

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Torquay Borough.

Contributors

Torquay (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jbwjdajf>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



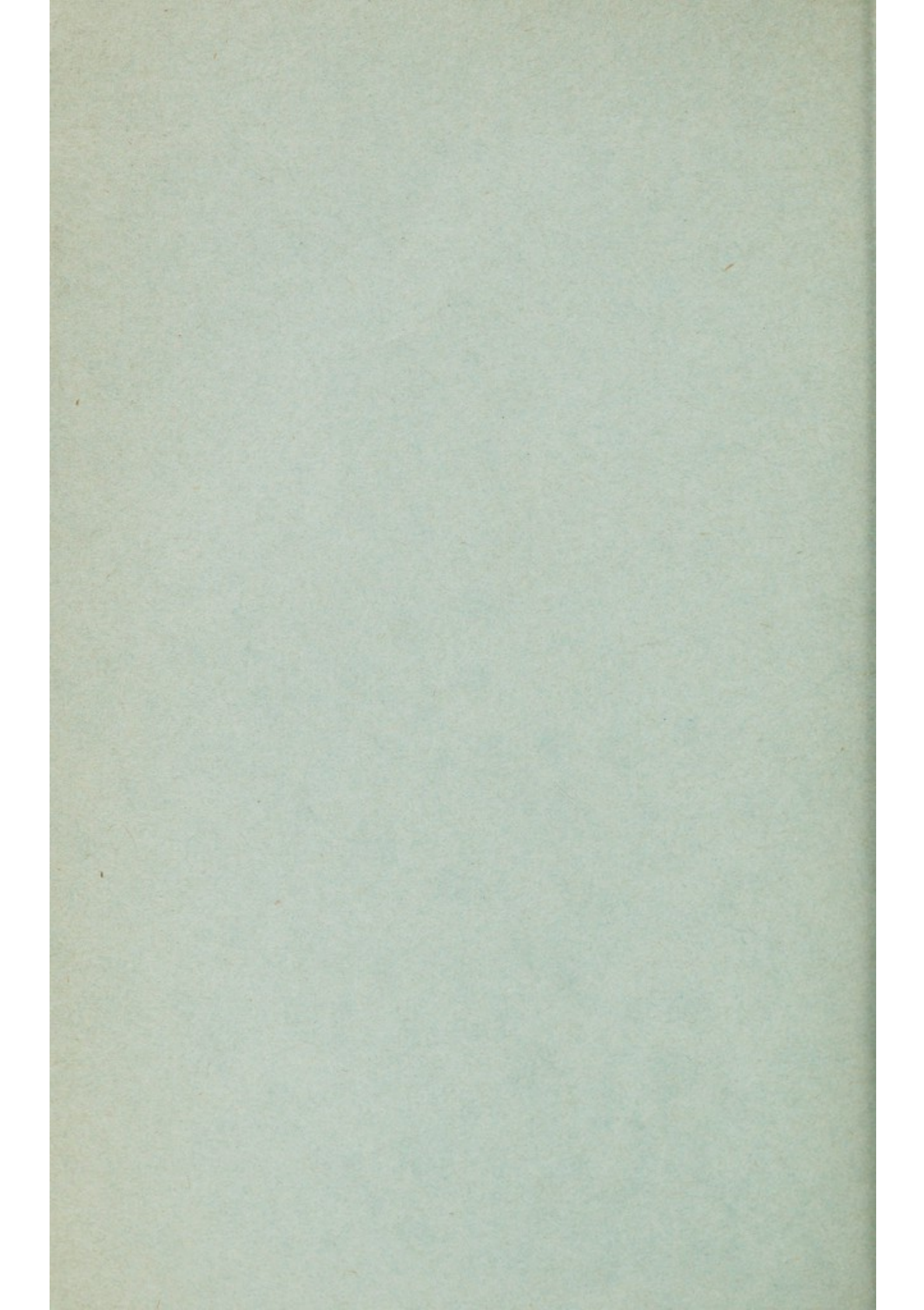
BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1965





BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1965



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30191282>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction 	5
Staff 	7
Section A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA 	8
Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA 	16
Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA 	20
Section D. HOUSING 	44
Section E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD 	49
Section F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFEC- TIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES 	62
Section G. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION 	68
INDEX 	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	SECTION
2	Introduction
1	Staff
1	Section A. ST. JOHN'S AND NEARBY COUNTRIES OF THE AREA
16	Section B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA
20	Section C. SPECIALIZED SERVICES OF THE AREA
41	Section D. PERSONNEL
49	Section E. PERSONNEL AND STATISTICS OF THE AREA
62	Section F. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF DISEASES, INJURIES AND OTHER DISORDERS
68	Section G. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
78	Index

ST. MARYCHURCH TOWN HALL,
TORQUAY.

Telephone: Torquay { 38204
38205

*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 1965, which is detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

One of the major events of the year was the announcement by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the decision to create a county borough in the Torbay area. This has opened up challenging prospects, not least for the health and welfare services, which will be met with enthusiasm and perseverance by those who are concerned in them. Your Medical Officer was appointed Liaison Officer for these services by the county borough co-ordinating committee and finds the work of planning an entirely new organisation, which will meet present day problems with efficiency and humanity and be devoid of the cumbersome slow-moving machinery so often the subject of criticism of traditional local government departments, a refreshing and exciting experience. The task is also a time consuming one, but the day-to-day work of the department must continue although with some inevitable delays to less urgent matters. However, I am pleased to report that in 1965 the health of the borough was maintained at its usual level without any major disturbances. There were no epidemics other than the expected measles, and the only unusual infection being a case of psittacosis in a bird-breeder whose stock had become infected from another source. The Ministry of Agriculture was notified and dealt with the avian outbreak effectively while the human patient made a complete recovery.

The vital statistics for the year were again satisfactory with the death rate showing little change at 15.78 per 1,000 inhabitants (15.61 in 1964) and the birth rate at 13.33 per 1,000 population continuing to run at the higher level recorded in my 1964 report. In previous years the birth rate has been around 11 per 1,000 population. The proportion of illegitimate births, 131.4 per 1,000 live births, continued at the higher rate to which it jumped in 1962. It is the highest figure since 1945 when it was 177, and is almost double that for the County of Devon as a whole, which is 72.8.

During the summer of 1965 a passenger service commenced once-weekly between St. Malo and Torquay, necessitating immigration arrangements being made at the harbour. Your medical officer was appointed a Medical Inspector of Aliens by the Ministry of Health and attended the disembarkation of passengers from the *S.S. Lisieux*.

Although the primary object of the visit of this ship was excursion trips from Torquay to the Channel Isles, a total of 522 passengers were brought from France, of whom 418 were aliens.

From time to time in these reports the attention of the Council has been drawn to the poor state of the Marine Spa Swimming-baths, but this was perhaps hardly necessary in 1965 when the complete break-down of the filtration plant necessitated closing the baths for several weeks while repairs to the filters were carried out and a new chlorinating system installed. Although this treatment plant provides a high standard of safety and clarity in the water there are, to quote my annual report for 1959, 'many other aspects in which the bath falls short of present day standards of health, safety and convenience. The reconstruction and modernisation of the baths is long overdue . . .' I welcome, therefore, the plans recently drawn-up for the redevelopment of the Marine Spa site, and trust the Council will proceed with them as soon as the present economic circumstances allow.

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) Public Health Inspectors

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. S. IRWIN, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I. (Resigned 1.3.65)

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

F. R. WILLIAMS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.,
Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

R. E. SIDWICK, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.
(commenced 1.6.65)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

J. P. W. SMITH

(c) Other

Public Analyst:

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

Veterinary Surgeon:

*JOHN A. DALL, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S. (resigned 4.11.65)

G. J. HOBSON, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S. (commenced 5.11.65)

Chief Clerk:

S. E. R. AUTHERS

Clerk/Shorthand-Typist:

Miss P. F. AUSTIN

Clerks:

B. L. BROWN

Miss C. M. GARRETT

Manager of Abattoir:

G. A. AYRES

Rodent Operative:

W. LEE (retired 6.9.65)

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-1965	....	....	....	....	....	52,520
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965) according to Rate Books	....	....	....	....	....	17,630
Rateable Value (end of 1965)	....	....	....	....	....	£2,709,322
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate (end of 1965)						£10,682

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 the summer season is becoming increasingly busy. This has an effect on unemployment which has always shown a seasonal variation:

The following shows the extent of unemployment in 1965:

	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
Men	617 in January	239 in August
Women	219 in December	36 in June and July
*Boys	39 in August	3 in July
*Girls	19 in August	1 in June

* Due to School Leavers

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.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

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

Live Births:

Number	700
Rate per 1,000 population	13.32

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	13.14
--	-------

Stillbirths:

Number	10
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.08

Total Live and Stillbirths	710
------------------------------------	-----

Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	8
---	---

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11.43
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.87
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.73

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	4.29
--	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	1.43
--	------

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	15.49
---	-------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	—

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 1965 is 52,520, and this figure is used in calculating the appropriate statistical returns.

Births

The number of live births registered during the year was 700 of which 376 were male and 324 female. This represents a live birth rate of 13.33 per 1,000 population compared with 14.02 in 1964 when there were 732 live births. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1965 was 18.0.

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 1.27 and, after multiplying the crude rate by this, a corrected birth rate of 16.93 is obtained.

Of the total live births, 608 were legitimate and 92 illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 131.43 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 94.3 in 1964 and 72.8 for the County of Devon.

There were 10 stillbirths during the year, giving a rate of 14.08 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 13.48 in the previous year and a rate of 15.7 for England and Wales.

