	6	4	—	3	--

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel — Making, etc. ..	34	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel — Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	34	—	—	—	—	—

Marine Store Dealers.

Section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, was adopted by the Local Authority in 1910, and since that date a register of Dealers in Old Metal, and Marine Stores has been maintained and regular inspections made of the premises. Six premises were on the register, and six inspections were made.

Offensive Trades.

There is one Tripe Boiler registered in the District. Twelve inspections have been made and no complaint of any nuisance has been received.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1951.

No action was taken during the year under this Act.

Measurement of Air Pollution.

As reported last year, the necessary recording equipment was installed to carry out recordings of the atmospheric pollution within the Borough. There are three stations, one situate at the Torbay Hospital Annexe, Newton Road; one situate on the roof of Messrs. Mogridges in the shopping area, and the third at St. Marychurch Town Hall.

The first two stations record the amount of deposited matter and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and, whilst they record daily, it is only necessary on the first day of each month to renew certain components. The results from these instruments are then computed in the Department on figures supplied by the Public Analyst after he has analysed the exposed components.

The third instrument, situated at St. Marychurch Town Hall, is read daily, with the exception of Sundays, by your Public Health Inspectors. It records the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and also deposits a stain on a filter paper which can be measured electrically to give the amount of suspended matter (smoke) in the atmosphere.

The figures for the year 1961 are recorded below.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

(deposited matter in tons per sq. mile)

	Torbay Hospital Annexe	*Mogridges Union Street*
January	1.47	2.02
February	2.27	2.28
March	1.60	2.42
April	1.83	2.35
May	3.27	4.24
June	3.30	4.97
July	3.47	4.90
August	3.13	5.27
September	2.63	2.91
October	1.16	1.95
November	1.30	1.82
December	2.20	2.12
Total	27.63	37.25
Average	2.30	3.02

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

(Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected in mg./100 sq. cm.)

	Torbay Hospital Annexe	*Mogridges Union Street*
January	0.594	0.756
February	0.738	0.909
March	0.67	0.54
April	0.459	0.36
May	0.468	0.288
June	0.24	0.18
July	0.29	0.15
August	0.23	0.18
September	0.32	0.25
October	0.40	0.33
November	0.59	0.56
December	0.92	0.63
Total	5.919	5.133
Average	0.493	0.429

DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS

(Smoke – expressed in mg./100 c.m. of air; Sulphur Dioxide expressed as parts per 100,000,000)

	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Average	*Maximum*	*Minimum*	*Average*	*Maximum*	*Minimum*
January ..	5	15	2	1.4	2.6	0
February ..	3	5	1	0.7	2.1	0
March ..	2	9	0	1.3	3.5	0
(Smoke now expressed in micrograms per cu. metre; Sulphur Dioxide now expressed in micrograms per cu. metre)						
April ..	21	40	10	82	209	14
May ..	17	30	10	25	60	6
June ..	13	30	10	12	26	0
July ..	13	20	10	17	34	0
August ..	12	20	0	11	26	6
September	17	30	10	14	29	6
October ..	28	70	10	17	57	0
November	44	92	5	29	67.5	0
*December	48	115	13	34.5	99	7

* Apparatus not operated over Christmas period – 4 days.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

This Order, which came into force on the 1st June, 1957, prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry. Waste foods may, if not boiled for one hour, spread foot and mouth and other diseases. It also provided that, where a person has collected from the premises of other persons onto his own premises any waste foods for feeding to animals or poultry, the waste foods shall not be used on or moved from his premises unless they have first been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority. The Order also prohibits the carriage of animals, poultry, or feeding-stuffs in a vehicle that is carrying unboiled waste foods; and it requires the disinfection of vehicles and containers after each occasion in which they are used for the carriage of unboiled waste foods before they are again used for the carriage of animals, poultry, or feeding-stuffs.

Eleven licences were issued by the Department for the operation of boiling-plants.

Disinfections and Disinfestations.

One hundred and eighty-two premises were treated during the year and twenty-one separate lots of bedding were steam disinfected. Eighty-three wasp nests were also dealt with during the year.

Cleansing Station.

A cleansing station, situated at St. Marychurch Town Hall, is used for the treatment of persons suffering from scabies, or who are dirty and verminous, and also for cleansing vagrants referred from the National Assistance Board.

Fifty-nine treatments were given during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act requires (*a*) the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, carriages and other articles of upholstery (but this does not apply to reconditioning or remaking); and (*b*) the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored for distribution to registered premises.

Registration should be accorded unconditionally if the premises are used for the purpose stated and the fee is paid; licences should be granted after an officer has inspected and reported on the premises, which are to have such appliances as may be necessary to enable clean rag flock to be manufactured, and licences can only be refused on limited grounds.

The necessary records have to be kept on registered and on licensed premises in the form prescribed; and there are powers of entry, of inspection and of sampling.

The sale of articles with unclean materials is forbidden, although this does not apply to second-hand articles; the word "clean" means compliance with standards laid down by regulations. The filling materials are defined as rag flock, cotton flock, unwoven wool, jute, unwoven synthetic fibres, hair, feathers, down, kapok, coir fibre, seaweed, straw and such other materials as may be prescribed.

Regulations have so far been made on the type of records, the right to have samples tested, and the standards of cleanliness; the Minister has also prescribed certain analysts to whom samples must be sent for testing.

There is only one premises registered under the Act, and one other premises is licensed annually for the storage of rag flock.

The premises are visited regularly and samples of materials are taken.

The following samples were taken during the year:

	Type of Material	*Satisfactory*
2	Samples of Rag Flock	2
1	Sample of New Cotton Felt ..	1

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act.

