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BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

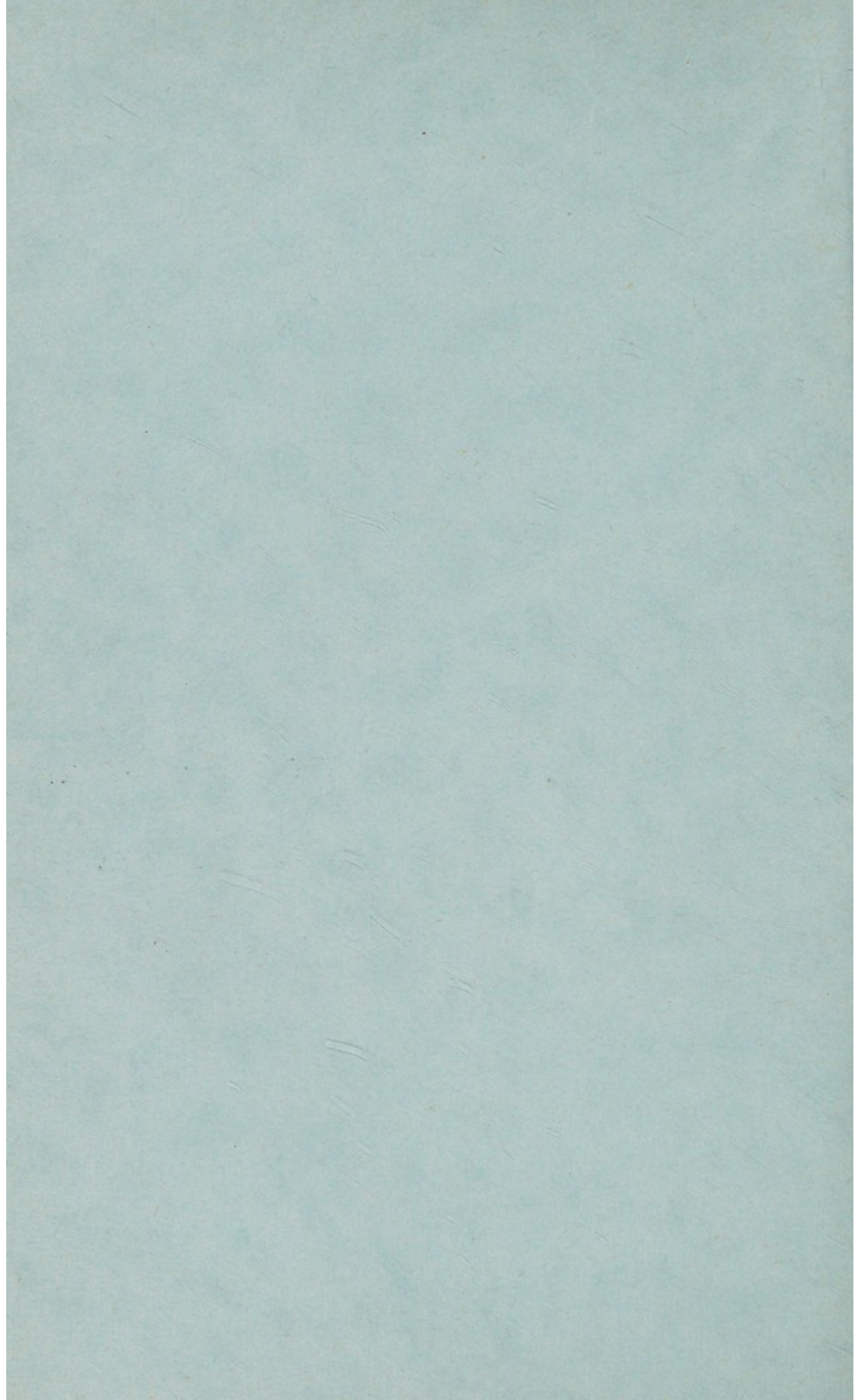
REPORT



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1963





BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

REPORT

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ST. MARYCHURCH TOWN HALL,
TORQUAY.

Telephone: Torquay $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 88204 \\ 88205 \end{array} \right.$

*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 1963, which is detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The Vital Statistics show that the health of the inhabitants of the Borough continues on much the same level without any marked changes, although the figures show the usual minor fluctuations, due to the small numbers involved.