TABLE A
BIRTHS (including Stillbirths) REGISTERED IN TORQUAY
in 1965
PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

	<i>Domiciliary Confinement</i>	<i>Private Nursing Home</i>	<i>Hospital Confinement</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>Torbay Hospital</i>	<i>Shrublands Maternity Home</i>	
Residents of Torquay ..	148	—	198	277	623
Residents of other areas ..	3	—	332	46	381
Total Births re- gistered in Torquay ..	151	—	530	323	1,004

This table shows that while 85 per cent of all births in Torquay took place in hospital, only 62 per cent were to Torquay residents for whom the rate of hospital confinement is 76 per cent. 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 addition to the figures, 77 births to Torquay residents took place outside the district, 29 of them at Broomborough Hospital, Totnes.

Marriages

The marriage rate was 4.9 per 1,000 population compared with 5.6 in 1964, 4.9 in 1963, 4.7 in 1962, 5.18 in 1961, 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 1964 was 15.1 per 1,000 population.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year, corrected for transfers, is 829, of which 366 were males and 463 were females.

The crude death rate was 15.78 per 1,000 population compared with 15.61 in 1964; the death rate in 1965 for England and Wales was 11.5.

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 0.66 and the adjusted death rate is therefore 10.417.

The chief causes of death were as usual for Torquay: Heart Disease, 373; Cancer, 147; and Vascular lesions of the nervous system, 133, which between them are responsible for over three-quarters of the total deaths. These proportional death rates are given in greater detail in Table B.

The causes of death, with ages at death, are given in the accompanying Table C.

TABLE B
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1965

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate 1,000 Population</i>
Disease of Heart and Circulation	373	44.99	7.10
Cancer	147	17.73	2.80
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	133	16.04	2.53
Respiratory Diseases	60	7.24	1.14
Violence (including Suicide)	27	3.26	.51
Tuberculosis	1	0.12	.02
All other causes	88	10.62	1.68
	829	100.00	15.78

TABLE C
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1965

[illegible]

TABLE D

Infant Mortality

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of infants under 1 year	Total	..	4	4	8
	Legitimate	..	4	2	6
	Illegitimate	..	—	2	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	..	2	1	3
	Legitimate	..	2	—	2
	Illegitimate	..	—	1	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	..	1	—	1
	Legitimate	..	1	—	1
	Illegitimate	..	—	—	—
Stillbirths	Total	..	4	6	10
	Legitimate	..	4	6	10
	Illegitimate	..	—	—	—

During the year, 8 infants died in the first year of life, giving an infant mortality rate of 11.43 per 1,000 live births compared with 13.66 in 1964 and a rate of 19.0 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, 1955–64, inclusive, were 13, 11, 11, 15, 8, 18, 12, 10, 7, and 10.

Three of these infants died during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 4.29 per 1,000 live births, compared with 10.92 last year and 13.0 for the country as a whole.

The peri-natal mortality rate was 15.49 while that for England and Wales was 26.9.

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

TABLE E

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 ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations..	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
Otitis Media ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Tracheo-Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Gastro Enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intracranial Hæmorrhage ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infanticide ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ..	1	1	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	5	8

Maternal Mortality

There was no maternal death during the year; the number of maternal deaths in each of the preceding years 1955-64, inclusive, was 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, and 0.

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.*

Public Health Inspectors and Students:

Mr. B. A. F. Irwin resigned on 28th February, 1965, on being appointed to a similar position with Paignton Urban District Council. Mr. R. E. Sidwick was appointed to replace him and took up his duties on 10th May, 1965.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. J. A. Dall retired from practice in October, 1965, and his partner Mr. G. J. Hobson was appointed on 5th November, 1965, to succeed him for duties under the Pet Animals Act, the Riding Establishment Acts and the Animal Boarding Establishments Act.

(ii) *Committees.*

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

Public Health Committee
Housing Committee
Highways Committee

2. *Nursing Homes.*

Nursing Homes Act, 1963.

Three Homes closed during the year, and the following is a summary of the Nursing Homes at the end of December:

	<i>No. of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for</i>		
		<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	6	5	74	79
Homes exempt from registration at end of year	—	—	—	—

Routine inspections were carried out by your Medical Officer.

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

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.

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.

Your Medical Officer and, in his absence, the Medical Officer of Health of the Paignton Urban District are authorised to make application to the local magistrates in any case to which the amending Act applies.

During the year four cases were investigated. Of these, one consented to enter a private Nursing Home voluntarily and removal orders had to be obtained for the other three.

Case Reports.

CASE I. This was a lady, aged 88 years, who lived on her own, being largely confined to a chair in a disused shop on the ground floor of her house and was entirely dependent on the good offices of neighbours and a sister-in-law living in another part of the town. She refused to go to her sister-in-law's who was prepared to have her, and repeatedly pressed her to come. An order was obtained and she was removed to an Old People's Home in Totnes where she was very happy, but, where she died 5 months later.

CASE II. This was an 84-year old man living on his own who spent his days and nights sitting in one armchair with his feet on another. He was doubly incontinent, was unable to stand without assistance and was dependent on his neighbours and the District Nurse. He was removed to Newton Abbot Hospital where he has improved greatly with treatment.

CASE III. This was a lady aged 80 who lived on her own in very dirty circumstances and had an undue fondness for gin. She had no doctor and your Medical Officer was called in by the police, who had found her in a semi-collapsed state in her home. She was removed to a County Council Home in North Devon where she recovered her health and is still residing.

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, thirteen funerals were arranged under this section.

5. *National Assistance Act, 1948, (Amendment) Act, 1962.*

Meals on Wheels Service.

The Corporation and the Devon County Council are sharing the excess costs of this service over and above the figure of one shilling and sixpence per meal which is the standard charge made to recipients.

The general administration of this Service is ably carried out by the Torquay W.V.S. Centre Organiser, Mrs. E. L. Haggard, O.B.E., who has kindly provided me with the following details of the work carried out and meals supplied. Mrs. Haggard and her voluntary assistants have been most active in their efforts for this service since it was inaugurated in 1963 with the provision of the Kitchen and Luncheon Club at Portland Cottages. During 1965, the service continued to expand and will soon be needing larger premises.

Hot meals were sent out to over 150 old people twice a week during the year, and with the gift of a new van in December, 1964, this enabled a hot meal to be despatched on a third day each week to 32 old people who are very frail and need the extra care. With the expansion of the service additional helpers were required and a Press appeal was most successful.

The Luncheon Club attached to the Kitchen has proved very popular and there are 40 members. This Club is a very great asset and many come, not only for the hot meal, but for the warmth and friendliness found there.

Through the generosity of the many friends of the service, a free Christmas Dinner, with all the traditional fare, as well as small gifts for everyone, was provided. Also the members of the Luncheon Club were provided with the same Christmas meal.

The meals provided are delivered personally to the old people concerned and the price of 1s. 6d. collected. This enables a watchful

eye to be kept on the recipient and any trouble or difficulty is reported immediately to the appropriate Welfare Department. During the winter it was found that many old people required additional bedding and a 'Blanket Appeal' was made and with the money subscribed a 'Blanket Pool' of new blankets was started. These were distributed by the Health Visitors and Home Help Service, returnable when no longer required.

For the first time a 'Meals on Wheels' Class was included in the International Gastronomic Festival held in Torquay, and an entry from the Torquay Kitchen was fortunate in winning the Challenge Cup.

Mrs. Haggard and all who help in the Meals service are to be commended for the excellent way in which they have undertaken this important social work and our gratitude is due to them.

6. *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 1965, eight lectures were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and seven by your Medical Officer.

In addition, the Public Health Department prepared and manned a stand on Food Safety, with exhibits on Food Hygiene, at the Safety Week Exhibition held at the Town Hall from 11th to 16th May.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. *Water.*

In this report, full details are given in connection with the water supply, and the Joint Water Engineer, South-West Devon Water Board, 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) There has been an ample quantity of water available for all purposes from the Board's impounding reservoirs on Dartmoor. The supply was chiefly from the Fernworthy and Tottiford sources, but it was augmented from the Swincombe Holne source as required to meet demand. There were no uninterrupted dry spells of appreciable duration during the summer and consequently demand, particularly for garden watering, fell below that experienced in recent summers. No restrictions were imposed on the use of water.

(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 aluminium sulphate and soda ash, filtration through pressure filters, addition of milk-of-lime to neutralise the acidity and increase the bicarbonate alkalinity, and finally, sterilisation with gaseous chlorine.

The fluoride content of the water is practically negligible and amounts to only 0.05 to 0.10 parts per million.

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 consumers receiving a water on the alkaline side of neutrality.

The application of all 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 details are typical of the reports received.

RAW WATER

- (A) Chemical and bacteriological – Fernworthy Reservoir – Taken 1.7.65.
- (B) Chemical and Bacteriological – Trenchford Reservoir – near draw-off valve tower – representing raw water conveyed to pressure filters at Tottiford – Taken 1.7.65.

FILTERED WATER

- (C) Chemical and Bacteriological – Filtered main water from pressure filters at Tottiford (with coagulation but prior to alkalisation with lime and sterilisation with chlorine) – Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford catchments – Taken 1.7.65.

FULLY TREATED WATER

- (D) Chemical and Bacteriological – Trunk mains at Tottiford – Taken 1.7.65.
- (E) Chemical and Bacteriological – Great Hill Service Reservoir – Taken 1.7.65.