This Act came into force on 29th August, 1960, and makes provision for the licensing and control of caravan sites. The Minister has specified "Model Standards, 1960" with respect to the layout, provision of facilities, services and equipment to which local authorities must have regard in determining any conditions they wish to attach to a caravan site licence. The Town Planning aspect of control, development, planning and enforcement is also included under Part II of the Act.

I am pleased to report that this Council has adopted the Model Standards and the Devon County Council Amended Standards, and these latter standards are the ones that are being applied to the various sites in this area.

Several applications were received from people who for one reason or another had previously not had a licence under the 1936 Act.

In each case, with one exception, all applicants were granted a licence by the end of the year or the application had been mutually deferred pending Town Planning investigation and control and/or Public Health investigation.

Seven licences were issued during the year with permissions for one van in three instances, four vans, five vans, fourteen vans and thirty-two vans. In two cases, run-down provisions were attached to the site licence, and in two other cases the licences expired at the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

The duties, so far as public health is concerned, are connected with the maintenance of suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, of reasonable temperature, of lighting, of sanitary accommodation and of the provision of washing facilities.

During the year, routine inspections were carried out and three contraventions of these sections were discovered.

No exemptions were granted.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act requires shops selling pet animals to be licensed by the Local Authority. Licences are granted subject to certain provisions to ensure that the accommodation shall be suitable in respect of size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, that suitable food and drink and care of the animals are provided, and that no animal is displayed in such a position as to expose it to interference or annoyance by persons or animals, that entrance and exit from the shop are not rendered difficult in case of emergency, and that there are suitable measures for fire prevention and control.

At the request of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Corporation resolved that licences issued by the Local Authority should be endorsed that proprietors of pet-shops issue leaflets with each animal sold, giving details of feeding, care, etc., of the animal.

The administration of the Act is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors, and the following shows the number of applications for licences:

Number of applications for licences	7
Number of licences granted	7

The premises licensed have been regularly inspected during the year.

Riding Establishments Act, 1939.

This Act is designed to ensure the adequate care and well-being of horses in riding schools and similar establishments.

Arrangements have been made in Torquay for the South-Western Branch of the Royal Veterinary Association to nominate a Veterinary Surgeon to carry out this work on the terms agreed to by the Association. Mr. J. A. Dall, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed and carries out regular inspections of the horses.

There are only two such establishments in Torquay and his reports show that the condition of the horses and stables were found to be satisfactory.

Swimming-baths and Pools.

(*a*) *Public Swimming-bath.*

The Public Swimming-bath at the Marine Spa measures 90 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth and has a depth ranging from 4 feet 6 inches at the shallow end to 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end. It is a sea-water bath, the water being pumped direct from the sea in Beacon Cove and being changed approximately four times a year. The water is heated by a steam jet to a temperature of 75°F. and is treated by continuous circulation through pressure sand filters with alum precipitation and chlorination by a modern break-point system which was installed in 1955. This break-point chlorinating system has been operating satisfactorily and has maintained consistently good results in the samples of water examined. However, the swimming-bath was constructed nearly fifty years ago, being completed in 1916, and, although these measures are doing all that is scientifically possible at present to achieve high standards of safety and clarity in the water, there are many aspects in which these baths fall short of present-day standards of health, safety and convenience. The reconstruction and modernisation of the baths is long overdue and, although this has been delayed by economic restrictions in capital expenditure, it is hoped that this most essential public health project will be kept in the foreground of those schemes which are under the consideration of the Council.

The Corporation Swimming-bath is visited weekly and samples of water taken for bacteriological examination from both the shallow and deep ends. Tests to determine the pH level, or acidity of the water and the chlorine content are also made at each visit.

Samples were submitted for bacteriological examinations from the Corporation Swimming-bath, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	44	5	49
Outlet ..	46	3	49
	90	8	98

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	28	57.2%	16	32.6%	5	10.2%	49
Outlet ..	34	69.4%	10	20.4%	5	10.2%	49
	62	63.2%	26	26.6%	10	10.2%	98

(*b*) *Privately owned Swimming-baths.*

There are six swimming-baths, privately owned in connection with hotels in the Borough, and the details of these are as follows:

Swimming-bath "A"

This is a covered bath, constructed before the war, and measures 45 feet by 18 feet, its depth being 3 feet 6 inches at the shallow end and 7 feet at the deep end. The water, which is fresh water drawn from the town's main supply, is heated to a temperature of 74°F. It was built as a "fill and draw" pool, but in 1959 a completely up-to-date system of treatment by means of pressure filter and automatic chlorinator was installed.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination from this swimming-bath, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	47	–	47
Outlet ..	43	4	47
	90	4	94

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	38	80.8%	5	10.6%	4	8.6%	47
Outlet ..	39	82.9%	6	12.7%	2	4.4%	47
	77	81.9%	11	11.7%	6	6.4%	94

Swimming-bath "B"

This is a modern open-air swimming-bath 75 feet by 30 feet with depths from 3 feet to 7 feet; coupled with this is a small, children's swimming-pool 27 feet by 15 feet, with depths from 2 feet to 3 feet. The water is fresh mains water heated to 60°F. with a continuous circulation through a sand filter, and there is a gas-injection chlorination plant. This pool is used during the summer months only.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination from these baths, the results being as follows:—

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	46	3	49
Outlet ..	49	–	49
	95	3	98

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	42	85.7%	4	8.2%	3	6.1%	49
Outlet ..	46	91.8%	1	2.1%	2	6.1%	49
	88	89.8%	5	5.1%	5	5.1%	98

Swimming-bath "C"

This, too, is a modern, open-air pool, 50 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, with a depth of 4 feet at the shallow end and 8 feet at the deep end. The water is sea-water, pumped into the bath at the beginning of each season and continuously circulated through a pressure filter. Losses due to evaporation are made up with fresh water from the town mains. The water is heated to 70°F. and there is a chlorinating plant. The bacteriological results from this pool have been good and are summarised below. The pool is open from April to October.