There was no marked change in the vital statistics, the birth and various death rates continuing to run at the same level, and the only item worthy of mention is the Infant Mortality Rate, which is the lowest ever recorded. Only seven infants died in the first year of life in Torquay in 1963, which is a rate of 11.3 per thousand live births, almost half that for the country as a whole, which was 21.1. The lowest figure recorded previously in Torquay was 14.9 in 1959. However, there are some interesting and up-to-date statistics on the population of the borough as the figures for the 1961 Census have now been published. A full report on these census returns is contained in the body of this report and may prove of value in considering future policies especially in regard to housing. The main feature which is demonstrated by the figures is the very elderly nature of the resident population – only 17.2 per cent of Torquay's population was under 15 years of age compared with 23 per cent in the national population, whilst 21.5 per cent of the local population was aged 65 and over compared with 11.9 per cent for the whole of England and Wales. Closely related to this is the low birth rate in the borough which results in an excess of deaths over births so that the population of Torquay is only maintained at its present level by the migration of people from other parts of the country. For example, in 1963 there were 826 deaths among residents but only 620 births. Presumably most of the immigrants are people who move to Torquay on reaching retirement age thus accounting for the large numbers in the older age groups. One of the conclusions to be drawn from a study of these statistics is that much greater provision will have to be made for the welfare of old people than is at present done. There is firstly a great need for more houses especially designed for the needs of old people. The census shows that there are over 7,400 persons of pensionable age living in 1 and 2 person households in the borough, 1,985 of them living on their own: and there are over 4,400 persons over the age of 75.

Whilst many of these doubtless own their own houses and are able to make their own arrangements, the Borough Council provide only 110 old people's dwellings, and the County Council 1 old people's home with accommodation for only 18 people. It is encouraging that both Councils are joining to develop the site of Hatfield House as an Old People's Home with grouped flatlets when an additional 30 old people's houses and some 40 places in the home will be provided. This is a desirable type of development and one hopes that co-operation over such schemes will not cease after this construction. It is pleasing to report that such co-operation is bearing fruit in other endeavours – the Meals on Wheels service has expanded markedly since the County and Borough Councils have supported financially and otherwise this service so ably run by the W.V.S. Indeed the only brake on the development of this service is the difficulty in obtaining volunteers to deliver the meals. Voluntary and statutory organisations have also co-operated in the establishment of an Old People's Welfare Council and from this has come a laundry service especially designed for old people who have not the ability or facilities to do their own washing.

1963 saw the merging of the Corporation's Water department with others in South Devon to form the South West Devon Water Board. The Health Department is, of course, much concerned with the supply of pure and wholesome water and has always worked closely and in amicable fashion with the Water Department where Health considerations have always taken precedence over those of a purely engineering nature. The Borough Council could rightly be proud of its achievements in this sphere and understandably sorry, leaving aside financial consideration, to lose its water undertaking. However, the same helpful co-operation continues to exist with the new board and no difficulties have arisen. The question of fluoridation of the water supplies was discussed inconclusively by both the Public Health and Water Committees during the year, and whilst I was disappointed that this measure, which has proved safe and efficacious in the reduction of dental caries, was not adopted, I was not surprised in view of the imminence of the merger of the water undertaking.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. K. MacTAGGART,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

(a) Medical

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

D. K. MacTAGGART

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

(b) Sanitary

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

District Public Health Inspectors:

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Other

Public Analyst :

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

Veterinary Surgeon:

*JOHN A. DALL, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Clerk :

S. E. R. AUTHERS

Clerks:

B. L. BROWN

Clerk/Shorthand-Typist:

Miss P. F. AUSTIN

Manager of Abattoir

G. A. AYRES

Rodent Operative

W. LEE

Attendant at Abattoir

A. W. H. DARKE

Female Cleansing Attendant

*MRS. I. LIBBY

Disinfector, Van Driver and Cleansing Attendant

R. FORD

* Part time

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in Acres)	6,244
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1963	51,970
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963) according to Rate Books	17,238
Rateable Value (end of 1963)	£2,601,882
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate (end of 1963)	£10,301

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Torquay is a busy holiday resort as well as a residential town; and, with the large number of persons now receiving holidays with pay, the summer season is becoming increasingly busy. This has an effect on unemployment which has always shown a seasonal variation.

The following shows the extent of unemployment in 1963:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
21.1.63 ..	644	213	23	49	929*
18.2.63 ..	693	230	23	46	992*
18.3.63 ..	587	213	16	19	835*
8.4.63 ..	444	110	9	8	571
20.5.63 ..	317	43	6	1	367
17.6.63 ..	190	15	6	—	211
10.7.63 ..	167	3	2	1	173
19.8.63 ..	191	20	30	10	251
16.9.63 ..	205	38	16	10	269
21.10.63 ..	424	92	19	18	553
18.11.63 ..	574	210	23	15	822
16.12.63 ..	633	222	20	15	890

* Frost and snow.