The Counties Public Health Laboratory, Verulam Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, reports that the samples generally show that the water is clear and bright in appearance, and although the raw water is acid in reaction with a very low carbonate alkalinity, tending to show corrosive and plumbo-solvent characteristics, the treated water has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron. The water is very soft in character and has a fairly low content of mineral and saline constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Detailed results of the samples taken are given in the following table:

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

	<i>Sample A</i>	<i>Sample B</i>	<i>Sample C</i>	<i>Sample D</i>	<i>Sample E</i>
	Hazen Filtered 15	Hazen 15	Hazen 3	Hazen 3	Filtered 5
Colour					
pH	7.0	6.6	6.8	9.0	8.8
Electric Conductivity	50	77	70	82	82
Chlorine present as Chloride	11	16	13	14	13
Hardness: Carbonate	5	5	5	15	15
Non-Carbonate	5	5	10	5	5
Total	10	10	15	20	20
Nitrate Nitrogen	10.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.06
Turbidity	less than 3	less than 3	less than 3	less than 3	less than 3
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace	3	Trace	Absent	Absent
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	35	55	45	55	60
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	5	5	5	15	15
Nitrate Nitrogen	Absent	Absent	less than 0.01	Absent	less than 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	1.8	1.8	0.60	0.60	0.60
Residual Chlorine	0	0	0	0.03	0.02
Metals: Aluminium	0	0	0.06	0	0.10
Iron	0.25	Absent	Absent	Absent	0.09
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Manganese	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

Bacteriological Analyses.

Samples for bacteriological tests were taken at the same time as the samples for chemical tests, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Plymouth for examination, with the following results:

							<i>Probable numbers per 100 ml.</i>	
<i>Sample</i>							<i>Coliform bacilli</i>	<i>Bact. coli. (Type 1)</i>
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

Bacteriological Examination.

One hundred routine samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:

<i>Source</i>					<i>Total of Samples</i>	<i>Coliform bacilli</i>	<i>Bact. coli. (Type 1)</i>
MAINS SUPPLY							
From Service Reservoirs	..	..			39	—	—
From Drinking Fountains	..	..			7	2	2
From Harbour Supply	..	..			9	1	1
From Various Sources (house taps, etc.)	..	..			23	2	2
From Mineral Spring	..	..			2	—	—
From Wells	..	..	..	..	20	2	1
TOTALS					100	7	6

(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.*

Nil.

(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.)

(vii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The Borough Engineer has kindly given me the following details in connection with drainage, sewerage and public cleansing:

New Works:

- (i) Provision of additional 15-in. diameter combined sewer across Shiphay Bridge.
- (ii) Replacement of defective 15-in. diameter sewer with 18-in. diameter sewer in Lower Union Lane and re-sewering of Temperance Street to eliminate defective masonry culvert.
- (iii) The relaying of existing defective public sewers and adoption of new sewers in connection with private housing estates.
- (iv) The extension of the surface water sewer ahead of tipping in Barton Valley.

Sewer Maintenance.

Normal routine maintenance has continued in conjunction with the construction of manholes on the older existing sewers.

(viii) *Closet Accommodation.*

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

(ix) *Public Cleansing.*

Apart from the normal expansion of the service due to the growth of the Town, there has been no extension of improvements during 1965 on the refuse collection and disposal service and Cesspool Cleansing.

(x) *Salvage.*

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

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
<i>Scrap Iron</i>								
Cast	..	..	..	..	..	8	19	2
Light	..	..	..	..	..		11	0
Heavy	..	..	..	..	..		11	0
						10	1	2
<i>Textiles</i>								
Rags	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	0
Wool	..	..	..	..	..		15	2
Carpet	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	0
Felt	..	..	..	..	..		11	0
						17	14	2
<i>Other Metals</i>								
Rolled Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	3
Cast Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Brass	..	..	..	..	..		12	0
Lead	..	..	..	..	..		10	0
Copper	..	..	..	..	..		7	0
Burnt Copper Wire	..	..	..	..	..		17	0
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..		6	2
						5	6	1

(xi) *Rivers and Streams.*

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	13
Habitation Certificates signed	13
Council House applications – visits	43
Council Houses inspected	29

Work done in consequence of service of notices:

Roofs repaired	13	renewed ..	1
Chimneys repaired	2	renewed ..	–
Eaves gutters repaired	9	renewed ..	1
Rainwater pipes repaired	4	renewed ..	5
External rendering repaired	11	renewed ..	4
Internal rendering repaired	7	renewed ..	10
Ceilings repaired	11	renewed ..	1
Windows repaired	24	renewed ..	27
Doors repaired	4	renewed ..	7
Floors repaired	7	renewed ..	10
Stoves and Fireplaces repaired	2	renewed ..	2
Handrails repaired	2	renewed ..	–
Yards cleansed	4	repaved ..	3
Rooms cleansed .. .. .	..	.. ..	4
Larders provided .. .. .	..	.. ..	22
Miscellaneous defects remedied .. .. .	..	.. ..	19

Drainage work carried out:

Dwellinghouses

Interceptors fixed	7
Fresh air inlets provided	3
Inspection chambers built	59
Iron frames and covers provided	48
Soil and vent pipes fixed	47
Gullies provided	41
Waste pipes provided	106
Waste pipes trapped	30
Flushing cisterns provided	28
Flushing cisterns repaired	7
Flushing cisterns renewed	7
Water closets repaired	3
Water closets renewed	2
Water closets provided	65
Water closet apartments built	4
Water closet apartments ventilated	3
Water closet apartments cleansed	1
Lavatory basins provided	68
Baths provided	50
Sinks provided	24
Choked drains cleared	60
Hot water supplies provided	41
Drains and sewers:	
Inspected	457
Tests applied	318
Drains repaired or relaid	226
Cesspools inspected, repaired, etc.	49
Revisits to drainage work	972

*General Public Health**Inspections*

Stables	1
Piggeries	25
Open spaces – Nuisances	16
Public conveniences	56
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	32
Outworkers	5
Atmospheric pollution	297
Cinemas, Dance Halls	3
Marine Stores	12
Schools	8
Keeping of animals	5
Offensive accumulations removed	21
Noise nuisances	40

Miscellaneous

Complaints investigated	143
Other visits	685
Infectious diseases	92

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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 (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	26	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	308	82	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	5	3	—	—
TOTAL	355	111	7	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	7	6	—	1	—

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome Premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. . . Cleaning and washing	4	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	4	—	—	—	—	—

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and amended the law relating to dealers in scrap metals and similar goods (formerly Marine Store Dealers) and provides for the registration of the dealers and the maintenance by local authorities of registers of persons carrying on business in their areas as scrap metal dealers.

Ten persons were registered, eight in respect of stores and two operating from vans only.

Fifteen Inspections were made of the premises.

Offensive Trades.

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

Diseases of Animals Act, 1951.

Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order, 1953.

In October, notification of the admission of a case of Psittacosis was received from the Torbay Hospital Annex. Enquiries revealed the patient was a budgerigar breeder in the district. The Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Exeter, was informed and an Order was made for the cleansing and disinfection of the premises. Psittacosis was suspected following the death of a number of birds and the diagnosis was subsequently confirmed by the Poultry Pathologists at the Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge. The clinical disease was controlled by antibiotic treatment.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry.

Eleven licences were issued by the Department for the operation of boiling-plants, but only five are now being used.

DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS

(expressed in mg. per c.m. of air)

Month (1965)	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Ave.	Max.	Min.	Ave.	Max.	Min.
JANUARY	46	127	19	41	96	20
FEBRUARY	43	102	22	56	116	27
MARCH	38	101	15	41	84	20
APRIL	22	80	6	27	75	11
MAY	20	36	10	19	44	7
JUNE	21	39	13	23	46	13
JULY	25	40	13	18	32	7
AUGUST	21	40	11	17	27	10
SEPTEMBER	28	62	11	20	41	13
OCTOBER	25	53	13	26	47	13
NOVEMBER	35	106	13	33	66	13
DECEMBER	37	101	13	35	89	18

Measurement of Air Pollution.

The Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus was continued in its daily use and the readings which are given below compare more than favourably with the rest of the country.

Disinfections and Disinfestations.

Seventy-six premises were treated during the year and twenty separate lots of bedding were steam disinfected. Seventy-five 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-five treatments were given during the year including the disinfestation of beatniks (male and female) of lice.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Forty visits were made in connection with noise nuisance complaints, often during the evening. These were all remedied informally.

Licensing Act, 1964 – Registration of Clubs.

Thirty-five clubs were registered under the 1961 Act. There were no new clubs registered under this Act during the year but routine inspections have continued.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 236 – Common Lodging House.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

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 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.

- (a) There are no premises registered at present, but originally there were six manufacturers.
- (b) There is only one licence issued for the storage of materials.

Sampling.

The following samples were taken during the year:

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
53	Layered Felt – black wool	1	–
54	Cotton Felt	1	–
55	Rag Flock	1	–
56	Kapok	1	–

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

There are two holiday sites in the area, one licensed for thirty-nine and the other for sixty caravans. Both sites have maintained their usual high standard throughout the year.

There is one permanent residential site in the area licensed for fourteen caravans.

Shops Act, 1950.

The duties, so far as public health is concerned, contained in sections 37–39 of the above Act, were repealed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The remaining sections of this Act are administered by a Shops Act Inspector of the Town Clerk's Department.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act, which received Royal Assent in July 1963, came into force as regards registration of premises on the 1st May, 1964. On the 1st August, 1964, the majority of the other provisions came into force with the following exceptions (i) the First Aid sections came into force on 1st September, 1965, (ii) the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities regulations come into force on the 1st January, 1966, and (iii) the Overcrowding Standards on the 1st August, 1967.