Samples were submitted for bacteriological examination from this bath, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	21	1	22
Outlet ..	21	1	22
	42	2	44

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	14	63.6%	4	18.2%	4	18.2%	22
Outlet ..	9	40.9%	9	40.9%	4	18.2%	22
	23	52.3%	13	29.5%	8	18.2%	44

Swimming-bath "D"

The fourth bath was only constructed during last year and was opened for use on 2nd June, 1960. It is an open-air pool 40 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth with a depth of 3 feet 6 inches at the shallow end and 6 feet at the other end, and 7 feet 6 inches in the middle. It is filled with unheated fresh water from the town's water supply continuously recirculated through pressure filters with alum precipitation and chlorinated by the injection of liquid chlorine.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination from this swimming-bath, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	8	2	10
Outlet ..	9	1	10
	17	3	20

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	–	–	10
Outlet ..	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	–	–	10
	18	90.0%	2	10.0%	–	–	20

Swimming-bath "E"

The fifth private pool was also constructed last year, being opened for use on 6th July, 1960. It is an open-air pool, measuring 50 feet by 25 feet with a semicircular extension 12 feet 6 inches in length with a depth of 3 feet for the use of the children. The depth of the water in the main pool is 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end, falling to 3 feet 6 inches at the other. It, too, is an unheated pool, filled with fresh water from the mains supply. The treatment plant is identical to that in pool "D" being of the same manufacture.

Samples were submitted for bacteriological examination from this bath, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	9	1	10
Outlet ..	10	–	10
	19	1	20

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet ..	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	–	–	10
Outlet ..	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	–	–	10
	17	85.0%	3	15.0%	–	–	20

Swimming-bath "F"

The sixth private pool was only constructed this year, being opened for use in July. It is an open-air pool, measuring approximately 50 feet by 25 feet. The depth of the water is 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end, falling to 3 feet 6 inches at the other. It, too, is an unheated pool, filled with fresh water from the mains supply. The treatment plant is similar to that in pool "D".

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination from these baths, the results being as follows:

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total*
Inlet	8	–	8
Outlet ..	8	–	8
	16	–	16

PLATE COUNTS:

	0–10		11–100		*over* 100		*Total*
	No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%	*No.*
Inlet	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	–	–	8
Outlet	8	100%	–	–	–	–	8
	15	93.7%	1	6.3%	–	–	16

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

(1) *The number of houses infested* during the year was:

(a) Council houses ... ... –
(b) Other houses 3

The number of houses disinfested was:

(a) Council houses ... ... –
(b) Other houses 3

(2) *The methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed-Bugs.*

Premises are disinfested by spraying with insecticide over all the surfaces or by use of an insecticidal powder. If necessary, woodwork is removed from walls, etc.

(3) *The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.*

Notice is obtained before the transfer of tenants so that the District Public Health Inspectors can visit and inspect prior to removal; any belongings of the tenants found to be verminous are dealt with before the transfer is effected.

(4) *Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by Local Authority or by a Contractor.*

All the work is carried out by the Local Authority.

Measures against Rodents.

This work has been carried out on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, under your Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives the following details:

Routine work of rat and mouse destruction was continued during the year with the services of one operative. The position appears to be quite satisfactory and the only time difficulty is experienced is during the period of sewer baiting. To cope with routine complaints and treatments a certain amount of overtime has to be worked by the rodent operative in order to avoid complaints mounting up.

Rodent Control

(Report for 1st January to 31st December, 1961)

Type of Property

	Local Authority	*Dwelling Houses*	*All other (including business) premises*	*Total*	*Agricultural*
Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	48	15,314	2,941	18,303	42
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1961 as a result of (*a*) notification, (*b*) survey or (*c*) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(*a*) 9	231	39	279	Nil
	(*b*) Nil	698	120	818	Nil
	(*c*) 39	1,236	1,585	2,860	42
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	48	2,165	1,744	3,957	42
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :— (*a*) Rats — Major	2	9	2	13	Nil
(*a*) Rats — Minor	6	260	25	291	Nil
(*b*) Mice — Major	1	Nil	1	2	Nil
(*b*) Mice — Minor	2	55	15	72	Nil
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	11	324	43	378	Nil
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	19	497	64	580	Nil
Number of notices served under Sec.4: (1) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of "block" control schemes carried out ... Nil

Section D

HOUSING

The following is the table of information required :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1)	(*a*) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	971
	(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,506
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	196

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	114

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

(*a*)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after formal notice:	
	(*a*) By owners	—
	(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(*b*)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(*a*) By owners	—
	(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	17

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	—
(6) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	—
(7) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit following acceptance of scheme	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	—

Housing Act, 1957.

Borough of Torquay (Braddons) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960.
Braddons Clearance Scheme.

The above Order, made by the Council on 5th January, 1960, progressed during the year with the rehousing of families and the closure of the houses pending clearance. Thirty families consisting of sixty-one persons from this area were rehoused.

One of the "fit" houses in the area was temporarily converted into three flats to rehouse tenants from unfit houses as a matter of necessity resulting from the effects of a severe gale.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Three houses were demolished during the first quarter of 1961 as a result of Orders made the previous year. Three families consisting of nine persons were rehoused.

In addition to the above, eight tenements or underground rooms were closed and nine families consisting of eighteen persons were rehoused.

If we are to deal satisfactorily with the substandard houses in the Borough within a reasonable period, it is obvious that a proper building programme will have to be maintained to provide accommodation for the persons displaced. In practice, everything is geared to such a programme and it must not be neglected.

4. *Housing Act, 1957, Part IV – Overcrowding.*

During the year, little overcrowding has been revealed by the day-to-day work, and of eight complaints six cases were found to be overcrowded within the legal definition. There must, of course, be other cases which only a detailed survey would reveal but, generally speaking, this problem does not appear to be so acute as is sometimes considered.

New Housing.

Private Enterprise.

The number of houses built during the year by private enterprise was 226, bringing the total since the war to 1,787. A further 508 dwellings were under construction at the end of the year.

Corporation.

Before the war there were 813 Council houses, and since the war 1,375 dwellings and 96 flats have been built. A further 6 bungalows and 4 flats were under construction at the end of the year.

The total number of inhabited residential properties in the Borough is now 16,849.

Housing Defects.

The work carried out during the year under the Housing Act, 1957, was restricted to essential repairs only, and was generally the result of complaints by tenants. The number of such houses rendered fit for habitation was 114.

In previous reports reference was made to three essential factors upon which future improvement of the general housing position intimately depends: first, the treatment and cure of the creeping paralysis due to Rent Restriction; secondly, the encouragement of owners not only to maintain essential repairs but also to improve the amenities of the property (where this is required) by the installation in gradual stages of such facilities as a larder, wash-basin, bath, hot-water system and the like; and thirdly, the preservation of a good relationship between landlord and tenant. And it was hoped that the attainment of these conditions would be facilitated by recent legislation. Unfortunately, the use of improvement grants has so far been limited mainly to owner-occupiers; this big problem of tenanted property has been partially solved by the introduction of the Rent Act, 1957.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year the following action was taken under this Act:

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	1
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates:	
	(*a*) in respect of some but not all defects	—
	(*b*) in respect of all defects	—
(4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	—
(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8)	Objections by Tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Public Health Act, 1961.

This Act replaces the building by-laws with a national system of building regulations and has important provisions with regard to the discharge of trade effluent into public sewers. In addition, it gives local authorities a large number of miscellaneous powers, based on provisions commonly contained in Local Acts, covering such things as refuse and litter bins, filthy and verminous premises, the prevention of infectious diseases, parks and pleasure grounds, and hairdressers and barbers.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(*a*) *Milk Supply.*

(i) *Source of Supply.*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. *The Milk* (*Special Designations*) (*Specified Areas*) (*No.* 2) *Order*, 1953. *Milk* (*Special Designation*) *Regulations*, 1960.

As Torquay is within a specified area (made under an Order in 1953) all milk in the Borough must be pasteurised or sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

A Producer's licence to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" may now be granted or renewed only if the herd is also registered in the Register of Attested Herds kept by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Producers' licences are now valid for three years from the date of issue.

Tuberculin Tested milk may not be retailed by can and dipper; it must be supplied to the buyer in a properly closed container (e.g. bottle, carton, churn, can). In the case of bottled milk, the cap shall bear the address of the premises at which the milk is bottled and the words "Tuberculin Tested Milk;" where other containers are used, they must be closed with a tightly fitting cover and suitably sealed and labelled.

Pasteurised Milk.

Pasteurisers are now required to fit containers of pasteurised milk with caps or covers which overlap the lips of the containers to provide better protection for the milk; this applies to churns and cans as well as bottles. Pasteurisers must put the milk into the containers in which it is to be delivered to the customer, whether householder, caterer or other consumer; and milk must be put into the containers at the premises where the milk is pasteurised as soon as possible after pasteurisation.

Heat-treated Milk.

Two pasteurising establishments were licensed in the Borough at the commencement of the year, but in May one ceased to pasteurise milk. The only plant now operating is a high-temperature short-time plant, and this is regularly inspected by your District Public Health Inspector, and samples, both for bacteriological and food and drugs examination are taken regularly.

Twenty samples were taken during the year under review.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations consolidate and re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 to 1954. Among the principal changes, all dealers' licences other than those issued by the Ministry, will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold. This means that a Dealer's Licence no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority. In addition, these licences will be valid for five years and will not have to be renewed annually. These and other changes in the regulations are designed primarily to reduce the amount of routine work involved in the administration of the regulations.

Licences.

1961 was the first year for licences to be issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. Only two types of licences are now issued by the Corporation. One licence is required in respect of Pasteurisers and Sterilisers, and the other a Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence authorising the sale of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised milks.

Sterilised milk is not sold in Torquay at the present time.

The following licences have been issued:

Pasteuriser's Licence	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence ..	67

Retailers who previously bought pasteurised milk in bulk containers and bottled it for delivery to their customers must now purchase from their suppliers pasteurised milk in the necessary containers, i.e. bottled pasteurised milk for household deliveries and a separate churn or can for each caterer, etc., sealed by the pasteuriser, containing the quantity of pasteurised milk required.

Retailers must not sell "Pasteurised Milk" by can and dipper; it must be supplied to the buyer in a properly closed container (e.g. bottle, carton, churn, can). Every container is required to be conspicuously and legibly labelled or marked with the words "Pasteurised Milk" or "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)", as the case may be.

(ii) *Producers.*

At the end of the year there were nine dairy farms within the Borough. Eight of these possess Tuberculin Tested herds and one having no special designation. A total of fifteen inspections was made.

Dairies and Distributors.

Fourteen premises are registered as dairies and sixty-seven persons are registered as distributors of milk. All premises used for the storage, treatment and sale of milk are inspected regularly, and in every case comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations. One hundred and six inspections were made during the year.

MILK SAMPLING

DESIGNATED MILK	PHOSPHATASE TEST		METHYLENE BLUE			TOTAL
	Passed	*Failed*	*Passed*	*Failed*	*Void*	SAMPLES
Pasteurised (Local Plants) ...	19	1	17	–	3	20
Pasteurised (Outside Plants) ...	2	–	2	–	–	2
Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ...	2	1	1	–	2	3
Tuberculin Tested (Outside) Producers	–	–	12	1	2	15
Tuberculin Tested (Milk Machines) ...	–	–	9	–	2	11
T.T. Pasteurised (Local Plant) ...	1	–	1	–	–	1
T.T. Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ...	5	–	4	–	1	5
T.T. Pasteurised (Outside Plants)	4	–	3	1	–	4
TOTALS	33	2	49	2	10	61

(*b*) *Meat and Other Foods.*

Abattoir.