The following are the prescribed particulars for the 1965 annual report submitted to the Ministry of Labour in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, showing the number of registered premises, inspections, etc.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises (1)</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year (2)</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)</i>
Offices	51	272	78
Retail shops	26	432	101
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	37	16
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8	77	5
Fuel storage depots	-	4	1
TOTALS	90	822	201

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY
INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

356

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i> (1)	<i>Number of persons employed</i> (2)
Offices	2,345
Retail shops	2,668
Wholesale departments, warehouses	391
Catering establishments open to the public	1,202
Canteens	28
Fuel storage depots	24
TOTAL	6,658
TOTAL MALES	3,059
TOTAL FEMALES	3,599

the stationary blade of the machine cutting the tendons behind the thumb, requiring four stitches.

7. A shop assistant in a multiple store was sitting on the roof during the lunch break having her lunch, when moving to a new position on the wall, slipped on to a glass skylight and fell through. She fell 18-ft. and suffered cuts to her left leg necessitating 21 stitches. The manager was advised that place was unsuitable for lunch and it was placed out of bounds to the staff.
8. A shop assistant in a provision store cut her leg badly when walking around a central gondola in the store. The ends of the gondola were recessed with square inside corners. These have now been rounded which should prevent a further injury of this type.
9. A shop assistant, whilst assisting the manager to clean a meat-slicer, tapped the cutting edge of the blade with the side of his finger, cutting a vein on the side of the first finger of his right hand. The manager was instructed not to allow junior staff to assist in cleaning the slicer.
10. The manager of a meat department in a general store was cutting meat on a butcher's block when he cut the third finger of his left hand across the top of the nail.
11. An assistant in a general store, whilst carrying a box of fruit, endeavoured to put on an electric light switch and dropped the case of fruit on his left foot, chipping a bone in his toe. This accident may have been caused by insufficient light in the store-room and a notice was served to provide additional light.

LIGHTING

1. *The general impression of the standards of lighting, both natural and artificial, in offices and shops, including staircases, corridors, washplaces, etc.*

The general impression was that the standards were very good in the modern multiple stores, but only adequate in the smaller shops, especially those other than food premises; office workers appear to have become accustomed to the level of lighting provided, and often expressed surprise at the low meter readings demonstrated on their working level.

Water closets, corridors and staircases in particular had a very low standard of lighting.

2. *Examples of unsatisfactory lighting and whether these were associated with any particular class of premises.*

Small offices let separately in whole buildings or over shops were not generally well lighted. The following are examples of unsatisfactory lighting:

						Meter reading
AUCTIONEERS	..	..	Large Office	..	..	5
			Small Office	..	..	6
			Auction Gallery	..	..	4
HOUSE FURNISHERS (RETAIL SHOP)	..	..	Shop	..	..	10
			Office	..	..	12
			Staircase	..	..	4
BANK	..	..	Counter	..	..	5
			Office Desk	..	..	20
FRIENDLY SOCIETY	..	..	Counter	..	..	5
			General Office Desk	..	..	10
BUILDING SOCIETY	..	..	General Office	..	..	40
			Manager's Office	..	..	5
			Typist's Office	..	..	22
COAL MERCHANT'S OFFICE	..	..	General Office	..	..	30
			Manager's Office	..	..	20
			Water Closet	..	..	5
ARCHITECT'S OFFICE	..	..	Manager's Office	..	..	12
			General Office	..	..	12
			Director's Office	..	..	35
			Drawing-office	..	..	12, 10, 20 & 10

3. *Whether any specified standards of lighting, in terms of lumens, have been recommended in advice to occupiers.*

No, but the recommended standards on the meter are apparently used also by lighting engineers, when consulted.

4. *Whether any instances of excessive glare have been noticed and what standards have been used in assessing it.*

None.

As requested I give the following detailed information in respect of premises inspected during November, 1965:

(a) Number of office premises found where lighting, either natural or artificial, in lumens per square foot, measured at the working place (or working plane) where work is done, e.g. desk, filing-cabinet, etc., was:

(a) Less than 5	..	..	..	..	8
(b) More than 5 but less than 10	..	..	..	..	7
(c) More than 10 but less than 15	..	..	..	..	13
(d) More than 15 but less than 25	..	..	..	..	32
(e) More than 25	..	..	..	..	22

(b) Standards of lighting in lumens per square foot in the working areas of shops, etc., stockrooms, packing departments, preparation rooms, etc., compared with the standards of lighting in the selling areas.

There was a distinct difference between the lighting standards in the selling areas of shops and the stockrooms, etc., the selling areas having a much higher standard, presumably to draw attention to the goods displayed.

Lighting Intensities.

The following standards were used when making the above inspections, the photometer being placed either in a horizontal position on the actual work or bench where possible, or at 3-ft. from ground level:

	<i>Lumens per sq. foot</i>
Lifts, Stairs, Corridors, Stairways	7-10
Roughwork, Waiting-rooms	15-20
Classrooms, Laboratories, Shop Counters, Kitchens, Libraries, Surgeries	20-30
Medium Work, Offices, Sewing and Cutting (light stuff)	30-45
Sewing and Cutting (medium stuff)	45-70
Sewing and Cutting (dark stuff): All Fine Work ..	70-150

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act requires shops selling pet animals to be licensed by the Local Authority.

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	4
Number of licences granted	4

The premises licensed have been regularly inspected during the year.

Riding Establishments Acts, 1939 and 1964.

These Acts are designed to ensure the adequate care and well-being of horses in riding schools and similar establishments.

There are three such establishments in the District, and following a detailed inspection by the Veterinary Surgeon who reported that the condition of the horses and stables were satisfactory, licences were issued.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Two applications were received for renewal of licences and on receipt of satisfactory reports from the Corporation's appointed Veterinary Surgeon, these were granted.

Two further applications have been deferred pending completion of works of improvement to the kennels.

Swimming-baths and Pools.

(a) Public Swimming-bath.

The Public Swimming-bath at the Marine Spa measures 90 ft. in length by 30 ft. in breadth and has a depth ranging from 4 ft. 6 in. at the shallow end to 7 ft. 6 in. 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. 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 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.

(b) Privately owned Swimming-baths.

There are eight swimming-baths 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 ft. by 18 ft., its depth being 3 ft. 6 in. at the shallow end and 7 ft. 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.

Swimming-bath 'B'

This is a modern open-air swimming-bath 75 ft. by 30 ft. with depths from 3 ft. to 7 ft.; coupled with this is a small, children's swimming-pool 27 ft. by 15 ft., with depths from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 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.

Swimming-bath 'C'

This, too, is a modern, open-air pool, 50 ft. in length by 20 ft. in breadth, with a depth of 4 ft. at the shallow end and 8 ft. 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 pool is open from April to October.

Swimming-bath 'D'

The fourth bath was constructed during 1960 and was opened for use on 2nd June, 1960. It is an open-air pool 40 ft. in length by 20 ft. in breadth with a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. at the shallow end and 6 ft. at the other end, and 7 ft. 6 in. 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.

Swimming-bath 'E'

The fifth private pool was also constructed during 1960, being opened for use on 6th July, 1960. It is an open-air pool, measuring 50 ft. by 25 ft. with a semicircular extension 12 ft. 6 in. in length with a depth of 3 ft. for the use of the children. The depth of the water in the main pool is 7 ft. 6 in. at the deep end, falling to 3 ft. 6 in. 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.

Swimming-bath 'F'

The sixth private pool was constructed in 1961, being opened for use in July. It is an open-air pool, measuring approximately 50 ft. by 25 ft. The depth of the water is 7 ft. 6 in. at the deep end, falling to 3 ft. 6 in. 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'.

Swimming-bath 'G'

The seventh private pool was constructed during 1965 and opened for use in June. It is kidney shaped and filled with unheated fresh water from the Town's supply. The treatment plant is similar to that of Pool 'D'.

Swimming-bath 'H'

The eighth private pool was under construction during the year and it is hoped to be in use by Easter, 1966. A gas chlorination plant is being installed.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination from these baths, the results being shown on the following table:

	<i>Marine Spa</i>	<i>Hotel A</i>	<i>Hotel B</i>	<i>Hotel C</i>	<i>Hotel D</i>	<i>Hotel E</i>	<i>Hotel F</i>	<i>Hotel G</i>
PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS								
Inlet								
Satisfactory ..	29	39	14	25	3	3	3	2
Unsatisfactory ..	11	11	2	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	40	50	16	26	3	3	3	3
Outlet								
Satisfactory ..	33	45	14	25	3	3	3	3
Unsatisfactory ..	7	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	40	50	16	26	3	3	3	3
PLATE COUNT								
Inlet								
Count 0-10								
No. ..	27	29	16	24	2	3	3	—
% ..	67½%	58%	100%	92·31%	66·66%	100%	100%	—
Count 11-100								
No. ..	9	8	—	2	1	—	—	—
% ..	22½%	16%	—	7·69%	33·34%	—	—	—
Count over 100								
No. ..	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	3
% ..	10%	26%	—	—	—	—	—	100%
Total ..	40	50	16	26	3	3	3	3
Outlet								
Count 0-10								
No. ..	31	31	15	20	—	3	3	—
% ..	77½%	62%	93·75%	76·20%	—	100%	100%	—
Count 11-100								
No. ..	6	3	1	5	3	—	—	—
% ..	15%	6%	6·25%	19·23%	100%	—	—	—
Count over 100								
No. ..	3	16	—	1	—	—	—	3
% ..	7½%	32%	—	3·85%	—	—	—	100%
Total ..	40	50	16	26	3	3	3	3

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

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

(a) Council Houses	0
(b) Other Houses.. ..	2

The number of houses disinfested was:

(a) Council Houses	0
(b) Other Houses.. ..	2

(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 disinfection 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 until 6th September, 1965, when the Rodent Operator, Mr. W. Lee, retired. The firm of Messrs. Rentokil took over on contract as from 1st September and by the end of the year the scheme seemed to be working quite well. I would like to pay tribute to the work of Mr. W. Lee who was the Corporation's Rodent Operator for seventeen years. He served the Authority well and was a very loyal and conscientious servant and it was due to his efforts over the years that the infestation of rats and mice in the town remained consistently low. I wish him well in his retirement.