The arrangements at the Abattoir, now administered by the Corporation, have continued on the lines described in the previous report and have remained satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

As reported last year, the abattoir at Torquay was to be brought up to date by April, 1961, this being the "appointed day" for the purpose.

Generally speaking, the improvements were carried out in time with the exception of the lighting. This has been delayed due to an impending changeover in voltage and to date has not been carried out.

As from the 1st April, Meat Inspectors from Paignton have helped out on rota with the Torquay Inspectors as regards meat inspection duties now that the Torquay Abattoir is used by Paignton butchers following the closure of the Paignton Abattoir.

Slaughterhouses.

Methods and Criteria of Meat Inspection.

In connection with Circular MF 10/54 which drew attention to a number of details under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924–1952, the arrangements made complied with the requirements concerning notice of slaughtering, non-removal of carcases prior to inspection, and meat inspection generally. Special provisions have been made in Torquay for the cold storage treatment of meat infected with Cysticercus Bovis in accordance with section C of Part IV of Memorandum 3, Meat; and condemned meat is disposed of to a contractor who has given a written undertaking that it will all be processed by heat (by a method to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) before the products are used for fertilisers and for pig and poultry meals.

In the public interest, the special glands and certain livers required by manufacturing chemists for pharmaceutical products are extracted and made available for this purpose.

Five hundred and sixty-eight visits were made to the Abattoir in connection with the inspection of meat.

(i) *Inspection of Meat.*

The following table gives the details of the inspections:

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle, excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed	1,947	32	398	11,779	4,775	—
Number inspected	1,947	32	398	11,779	4,775	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	15	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	639	17	1	390	282	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.8%	56.25%	.25%	3.43%	5.94%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	90	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.051%	—	—	—	1.88%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Total weight of meat condemned: 3 Tons 7 Cwt. 2 Qrs. 21 Lbs.)

In addition to the above, a further 984 lb. of meat was condemned during the year at butchers' shops, the primary cause being bone taint.

WHOLE CARCASES CONDEMNED – REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

	Cattle	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*
Dropsy and Emaciation ..	–	1	–	12	1
Oedema	–	–	–	–	1
Toxaemia	–	–	–	1	–
Septic Metritis	–	–	–	1	–
Uraemia and Peritonitis ..	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL CARCASES	–	1	–	15	2

Bovine Tuberculosis.

I am pleased to report that the incidence of tuberculosis during 1961 was the lowest ever recorded, only one organ being condemned for this disease.

Cysticercus Bovis.

This year, ten carcases were refrigerated for Cysticercus Bovis compared with twenty-five in 1960, thirteen in 1959, thirty-three in 1958 and forty-four in 1957. I must still emphasise the importance of the thorough inspection of carcases made by your Meat Inspectors. The life cycle of Cysticercus Bovis is a complete circle. The viable cyst in cattle when eaten by man becomes a tapeworm which grows to an enormous size. The tapeworm in turn produces eggs which are voided with man's own excreta and, if eaten by cattle produce cysts in their musculature, and so it goes on. Somewhere in the circle a complete severance must be made to halt the life cycle and, by detecting and condemning affected meat in the slaughterhouse and refrigerating the rest of the carcase for three weeks, this severance is brought about. It may be that research in the future will reveal other ways of preventing the spread of the eggs, such as improved sewage treatment plants and control of indiscriminate camping, but in the meantime the only certain destruction for these cysts lies in the knife of the Meat Inspector.

(ii) *Inspection of Other Foods.*

Food Condemned included:	*Weight lb.*
Butter, Fats and Lard	96
Bacon	65
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	78
Coffee	14
Confectionery, Cake	23
Confectionery, Sugar	1,900
Cereals	33
Fish and Shellfish	260
Fruit, Dried	326
Fruit and Vegetables	4,802
Honey	15
Jams and Preserves	432
Jelly	74
Meat Pies	276
Pickles and Sauces	65
Poultry	714
Sausages	419
Sausage Meat	27
Frozen Vegetables	35
Frozen Fish	24
Tea	12
Canned Fish	326
,, Fruit	4,518
,, Fruit Juice	86
,, Puddings	102
,, Milk	167
,, Meat	3,768
,, Poultry	207
,, Pastes	45
,, Soup	354
,, Sausages	76
,, Salt	10
,, Coffee	24
Total	19,373 *lb.*

(Total weight condemned: 8 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lb.)

(c) *Adulteration, etc. – Food and Drugs Act*, 1955.

The following is a record of the samples taken:

	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	No. of Samples	*Not Genuine*	*No. of Samples*	*Not Genuine*
Bicarbonate of Soda	–	–	1	–
Boric Acid	–	–	1	–
*Bread Sauce (Dry Mix) ..	–	–	1	–
*Cheese (Whole Milk added Cream)	–	–	1	–
*Cheese, Compound	–	–	1	–
*Cornflour	–	–	1	–
Cream of Tartar	–	–	1	–
Epsom Salts	–	–	1	–
*Fish Cakes	–	–	1	–
*Fish Paste	–	–	3	–
Ground Coffee	–	–	1	–
Ground White Pepper ..	–	–	1	–
*Ice Cream	–	–	1	–
Lard	–	–	1	–
*Marmalade	–	–	1	–
*Meat Paste	–	–	2	–
Medicaments, Various ..	–	–	3	–
Milk	–	–	103	9
Mustard Condiment ..	–	–	1	–
*Pork Luncheon Meat ..	–	–	1	–
*Pork Meat – Chopped ..	–	–	1	–
*Sausages, Polony	–	–	1	–
*Sausages, Pork	–	–	1	–
*Soft Drinks	–	–	10	–
*Stuffing, Sage and Onion ..	–	–	1	–
Tea	–	–	1	–
Whisky	4	–	–	–
TOTAL	4	–	142	9

* The samples marked * have been examined for the presence of preservatives.

Adulterated Samples – Informal.

MILK.

The nine samples of milk taken informally were found to be just below the standard. Repeat samples proved satisfactory.

(*d*) *Food and Disease.*

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

FOOD.

It is requested that information should be given as far as possible under the following sub-headings:

(i) *The number, if available, of food premises in the area, by type of business.*

Type of Business	*Approx. No.*
Grocers	156
Greengrocers	96
Butchers	59
Fishmongers	18
Fish Fryers	18
Confectioners	106
Cake Confectioners	36
Bakehouses	26
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, etc.	95
Licensed Premises (including Hotels)	109
Unlicensed Hotels and Boarding Houses	577
Milk Distributors	66

Other food premises to which registration does not at present apply, were also inspected:

Fish Quay	64
Grocers	351
Greengrocers	108
Fishmongers	64
Fish Fryers	25
Confectioners	112
Bakehouses	96
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	352
Hotels and Boarding Houses	205
Meat Depots	67
Houses visited on food complaints	45

(iv) *Any new educational activity (e.g. inauguration of clean food guilds or of lectures on food hygiene) and the progress of established educational activity.*

FOOD HYGIENE COURSE.

It gives me great pleasure to report on the success of a new venture – a specially run Food Hygiene Course held at the South Devon Technical College. This course, which lasts for eight weeks, consists of a one-and-a-half-hour session per week devoted to talks, demonstrations and film-shows, and is open to any person engaged in any branch of the food trade. The eighth session is devoted to an examination. All the candidates who attend the course and take the examination are entitled to receive a badge in blue and gold entitled "Borough of Torquay – Hygienic Food Handler". The candidates who attain the requisite number of marks are also entitled to a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health stating that they have passed an examination in Food Hygiene. They are encouraged to display these certificates in the premises where they work.

The number of candidates who enrolled for the course was fifty-five. Out of these, forty-three took the examination and thirty-three were successful in obtaining the Certificate.

The certificates were presented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at a small ceremony held at the South Devon Technical College in July 1961.

It is hoped that next year the course can be repeated.

(ii) *The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.*

(a) *Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.*

300 Ice Cream premises are registered in connection with the following types of business:

	Wrapped	*Bulk*
Grocers	73	–
Greengrocers	14	–
Confectioners	60	2
Fishmongers	3	–
Fish Fryers	9	–
Bakers	5	2
General Stores	14	2
Cafes	21	31
Restaurants and Snack Bars	15	10
Ice Cream Kiosks	1	–
Booksellers	10	–
Dairies	10	1
Amusement Places	3	1
Caravan Camps	2	–
Garages	3	–
Factory only	–	1
Store only	–	1
Sub Post Office	2	–
Public House	3	–
Cooked Meat	1	–
	249	51

76 Preserved Food premises are registered in connection with the following types of business:

Butchers	52
Cooked Meat Dealers	7
Bakehouses	7
Grocers	4
Snack Bar	4
Fish Shop	2

(b) *Premises and Persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.*

Dairies and Distributors	14
Distributors only	63

(iii) *The number of inspections of registered food premises with informative comment as necessary:*

Ice Cream Premises	73
Cooked Meat Premises	37
Other Preserved Food (Butchers)	227
Dairies and Distributors	106

(v) *The method and disposal of condemned food.*

Condemned meat from the Abattoir is disposed of to a contractor who has given a written undertaking that it will all be processed by heat (by a method to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) before the products are used for fertilisers and for poultry meal.

Meat from shops is dealt with in the same way.

Other foods condemned are destroyed at the Refuse Tip, the condemnation notes being checked with the articles received. In exceptional circumstances, articles such as potatoes, when suitable, are sent for pig food after processing.

(vi) *Where special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food has been necessary, the total quantity as well as the quantity condemned.*

During a routine inspection of a confectioner's shop under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, a District Health Inspector found that the stockroom of the shop was grossly overcrowded, dirty and rodent infested. This stockroom was cleared and redecorated and a thorough examination of the stock resulted in approximately 1,700 lb. of sugar confectionery and chocolates being condemned. All these goods were unsaleable; the majority being unfit for human consumption by reason of contamination by rats, infestation by mites, dirty condition, dampness and age. The age of some of the goods was underlined by the fact that boxes bore labels specifying the "points" value of the contents or the "controlled price".

(vii) *Ice Cream.*

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

The supervision and registration of premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold has been carefully maintained: for ice cream is an ideal medium for bacterial multiplication. The need cannot be over-emphasized for adequate sterilisation of all apparatus (and unless utensils are properly washed and cleaned first they cannot be sterilised adequately), for the development of a "no-touch technique" (which means that hands should not be introduced into an ice-cream mix at any stage), and for the realisation of the greater danger if the hot-mix is not rapidly cooled with special apparatus (for any dangerous organisms introduced after heating have ideal conditions for multiplying during an inefficient cooling process).

There are now registered in the Borough 300 premises for the preparation, storage or sale of ice cream, and in 249 of these only the pre-packed article is sold. There are two manufacturers of ice cream – one (Torquay Corporation) using a Hot Mix, the other

using a Cold Mix; and there is only one place registered solely as a store for ice cream.

The bacteriological examination of samples has been continued by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Exeter, and, following the original work carried out by the Medical Research Council, a simple modified methylene blue test has been suggested for the grading of ice cream.