The 30th and 31st sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year and an additional ten per cent test of the sewers.

RODENT CONTROL
(Report for the 1st January to 31st December, 1965)

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
i. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (See notes 1 and 2 overleaf)	48	17,630	2,982	20,660	42
ii. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification (See note 3)	15	309	17	341	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
<i>Common Rat</i>					
Major	1	—	—	1	—
Minor	13	277	14	304	—
<i>Ship Rat</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
<i>House Mouse</i> (See note 4)					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	32	3	36	—
iii. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act Number of such properties found to be infested by:	9	524	37	570	12
<i>Common Rat</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	17	4	23	2
<i>Ship Rat</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
<i>House Mouse</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	5	2	7	—
iv. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) Number of such properties found to be infested by:	12	1,747	1,486	3,245	21
<i>Common Rat</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	3	5	1	9	—
<i>Ship Rat</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
<i>House Mouse</i>					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	3	5	—
v. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	36	2,580	1,540	4,156	33
vi. Number of infested properties (in Sections ii., iii. and iv.) treated by the L.A.	20	338	27	385	2
vii. Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available) (See Note 3)	24	345	32	401	3

SECTION D HOUSING

During the year, 301 inspections necessitating 503 visits were made under the Housing Act. A further 943 inspections (1,747 visits) were made under the Public Health Acts.

The following table shows details of notices served and orders made:

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE			
HOUSES	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		On land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec- tion 16 or Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
DEMOLISHED	NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act, 1961	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		Number of separate dwellings included above which were before 31.12.64	previously reported as closed
		Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
		Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Number of dwellings	3

Number of PERSONS DISPLACED	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	..	95
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	..	6
	From houses to be closed	..	..	..	..	5
	From parts of buildings to be closed	..	..	..	..	6
Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	..	25
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	..	..	..	..	2
	From houses to be closed	..	..	..	..	3
	From parts of buildings to be closed	..	..	..	..	1
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	..	..	..	..	137
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	2
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	43
	After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21, Housing Act, 1961	..	..	..	..	—
	After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	6
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts						
UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	..	..	..	—
		Under Section 17 (2)	..	..	..	—
		Under Section 46	..	..	..	—
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53 - Number of houses	..	..	..	..	—
PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders					—
	Number of houses Number of occupants					—

Housing Act, 1957.

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

I mentioned in my last report that one owner/occupier refused to move from the area and that she died there in October, 1964. Her family still refused to move and barricaded themselves in the house, receiving a certain amount of press and television publicity. Further negotiations resulted in a financial settlement being reached and on the 15th December, 1965, the remaining houses were demolished – more than six years after the original inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector. I do not think that many people were saddened by the passing of the Braddons Area, certainly not the tenants. It is hoped that an early start will be made in the re-development of this area.

St. Edmunds Road Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1, 1964.

Confirmation of the above Order involving 29 properties was made on the 29th January, 1965, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Rehousing commenced immediately and by the end of the year only 5 properties remained occupied.

Furrough Cross Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1, 1964.

On the 26th January, 1965, the Minister made an Order confirming this Compulsory Purchase Area. The area contained 7 houses, 6 of which were occupied, the remaining one having already been closed. It had not been possible to rehouse the tenants by the end of the year.

Furrough Cross – Proposed Improvement Area.

This area was also considered during the year but the Council decided that in view of the number of fit houses in the area, it should eventually become an Improvement Area. Closing Orders were made in respect of three of these houses, but the tenants had not been rehoused by the end of the year.

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 139.

Rent Act, 1957.

No action was required during the year under this Act.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV – Overcrowding.

Only 16 complaints were received on overcrowding and of these 12 were found to be overcrowded within the legal definition and the necessary steps were taken to abate the nuisance. There must, of course, be other cases, but only a detailed survey would reveal the number.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, as amended by the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964.

Improvement Grants.

The Borough Engineer has provided me with the following details of grants made during 1965:

(1) *Standard* –

1. Number of applications Received
- Number of applications Approved
- Number of applications Refused
2. Number of dwellings improved

<i>Owners Occupier</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
49	25
49	25
—	—
36	7

3. Amount paid in grants £ s. d.
4,861 6 7
4. Average grant per house 140 0 0

5. Amenities provided (a) fixed bath
- (b) shower
- (c) wash hand-basin
- (d) hot water supply (to any fittings)
- (e) water closet (i) within dwelling
- (ii) accessible from dwelling
- (f) food store

36
—
36
43
28
—
37

(2) *Discretionary* –

1. Number of applications Received ..
2. Number of applications Approved ..
3. Number of applications Refused ..
4. Number of dwellings Improved ..

<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
5	8
2 became Standard / Grants 1 withdrawn	7
2	1
2	—

5. Amount paid in grants £ s. d.
600 0 0
6. Average grant per house 300 0 0

*New Housing.**Private enterprise.*

The number of dwellings built during the year by private enterprise was 243 with a further 405 under construction at the end of the year.

Corporation.

The number of dwellings under construction during the year by the Corporation was 140, of which 76 have been completed.

The following table shows the total number and type of Council dwellings:

HOUSES

2 Bedroom Non-Parlour	110
3 Bedroom, Non-Parlour (1 Double, 2 Single Bedrooms) ..	91
3 Bedroom, Non-Parlour (2 Double, 1 Single Bedrooms) ..	942
3 Bedroom, Parlour (2 Double, 1 Single Bedrooms)	653
4 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	34
4 Bedroom, Parlour	18

BUNGALOWS

1 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	23
2 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	6
3 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	10

TEMPORARY BUNGALOWS

2 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	186
--------------------------------	-----

FLATS

1 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	32
2 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	93
3 Bedroom, Non-Parlour	52
5 Bedroom, Parlour	9

 2,259

OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

BUNGALOWS

Bed Recess	13
1 Bedroom	29
2 Bedroom	16

FLATS

1 Bedroom	12
2 Bedroom	18

FLATLETS

Bed Recess	24
--------------------	----

 112

During the year 40 prefabricated bungalows (33 at Lichfield Avenue and 7 at Lincoln Green) were demolished to provide building land for flats.

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 be granted or renewed only if the herd is also registered in the Register of Attested Herds kept by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Producers' licences are valid for five 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 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.

There is now only one Pasteurising Plant in the Borough. This is a high temperature, short-time plant and is regularly inspected by the District Public Health Inspector. Samples are taken regularly for bacteriological and Food and Drugs examination.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, but the principal changes came into force on the 1st October, 1964.

These are in effect:

- (a) 'Untreated' replaces Tuberculin Tested as the special designation for Raw Milk.
- (b) the Methylene Blue Test replaces the Clot on Boiling test where applicable.
- (c) from September 1963 until 31st December 1964, a person holding the appropriate licence may still use the designation 'Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)'.

Licences.

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	.. .. .	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence	.. .. .	71

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 six dairy farms within the Borough. A total of four inspections was made.

Dairies and Distributors.

Fourteen premises are registered as dairies and fifty-eight 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. Seventy inspections were made during the year.

MILK SAMPLING

DESIGNATED MILK	PHOSPHATASE TEST		METHYLENE BLUE			Total Samples
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	
Pasteurised (Local Plants) ..	11	—	9	—	2	11
Pasteurised (Outside Plants) ..	8	—	8	—	—	8
Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ..	5	—	5	—	—	5
Tuberculin Tested (Outside Producers)	—	—	10	—	—	10
Tuberculin Tested (Milk Machines) ..	—	—	4	—	—	4
T.T. Pasteurised (Local Plant) ..	11	—	9	—	2	11
T.T. Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised (Outside Plants) ..	7	—	7	—	—	7
TOTALS ..	42	—	52	—	4	56

Brucella Abortus.

Four samples of raw milk were examined during the year for brucella abortus. All proved negative.

CREAM SAMPLING

Samples of open cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:

Sample number	Methylene Blue decolourised in	Phosphatase Test	E. Coli in 0.1 ml. of cream	Comments
1	0 Hours	Failed	Nil	Unsatisfactory
2	2½ Hours	Failed	Nil	Fairly Satisfactory
3	4 Hours	Failed	Nil	Satisfactory
4	4 Hours	Passed	Nil	Satisfactory
5	Over 4 Hours	Failed	Nil	Satisfactory
6	0 Hours	Passed	Nil	Unsatisfactory
7	Over 4 Hours	Failed	Nil	Satisfactory

*(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.

Since 1961 when the abattoir at Paignton was closed and slaughtering was transferred to the Torquay Abattoir, Meat Inspectors from Paignton have carried out inspection duties at Torquay on a rota with the Torquay Inspectors.

The Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force on 1st October, 1963, had the effect of tightening up generally on the standards of meat inspection, and bringing about one hundred per cent inspection of meat. Provision is also made for the stamping of meat following inspection, and enforces a scale of charges for this service.

The Health Committee decided to enforce charges for meat inspection from the 1st March, 1964, and the following charges are now made for the slaughtering of animals at the abattoir:

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Abattoir Toll</i>	<i>Slaughtering Contractor's Charges</i>	<i>Meat Inspection charge</i>	<i>Total charge per animal slaughtered</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cattle ..	9 6	11 6	2 6	1 3 6
Calves ..	3 2	3 6	9	7 5
Sheep ..	2 0	2 2	6	4 8
Pigs ..	4 9	5/9d. to 8/9d. (Sows)	9	11 3 (min.)

(i) *Inspection of Meat.*

The following table gives the details of the inspections:

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	1,604	64	92	8,976	5,503	—
Number inspected	1,604	64	92	8,976	5,503	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	1	11	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	578	46	4	459	296	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	36.1 %	71.9 %	5.4 %	5.2 %	5.4 %	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	130	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.3 %	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	17	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Total weight of meat condemned: 4 Tons 6 Cwt. 1 Qr. 14 Lbs.)

In addition to the above, a further 879 lb. of meat was condemned during the year at butchers' shops, the primary cause being bone-taint.

WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED - REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Dropsy and Emaciation ..	1	-	-	1	-
Oedema	-	-	-	3	1
Septicaemia	-	-	1	1	2
Septic Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Metritis	-	-	-	2	-
Fevered	-	-	-	1	-
Injury	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL CARCASSES ..	1	-	1	11	4

Tuberculosis.

It is pleasing to note that no organ was condemned for bovine tuberculosis during the year.

130 pigs' heads were condemned for Tuberculosis during the period.

Cysticercus Bovis.

There were seventeen carcasses sent for refrigeration during the year compared with thirty-five last year. Transport charges are paid by the Corporation but storage charges are paid by the owners of the carcasses.

(ii) *Inspection of Other Foods.*

FOOD CONDEMNED INCLUDED:

	Approx. Weight lb.
Butter, Fats and Lard	6
Cereals	12
Cheese	14
Confectionery - Cake	10
Foods - Frozen	120
Fish and Shellfish	59
Fruit	2,893
Pickled Eggs	4
Potatoes	2,268
Pickles and Sauces	12
Poultry	36
Sausages	41
<i>Canned</i>	
Fish	90
Fruit	2,282
Fruit Juices	144
Puddings	15
Milk	120
Meat	2,594
Pastes	6
Soup	45
Spaghetti	37
Sausages	12
Preserves and Jam	176
Vegetables	1,038
TOTAL	12,034

(Total weight condemned: 5 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs.)

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

The following is a record of the samples taken:

	<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>	
	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
*Apricots, dried	—	—	1	—
*Blend of Invert sugar and honey	—	—	1	—
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—
Chillies, powdered	—	—	1	—
*Drink, orange	—	—	1	—
*Fish Cakes	—	—	3	—
*Food-colouring	—	—	1	—
Food-flavouring	—	—	6	—
*Ground Nuts, preparation of	—	—	1	—
*Herbs and Spices, mixed	—	—	1	—
Jam, blackcurrant	—	—	1	—
Apple and plum	—	—	1	—
*Jelly, tablet table	—	—	2	—
*Lemon Juice	—	—	1	—
*Lollies	—	—	1	—
*Marzipan	—	—	1	1
*Margarine, unsalted	—	—	1	—
*Meat paste	—	—	1	—
*Meat, sausage	—	—	1	1
*Milk, dried, skimmed	—	—	1	—
Milk	—	—	86	5
*Pie, pork	—	—	1	—
Pie, steak	—	—	1	—
Pie, steak and kidney (canned)	—	—	1	—
Rice, ground	—	—	1	—
*Salad-dressing, dry, mixed	—	—	1	—
*Sausages, beef	—	—	8	2
Sausages, pork	—	—	9	2
*Sauce	—	—	1	—
*Steak Fillets in Gravy (canned)	—	—	1	—
	—	—	138	11

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

Adulterated Samples – Informal.

MILK.

The five samples of milk taken informally and found to be just below the prescribed standard were repeated and found to be satisfactory.

SAUSAGES AND SAUSAGE MEAT

Sample No. 2668 – Pork Sausages:

Was 15% deficient in meat and contained an excessive proportion of fat.

Sample No. 2669 – Beef Sausages:

Contained an excessive proportion of fat.

Sample No. 2683 – Sausage Meat:

Contained 320 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Preservative not declared.

Sample No. 2682 – Beef Sausages:

Contained 300 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Preservative not declared.

Sample No. 2681 – Beef Sausages:

Contains 270 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Preservative not declared.

OTHER

Sample No. 2680 – Marzipan:

Was 28% deficient in Ground Almonds. This sample was taken from a Bakery where original concentrated constituent was reduced in strength before sale. Warning Letter.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

*(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								No. Approx.
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Cake Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Licensed Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Milk Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Unlicensed Hotels and Boarding Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741
Licensed Hotels, Clubs, Public Houses, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72

(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.*

319 Ice-cream premises are registered in connection with the following types of business:

Grocers	59
Greengrocers	15
Confectioners	61
Fishmongers	3
Fish Fryers	7
Bakers	13
General Stores	34
Cafes	59
Restaurants and Snack Bars	22
Ice Cream Kiosks	1
Booksellers	10
Dairies	11
Amusement Places	7
Caravan Camps	2
Garages	2
Factory only	1
Store only	1
Sub Post Offices	4
Public Houses	5
Cooked Meat	2
	319

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

Butchers	55
Cooked Meat Dealers	6
Bakehouses	7
Grocers	3
Snack Bars	4
Fish Shops	2
Cinema	1
Meat Pie Factory	1

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

Dairies and Distributors	14
Distributors only	58

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

Ice Cream Premises	87
Cooked Meat Premises	34
Other Preserved Food (Butchers)	247
Dairies and Distributors	86

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

	<i>Visits</i>
Fish Quay	66
Grocers	276
Greengrocers	76
Fishmongers	52
Fish Fryers	26
Confectioners	79
Bakehouses	83
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	295
Hotels and Boarding Houses	141
Meat Depots	72

Houses visited on food complaints 90

(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 that the fifth Food Hygiene Course was held at the South Devon Technical College during the year. 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 58. Out of these 51 took the examination and all were successful in obtaining certificates.

The certificates were presented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at a small ceremony held at the South Devon Technical College on 26th May, 1965.

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

(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, Fisheries and Food) 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.*

- (a) 2,268 lbs. of Potatoes were condemned at a local Wholesaler's due to the rotten condition of the consignment.
- (b) 750 lbs. of Melons were condemned on their arrival at a Wholesaler's in a rotting condition.
- (c) 660 lbs. of Apples were also condemned for a similar reason.
- (d) Approximately 120 lbs. of assorted Frozen Foods were condemned due to the failure of a refrigerator.

(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 319 premises for the preparation, storage or sale of ice-cream. There are two manu-

facturers 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.

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce methylene blue</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
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:

	<i>Grades</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Local Manufacturers					
Hot Mix	4	–	1	–	5
Cold Mix	1	1	–	–	2
Outside Manufacturers ..	12	4	7	4	27
TOTAL	17	5	8	4	34

Over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1; 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2; not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3; and none into Grade 4. As can be seen from the above table, 11 samples out of the 27 taken from outside manufacturers fell into grades 3 and 4. These samples were taken from continuous soft freezer dispensers which in addition to being difficult to clean are usually situated at the front of the retailer's premises and often from an open-fronted shop on the pavement's edge where contamination from the street from dust, etc., is only too easy.

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

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. Details of inspections may be seen in the preceding tables.

In my report for 1964, I mentioned that a case in respect of a dirty bakehouse was awaiting prosecution at the end of the year. On 10.1.65, the firm was prosecuted under the Food Hygiene Regulations and was fined £25 on each of four counts and costs of £5. 5s. 0d.

The second case was taken on 12.7.65 against a Bakery Firm having a retail shop in the district for selling a cherry cake in which a piece of metal was discovered. The firm was prosecuted under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and fined £40 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

The third case was taken on 12.8.65 against a local Bakery for selling a loaf of bread containing a large piece of cardboard. This was taken under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 and the firm was fined £25 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

(e) *Food Poisoning Outbreaks.*

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

<i>Total Number of Outbreaks</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Organisms or Other Agents responsible with Number of Outbreaks of each</i>	<i>Foods involved with Number of Outbreaks of each</i>
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:

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	318	16	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	4	22
Erysipelas	2	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:			
Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	4	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
(Post Infectious)			
TOTALS	328	28	22

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Numbers originally notified	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL (all ages) ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	151	167	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Final numbers after correction:</i>																
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-9 years	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages) ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	151	167	-	-	1	2	-	-

Numbers originally notified	Acute pneumonia		Small-pox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
					Infective		Post-infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL (all ages) ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Final numbers after correction:</i>																
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages) ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Total Notifications 328

Diphtheria.

It is gratifying to record that 1965 was the nineteenth successive year during which no case of diphtheria was notified.

Influenza.

There was no epidemic of influenza in 1965.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis during 1965.

Measles.

Measles is a disease which, although never entirely absent from the community normally shows a biennial peak in the winter months. Three hundred and eighteen cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Only one case of Scarlet Fever was notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

Only two cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, although twenty-two deaths were attributable to this cause.

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 1965.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1965 are given in the following table:

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5–14 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–24 years ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–44 years ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–64 years ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	10	6	—	2	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 department 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

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Measles	70
Whooping Cough	—
Scarlet Fever	—
German Measles	2
Impetigo	—
Chicken-pox	28
Conjunctivitis	—
Mumps	1

(c) *Isolation Cubicles, Torbay Hospital Annexe.*

The notification of admissions and discharges from the Torbay Hospital Annexe 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 TORBAY HOSPITAL ANNEXE

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Appendicitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Cerebro-vascular accident	2
Chicken-pox	4
Coronary thrombosis	2
Croup	1
Diarrhoea and vomiting	21
Dysentery (sonne)	4
Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	3
Gastro-enteritis	7
German Measles	1
Glandular Fever	5
Herpes zoster	2
Measles	16
Meningitis	2
Mumps	1
Pemphigus	1
Pneumonia	3
Psittacosis	1
Pulmonary Embolism	3
Pyrexia of unknown origin	2
Quinsy	1
Rectal Abscess	1
Reiter's syndrome	1
Rheumatic Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Staphylococcal infection	4
Tuberculous meningitis	2
Ulcerative colitis	2
Urinary Infection	3
Venous thrombosis	1

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, Dr. Denbow 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, Dr. Denbow and your Medical Officer. These immunisations, except B.C.G., are offered to all children from the age of three months 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 people over school-leaving age and below the age limit of forty years.