Provisional Grade	*Time taken to reduce methylene blue*	*Interpretation*
1	4½ hours or more	Satisfactory
2	2½–4 hours	Fair
3	½–2 hours	Unsatisfactory
4	0	Very bad

The following table gives the results of the samples taken during the year:

	Grades				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Local Manufacturers					
Hot Mix	4	1	–	–	5
Cold Mix	8	–	1	1	10
Outside Manufacturers ..	32	5	5	3	45
Total ..	44	6	6	4	60

(viii) *Food Hygiene (General) Regulations*, 1960.

These Regulations consolidate and amend the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957, and bring within their scope the handling and service of food on board "home-going ships" and moored vessels. This extension will be of considerable assistance to this department as the ships to which the regulations apply are, in the main, passenger ferries and river and coastal excursion vessels, but the requirements relating to these ships did not come into operation until 14th November, 1961.

Your inspectors have continued to give close attention to the hygiene of food premises, and further improvements have been effected; in some cases, this amounts to minor alterations, in others considerable reconstruction was involved.

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations prescribe requirements to secure the hygienic handling of food at docks, warehouses, cold stores, carriers' premises and a number of other special types of premises which were excluded from the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The regulations follow the pattern of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, with adaptations to take account of the circumstances in which food is handled at these places.

(*e*) *Food Poisoning Outbreaks.*

Details of any outbreaks are requested in the following tabular form:

Total Number of Outbreaks	*Number of Cases*	*Number of Deaths*	*Organisms or Other Agents responsible with Number of Outbreaks of Each*	*Foods involved with Number of Outbreaks of Each*
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. *Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).*

The incidence of infectious disease for the year is given in the subjoined tables, which also include the number of cases admitted to hospital and the number of deaths:

Disease	*Total cases notified*	*Cases admitted to Hospital*	*Total Deaths*
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	227	8	—
Whooping Cough	3	6	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	—
Pneumonia	1	2	10
Erysipelas	6	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—			
Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
*Food Poisoning	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	—	—	—
TOTALS	249	20	10

* 2 cases were later diagnosed as Gastro-Enteritis.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	Scarlet fever		*Whooping cough*		*Acute Poliomyelitis*				*Measles (excluding rubella)*		*Diphtheria*		*Dysentery*		*Meningococcal infection*	
					Paralytic		*Non-paralytic*									
Numbers originally notified	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
TOTAL (all ages)	3	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	106	121	–	–	–	–	–	–
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 year	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 years	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 years	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
5–9 years	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
10–14 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
15–24 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 and over ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age unknown ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL (all ages)	3	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	106	121	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Ac. pneumonia		*Smallpox*		*Acute encephalitis*				*Enteric or Typhoid fever*		*Paratyphoid fevers*		*Erysipelas*		*Food poisoning*	
					Infective		*Post-infectious*									
Numbers originally notified	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
TOTAL (all ages)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	* 2	–
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5–14 years ..	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
15–44 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
45–64 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
65 and over ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Age unknown ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL (all ages)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–

* Later diagnosed as Gastro-Enteritis

Diphtheria.

It is gratifying to record that 1961 was the fifteenth successive year during which no case of diphtheria was notified.

Influenza.

During the early months of 1961, Torquay, in common with other parts of the country, experienced an epidemic of influenza which reached its peak in the week ending 11th February, when claims for National Insurance Sickness Benefit reached 400% above normal: of these, approximately two-thirds were on account of influenza. Thirteen deaths were attributed to this disease, which is the highest number of influenza deaths in one year since 1951, when there were twenty-one.

The outbreak was caused by the influenza virus A2 (the Asian variant) and was largely at an end by mid-March.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis during 1961.

Measles.

Measles is a disease which, although never entirely absent from the community, normally shows a biennial peak in the winter months. No such biennial incidence was observed during the last two years as can be seen from the following table:

Year	**1950**	**1951**	**1952**	**1953**	**1954**	**1955**
Number of cases Notified	10	1,031	19	543	16	883
	1956	**1957**	**1958**	**1959**	**1960**	**1961**
	15	340	75	319	312	227

In addition, the peak incidence during 1959 and 1960 was in June and July and not in the winter months.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a small outbreak of Scarlet Fever during the year, with only seven cases notified, but clinically the infection was of a mild type. This is probably not a true reflection of the amount of streptococcal infection present in the community, as many cases were probably not notified to the department and streptococcal sore throat, of which there was probably a high incidence, is not a notifiable disease. There were six cases of Erysipelas which is caused by the same organism.

Pneumonia.

Only one case of Pneumonia was notified during the year, although two patients suffering from this disease were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and in ten cases the cause of death was attributable to this disease.

2. *Tuberculosis.*

Particulars of any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 *(relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under section* 172 *of the Public Health Act,* 1936 *(relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).*

No action was required.

New cases and mortality during 1961.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1961 are given in the following table:

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male
Under 5 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 to 14 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 24 years ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 44 years ...	3	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
45 to 64 years ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 and over ...	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
Totals ...	5	4	2	1	1	3	–	1

3. *Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases.*

There are many other infectious diseases which are not referred to the Medical Officer of Health as they are not notifiable diseases, these being designated by Statute. It is, consequently, difficult to assess the incidence of these infections and the sources of our knowledge of this are meagre.

(*a*) *Claims for Sickness Benefit.*

A certain amount of information can be obtained from new claims to sickness benefit received by the Ministry of National Insurance, but your Medical Officer has no access to these certificates. However, the local National Insurance Officer informs the depart-

ment whenever new sickness benefit claims in any one week show an increase of 30% above the figure for the preceding week or reach 250% of the average weekly number of new claims for the previous thirty-five weeks. This is a very useful indication of the development of epidemics of influenza.

(*b*) *Infectious Disease in Schools.*

A second source of information of non-notifiable infectious diseases is the weekly return of cases of infectious disease occurring among school children attending Local Authority schools. This is made to the Medical Officer of Health by the Head Teacher and, of course, the information is not always complete or accurate as the returns are made on the basis largely of letters and messages from parents rather than medical certificates. Nevertheless, they provide a useful addition to our knowledge.

The following is a summary of these returns:

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE RECEIVED FROM HEAD TEACHERS

Disease	*Number of Cases*
Measles	16
Whooping Cough	–
Scarlet Fever	3
German Measles	1
Mumps	33
Chicken-pox	19
Jaundice	18

(*c*) *Isolation Hospital.*

The notification of admissions and discharges from the Torquay Isolation Hospital, which is made to the Medical Officer of Health by the Hospital Authorities can also be utilised to give additional information on the situation with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases, as the following table shows:

EXTRACT OF ADMISSIONS TO TORQUAY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Disease	*Number of Cases*
Adenitis	1
Chickenpox	4
Croup	1
Dysentery	2
Erysipelas	1
Gastro-Enteritis	30
Glandular Fever	2
Gonococcal Infection	1
Infective Hepatitis	7
Influenza	3
Measles	8
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1

EXTRACT OF ADMISSIONS TO TORQUAY ISOLATION HOSPITAL–*continued*

Disease	*Number of Cases*
Rheumatic Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	2
Septic Arthritis	1
Shingles	1
Staphylococcal Infection	3
Tonsilitis	15
Tuberculosis	2
Whooping Cough	6

4. *Immunisation and Vaccination.*

Active immunisation and vaccination against specific diseases is the duty of the Local Health Authority, in this case Devon County Council, but the importance of these procedures is so great in the control of infectious diseases, which is the function of this department, that I feel a brief report on this is desirable and necessary.

Vaccinations against smallpox and inoculation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis are carried out by the Medical Officers of Devon County Council Medical Department who in Torquay are Dr. L. Solomon, Dr. M. Epstein and your own Medical Officer in his capacity as part-time Medical Officer on the County Medical staff; and also by all the general medical practitioners in the area. B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is carried out by Dr. Wyndham Lloyd, the Chest Physician, Dr. Solomon and your Medical Officer. These immunisations, except B.C.G., are offered to all children from the age of three months approximately, either at the local Infant Welfare Clinics or at General Practitioners' surgeries. B.C.G. vaccination is offered to infants who are contacts of cases of tuberculosis and to all school children aged 13 years and over. Special clinics were also held in Torquay to provide polio vaccinations to young people over school-leaving age and below the age limit of forty years.

BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1961

The following report is the record of Port Health Administration for the year 1961, detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Form Port 20 and Circular 16/55.

As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the form and scope of the report were revised, and the full details are only required every five years; the last quinquennial report was for 1960, and the intermediate years will be covered by a shorter report. In the year under review certain sections, marked with an asterisk, are therefore omitted as there has been no change to record; but the sectional headings are retained to ensure continuity.

* SECTION 1 - STAFF

Table A

NO CHANGE

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 the Medical Officer of Health	*By the Public Health Inspector*	
Foreign Ports	4	60	1	1	—
Coastwise ...	26	16,238	3	9	—
TOTAL ...	30	16,298	4	10	—

In addition, local fishing vessels made 868 visits (total tonnage 3,780) to the fish quay and frequent inspections of these have been made. 782 tons of fish were landed during the year.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC	Number of passengers INWARDS Number of passengers OUTWARDS	This is not a port approved under the Aliens Order, 1920.
CARGO TRAFFIC ...	Principal IMPORTS. Coal Principal EXPORTS. Nil.	

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrived in 1961;
Amble, Dublin, Cherbourg, Cannes and general coastwise.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic in the area.

*SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

NO CHANGE

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

(1) *Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the District.*

Cases are sent to Upton Pyne Smallpox Hospital near Exeter, and the Medical Officer in charge is the Resident Physician of Whipton Isolation Hospital, Exeter, Dr. R. P. Boyd.

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

NIL

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

NIL

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) *Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.*

Enquiries are made by the Public Health Inspector from all Masters of vessels using the Port concerning the presence of rats and, if present, of signs of unusual mortality among the rats. Owing to the small size of the vessels, and of the nature of the cargo carried, it is uncommon to find any evidence of rat infestation.

Systematic inspections are made of the ships and quays with special reference to the presence of rat runs, excreta, rat infestation.

(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.*

The examinations, if required at any time, will be made through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Exeter.

None has so far been required.

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

Any ship requiring deratting is referred to Plymouth for the necessary measures, and the next port of call of the vessel is notified.

(4) *Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.*

This has not been required owing to the limited nature of shipping entering the port.

(2) *Arrangements for transport of such cases to that Hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.*

The ambulance is arranged by telephone message to the Resident Physician at Whipton Isolation Hospital, Exeter, who states that the vehicle is supplied by the Exeter City Health Department and is staffed by the Hospital, and that all members of the crew are fully vaccinated.

(3) *Name of Smallpox Consultant available.*

Dr. J. Macrae, Ham Green Isolation Hospital, Bristol.

(4) *Facilities for Laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.*

Specimens for Laboratory diagnosis are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory (Virus Reference), Colindale, Hendon, N.W.4.

*SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

NO CHANGE

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	*Disease*	*No. of cases during the year*		*No. of ships concerned*
		Passengers	*Crew*	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ...	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ports	—	—	—	—

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ship of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected case of any such disease.

NIL

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

NIL.

TABLE F

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

This table does not apply as Torquay is not an approved port under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections		*Notices served*		*Result of serving notices*
		Statutory Notices	*Other Notices*	
General ...	14	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	—	—	—

*SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

NO CHANGE

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*SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

(Applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens)

NO CHANGE

*SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

NO CHANGE

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