Medical Examinations.

The following table shows the number of medical examinations of staff and employees for the purpose of the Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes:

Department	Superannuation		Sickness Pay Scheme	Total
	New Entrants	Break-down Pensions		
Beaches	1	—	4	5
Clerks	2	—	—	2
Engineers	22	2	33	57
Entertainments ..	2	—	3	5
Health	1	—	—	1
Housing	2	—	—	2
Library	8	—	—	8
Parks	1	1	—	2
Treasurer	3	—	—	3
	42	3	40	85

Other Authorities				Examinations
D.C.C. Student Teachers, etc.	..	..	..	11
D.C.C. Firemen	..	..	..	9
Ambulance Staff	..	..	..	2
C.D. Courses..	..	..	..	6
Other	..	..	..	11
				—
TOTAL	..	..	..	39
				—

SECTION G

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1965

The following Report is the record of Port Health Administration for the year 1965, detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Form Port 20 and Circular 16/55.

Following the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the form and scope of the report were revised, and the full details are required every five years: this is necessary for the year under review. The intermediate years are covered by a shorter report in which certain sections (marked with an asterisk) need not be reported unless there is any change.

* SECTION 1 - STAFF

TABLE A

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any Other Appointments held</i>
D. K. MACTAGGART	Port Medical Officer of Health	1957	M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (LOND.)	Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer
D. PARTRIDGE	Chief Port Health Inspector	January, 1958	C.S.I.J.B., CERT. INSP. MEAT AND FOOD R.S.H. CERT. INSP. SMOKE R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector
F. HOLLOWAY	Assistant Port Health Inspector	October, 1958	C.S.I.J.B., CERT. INSP. MEAT AND FOOD R.S.H.	District Public Health Inspector

CLERK: S. E. R. AUTHERS, (Chief Clerk).

(The work in connection with Port Health Administration is carried out by the above members of the Public Health staff, in the course of the general Public Health Administration of the Borough.)

Address and Telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health:

St. Marychurch Town Hall, Torquay: Torquay 38204 (Office)

Paignton 43154 (Home)

SECTION II – AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Public Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	2	149	–	2	–
Coastwise	81	34,045	2	4	–
TOTAL	83	34,194	2	6	–

In addition, local fishing and sailing vessels made 607 visits (total tonnage, 575) to the harbour and frequent inspections of these have been made. 360 tons of fish were examined during the year.

SECTION III – CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ...	{	Number of Passengers INWARDS	362
		Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	413
CARGO TRAFFIC ...	{	Principal IMPORTS	Nil
	}	Principal EXPORTS	

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrived in 1965

La Coruna, Hamburg, Zeebrugge, Carteret, Caen, St. Malo, Roscoff, Cherbourg, Deauville, Jersey, Guernsey, Boulogne, Alderney and general coastwise.

SECTION IV – INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic in the area.

* SECTION V – WATER SUPPLY

(1) *Source of supply for (a) the District, and (b) Shipping.*

- (a) The water supply of the District is from an extensive upland surface gathering ground on Dartmoor of 4,814 acres; there are four storage reservoirs with a capacity of 848 million gallons, which is equivalent to approximately six months' supply. During 1965 the supply was mainly from the Fernworthy and Tottiford sources but the South West Devon Water Board augmented this, as required by the demand, from the Swincombe-Holne source.

After storage the water is coagulated, filtered, lime is added to raise the pH value, and the supply is chlorinated. There are six service reservoirs in the town, from which every house is supplied.

- (b) The port is supplied from the main town supply by hydrants to which standpipes and hoses are fixed.

(2) *Reports of Tests for Contamination.*

Samples are taken every week from the service reservoirs in the town, and additional samples are taken from taps in various places, and from the standpipes at the harbour.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock area:

During the year 9 samples of drinking water were taken from the harbour area and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter, for bacteriological examination; on analysis, the samples were found as follows:

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of samples taken	Number of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Number of samples unsatisfactory	Number of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
9	8	1	—	—	—	1	8

(3) *Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes*

These are flushed prior to use and inspected regularly by the Public Health Inspector.

(4) *Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.*

There are no water boats.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1963

(1) *List of Infected Areas. (Regulation 6).*

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

The list of infected ports and areas supplied by the World Health Organisation, Geneva, in the form of a weekly epidemiological record is noted at the Public Health Department and is then taken by the District Public Health Inspector to the Customs Officer who retains it for the week; when each new list is taken, the list for the previous week is returned to the Health Department.

(2) *Radio Messages.*(a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District. (Regulation 13.)*

Arrangements are made with the Post Office for the transmission of wireless messages, if required.

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

These messages are received through the Post Office, and would in the first instance be to the Local Shipping Agents, thence to the Customs Officer and subsequently to the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) *Notification otherwise than by radio. (Regulation 14 (1) (b).)*

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

Messages are received or sent by the Customs Officer communicating with the Coast Guard Station at Berry Head for signals either of flags or flash lamps in morse; Berry Head commands the whole bay for shipping.

Detailed notices on the Maritime Declaration of Health instruct Masters of vessels to fly the International signals as given in the Regulations. Any notifications to the Customs Officer are communicated at once to the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) *Mooring Stations. (Regulations 22 to 30) – Situation of Stations and any other standing directions issued under these Regulations.*

The quarantine mooring buoy which was situated 1,000 yards South-West out to sea from the end of Haldon Pier, painted yellow and black, and lighted at night, was washed away in a storm, and it was decided that this should not be replaced, but a Quarantine Anchorage established in its place.

This anchorage has been established in a position Latitude 50 Degr. 27' 00" North and Longitude 03 Degr. 31' 30" West in 5½ fms. water at M.L.W.O.S., extending in a North South-East and West direction (TRUE), each way 750 feet forming the diagonals of a square having sides each 1,000 feet.

This position is some 3 cables, 162 Degs. (TRUE) from the original Quarantine Buoy position, and 4 cables from Torquay Harbour in what is marked as TORQUAY ROADS on Admiralty Chart No. 26.

This anchorage is easily verified by Mariners by cross bearings on some seven prominent landmarks all of which are within $3\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles and include four which are lighted.

(5) *Arrangements for:*

(a) *Hospital accommodation for infectious cases (other than Smallpox – see Section VII).*

Cases of infectious disease, other than Smallpox, are admitted to the Torbay Hospital Annexe, which is the Isolation Hospital for the Torquay District Management Committee area.

(b) *Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.*

Surveillance and following-up of contacts are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors

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

There is a Cleansing Station for persons at St. Marychurch Town Hall. Disinfection of any Quarters aboard ship is dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors. The disinfection of clothing and other articles takes place at the Isolation Hospital where there is a Thresh Disinfector, together with facilities for articles which cannot be put through steam under pressure.

SECTION VII – SMALLPOX

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

During 1964, the recommendation of the Regional Hospital Board that Upton Pyne Smallpox Hospital should be closed, was approved by the Ministry of Health.

In future, the first-line reception hospital for cases from the counties of Devon and Cornwall will be the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone Liskeard 2385). This hospital is staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth (Telephone Plymouth 51437). Resident Physician: Dr. D. F. Johnstone.

Should additional accommodation be required, Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, near Plympton, is designated as a second-line hospital.

(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 a telephone message to the Plymouth City Ambulance Service (Telephone Plymouth 64101). All members of the crew are fully vaccinated.

(3) *Name of Smallpox Consultants available:***SOUTH WESTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL AREA - No. 10**

<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Hospital, Office or Surgery Telephone No.</i>	<i>Home Telephone No.</i>
Whole area ...	Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooke	West Cornwall Hospital, PENZANCE, Cornwall	Penzance 2382	Cockwells 356
City and County of Bristol, Glos., Somerset, Wilts.	Dr. J. Macrae	Ham Green Hospital, Pill, BRISTOL	Pill 2661	Nailsea 81
Ditto	Dr. H. R. Cayton	Public Health Laboratory, Canyge Hall, Whatley Road, BRISTOL 8	Bristol 32857	Bristol 628059
Devon (East) ...	Dr. E. J. G. Wallace	Health Centre, Westham Road, WEYMOUTH, Dorset	Weymouth 1645 and 16	Weymouth 1513
Gloucestershire ...	Dr. R. M. Humphreys	The Red House, Painswick, near STROUD, Glos.	—	Painswick 2345

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

Specimens for Laboratory diagnosis are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory (Virus Reference), Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W.9.

*** SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE**

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

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among seamen are available at the Torbay Hospital, Torquay, either daily at 9 a.m., or at the specified clinics for men on Mondays between 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter.

Leaflets giving details of these facilities are available at the Harbour.

**SECTION IX – CASES OF NOTIFIABLE
AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS**

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number 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

**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, damage to foodstuffs, etc.

- (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.

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

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>		<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Result of Serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
General ...	8	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	—	—	—

* SECTION XIV – PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

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

There are no Shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

* SECTION XV – MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

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

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS

UNDER THE ALIENS ORDER, 1953

Instructions to Medical Inspectors, 1955

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

During 1965 a passenger service commenced once weekly between St. Malo and Torquay. The vessel, the S.S. *Lisieux*, 2,943 tons, left St. Malo each Tuesday, commencing the 13th July, and arrived at Torquay on the Wednesday morning. It left again at 9 a.m. for a day trip to Guernsey returning to Torquay at 10 p.m. and then leaving again at midnight for St. Malo. This continued for eleven weeks during the summer season. The numbers of long-stay immigrants and day trippers are given in the following table.

- (1) *List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.*

Dr. D. K. MacTaggart.

- (2) *List of other staff engaged on this work.*

Nil.

- (3) *Organisation of Work.*

Arrangements were made for the vessel to dock at the Haldon Pier and Customs, Immigration and Medical Examination of Aliens was arranged in the adjoining Marine Spa, as a temporary measure.

- (4) *Nature and Amount of Alien Traffic* (see table opposite).

- (5) *Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination.*

Temporary arrangements were made for this to be carried out in one of the Treatment Rooms of the Marine Spa. In view of the possible increase in traffic during 1966, plans have been made for a more permanent Immigration Office and Medical Examination Room on the quay adjoining Haldon Pier.

* SECTION XVI – MISCELLANEOUS

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

In the case of infectious disease other than smallpox, plague or typhus fever, the bodies would be removed with the usual precautions to the Borough Mortuary at St. Marychurch Town Hall, pending interment or cremation in the normal way.

For the more serious diseases, the arrangements for coffining, etc., would be carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, who are vaccinated annually, and have protective clothing for insect-borne diseases.

(4) *Nature and Amount of Alien Traffic.*

Date	Vessel	Number of Passengers Arriving				Guernsey		Number of Passengers Departing			
		Total	British	Long Stay	Alien Day Trippers	Depart	Return	St. Malo British	Aliens	Plus	Returning Day Trippers
14.7.65	Lisieux	39	8	20	11	547	547	-	11	(- +	11)
21.7.65	2,943 tons do.	22	6	10	6	1,028	1,028	-	9	(3 +	6)
28.7.65	do.	27	2	13	12	1,003	995	18	17	(5 +	12)
4.8.65	do.	84	9	62	13	968	968	8	17	(4 +	13)
11.8.65	do.	62	6	35	21	1,148	1,148	3	30	(9 +	21)
18.8.65	do.	71	9	29	33	1,159	1,159	10	40	(7 +	33)
25.8.65	do.	72	13	32	27	984	984	12	72	(45 +	27)
1.9.65	do.	63	22	20	21	765	765	8	38	(17 +	21)
8.9.65	do.	31	12	15	4	767	767	9	16	(12 +	4)
15.9.65	do.	30	10	18	2	567	567	18	24	(22 +	2)
22.9.65	do.	21	7	4	10	-	-	2	51	(41 +	10)
		522	104	258	160	8,936	8,928	88	325	(165 +	160)

INDEX

Page

A

Abattoir	51, 52
Air Pollution	29, 30
Animal Boarding Establishments	38

B

Bed Bugs	41, 42
Births	9, 10

C

Caravan Sites	31
Cleansing Station	30
Clearance Areas	44, 45, 46
Clubs—Registration	30
Committees	16
Common Lodging House	30
Cysticercus Bovis	54

D

Deaths	11, 12, 13, 15
Diphtheria	64
Diseases of Animals	29, 30
Disinfection	30
Disinfestation	30
Drainage	24

F

Factories	28
Food—Adulteration of	55, 56
Condemned	53, 54, 59
Inspection of Premises	58
Premises	56, 57
Sampling	55, 56
Food Hygiene Regulations	60, 61
Food Hygiene Course	58, 59
Food Poisoning	61

H

Health Education	19
Housing—	
Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses	44, 45
Council	48
Defects	46
Inspections	44
New	48

I

Ice Cream	59, 60
Immunisation	67
Improvement Grants	47
Infant Mortality	9, 14
Infectious Disease	62, 63, 64, 65, 66
Influenza	64

Marriages	11
Maternal Mortality	9, 15
Meals on Wheels	18
Measles	64
Meat—Inspection	53, 54
Charges	52
Condemned	53, 54
Medical Examinations	67
Milk—Dairies and Distributors	51
Heat Treated	49
Licences	50
Pasteurised	49
Producers	50
Sampling	51
Special Designations	50
Supply	49
Tuberculin-tested	49
Mineral Spring	24

N

National Assistance Act	17, 18, 19
Noise Abatement	30
Nursing Homes	16

O

Offensive Trades	29
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	{ 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
Accidents	35
Lighting	36, 37, 38
Outwork	29
Overcrowding	46

P

Pet Animals Act, 1951	38
Pneumonia	64
Poliomyelitis	64
Population	10
Port—Aliens, Medical Inspection	76
Hospital Accommodation	72
Infectious Diseases	74, 77
Mooring Stations	71, 75
Nuisances	75
Rodent Control	74, 75
Shipping – amount of character	69 69
Smallpox	72, 73
Venereal Disease	73
Water Supply	70
Public Cleansing	24

R

Rag Flock	31
Rent Act, 1957	46
Riding Establishments	38
Rivers and Streams	25
Rodent Control	42, 43
—in Ships	72, 73

S

Salvage	25
Sanitary Inspection	25, 26, 27
Scarlet Fever	64
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	29
Sewerage	24
Shops Act, 1950	31
Social Conditions	8
Staff	7, 68
Statistics	8, 9
Swimming-baths	39, 40, 41

T

Tuberculosis	64, 65
----------------------	--------

U

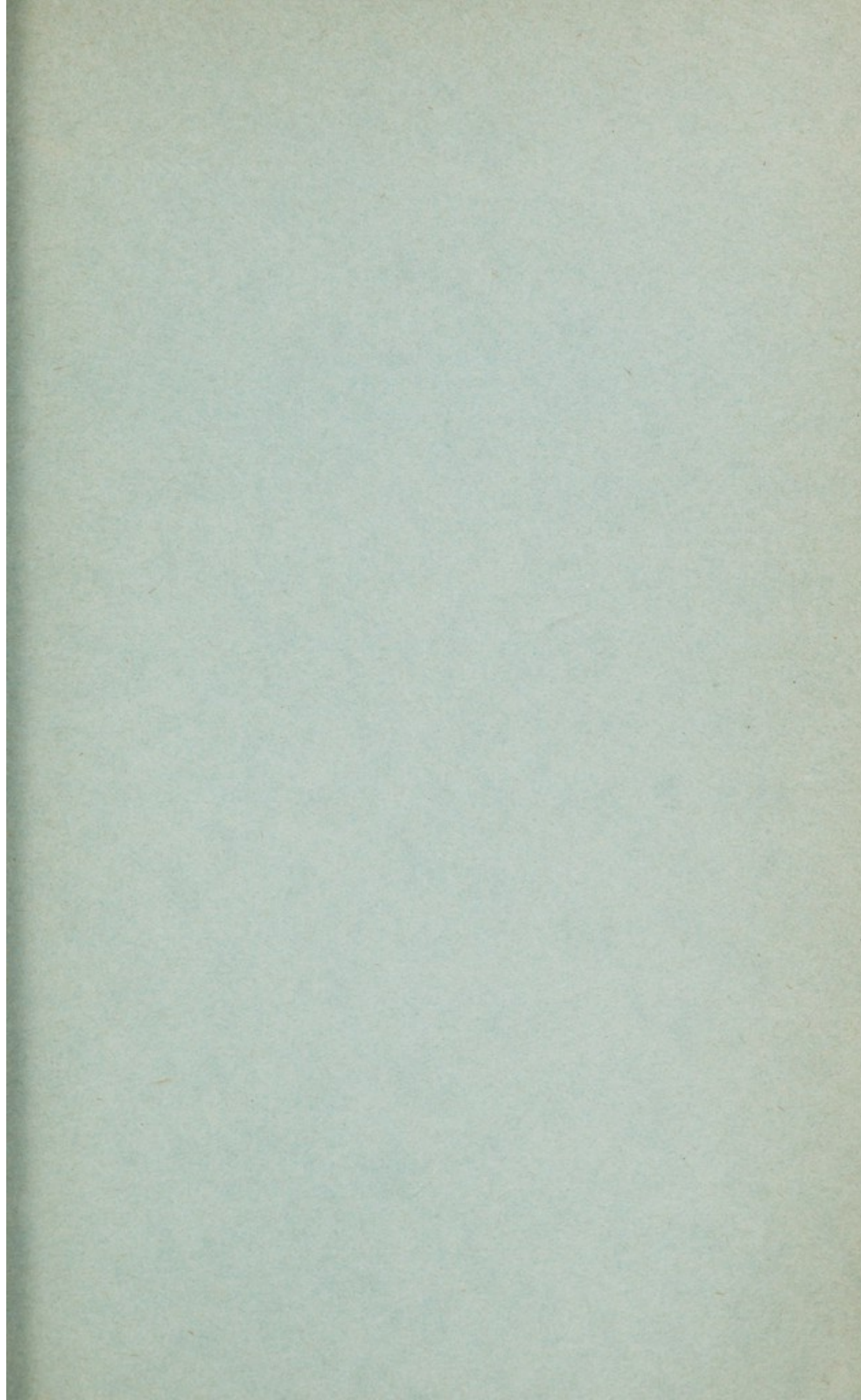
Unemployment	8
----------------------	---

V

Vaccination	67
Verminous Premises	42
Vital Statistics	9

W

Water Supply	21, 20, 22, 23, 24
----------------------	--------------------



UNDERHILL (PLYMOUTH) LTD
REGENT STREET, PLYMOUTH