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

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1963

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

Live Births:		
Number	.. .. .	620
Rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	11.93
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. .. .	12.42
Stillbirths:		
Number	.. .. .	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	25.16
Total Live and Stillbirths	.. .. .	636
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	.. .. .	7
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.. .. .	11.29
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	9.21
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	26.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	8.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	6.45
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	.. .. .	31.45
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	.. .. .	0
Number of deaths	.. .. .	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.. .. .	0
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	.. .. .	15.89
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. .. .	154
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	0
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.. .. .	1

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.

1961 Census

Population

The population of Torquay at the 1961 Census, which was taken and enumerated as at midnight on the 23rd/24th April, was 54,046 compared with 53,281 in 1951. This is an increase of only 765, or 0.1 per cent compared with 14.9 per cent from 1931-51 and 16.4 per cent from 1921-31. During the inter-censal period 1951-61, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 2,491 so that there was a total increase in population of 3,256 or 6.1 per cent which is due to migration into the town. The following table shows the growth of the population in Torquay during the present century.

Year	Population	Percentage Increase
Census 1901	33,265	
Census 1911	38,771	15.3
Census 1921	39,431	0.2
Census 1931	46,352	16.4
Census 1951	53,216	14.9
Census 1961	54,046	0.1

Deaths have exceeded births in Torquay in each recent inter-censal period, so that the growth of the population must have been by appreciable migration into the Borough which is demonstrated in the next table:

	<i>Population Increase from previous Census</i>	<i>Excess of deaths over births</i>	<i>Migration into the Borough</i>
1911-21	660	451	1,111
1921-31	6,921	356	7,257
1931-51	6,864	2,591	9,455
1951-61	765	2,491	3,256

It can be seen that the excess of deaths over births has been very much greater in the last inter-censal period, and it should here be noted that the inter-censal period previous to this was of 20 years duration as there was no census in 1941. This is accounted for by the progressive ageing of the population: this will be discussed in detail, but as an indication, the percentage of persons over 65 was 11.9 in 1931, 17.9 in 1951 and 21.5 in 1961.

Population by age and sex

The distribution of the population of Devon by sex and age is shown in Table 1 and the percentage age distributions for Torquay, Devon, and England and Wales in 1951 and 1961 in Table 2.

TABLE 1.
AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION

Age last birthday (five year groups)	Torquay M.B.									
	Persons	Males			Females			Total	Divorced	Total
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single			
Total	54,046	23,624	8,771	13,726	960	167	11,335	30,422		392
Widowed	5,641	960						4,681		
Divorced	559	167						392		
0-4	2,792	1,448	1,448				1,344	1,344		
5-9	2,891	1,470	1,470				1,421	1,421		
10-14	3,608	1,854	1,854				1,754	1,754		
15-19	3,308	1,607	1,589	18			1,577	1,701	124	
20-24	2,440	1,102	720	380		2	653	1,338	683	2
25-29	2,357	1,149	356	779	6	8	269	1,208	927	8
30-34	2,553	1,209	200	994	1	14	221	1,344	1,088	25
35-39	2,941	1,357	177	1,152	7	21	232	1,584	1,279	50
40-44	3,154	1,420	139	1,253	8	20	239	1,734	1,369	56
45-49	3,816	1,678	142	1,505	11	20	327	2,138	1,603	62
50-54	4,290	1,929	152	1,703	45	29	389	2,361	1,687	65
55-59	4,172	1,705	139	1,486	60	20	490	2,467	1,569	43
60-64	4,113	1,646	110	1,440	87	9	488	2,467	1,393	38
65-69	3,976	1,472	88	1,255	118	11	599	2,504	1,114	22
70-74	3,221	1,173	84	909	174	6	508	2,048	647	13
75-79	2,346	787	59	517	206	5	400	1,559	367	4
80-84	1,348	413	28	243	141	1	276	935	121	2
85-89	530	163	14	75	74		111	367	38	2
90-94	155	38	2	15	20	1	29	117	4	
95 and over	35	4		2	2		8	31	1	

TABLE 2

Percentage Distribution of the Population of Torquay, 1961 compared with 1951 and with the County of Devon, and England and Wales.

Age Group	Percentage Distribution of population					
	Torquay		Devon		England & Wales	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	6.4	5.1	7.8	7.0	8.5	7.8
5-9	5.9	5.4	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.1
10-14	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.7	6.4	8.1
15-24	10.0	10.6	12.6	12.3	12.9	13.2
25-34	11.6	9.1	13.1	11.1	14.5	12.6
35-44	14.5	11.3	14.2	12.3	15.3	13.6
45-54	14.8	15.0	13.8	13.9	13.7	14.0
55-64	13.5	15.3	11.7	13.2	10.4	11.7
65-74	11.3	13.3	9.1	10.1	7.4	7.6
75 and over	6.6	8.2	4.9	6.0	3.6	4.3

These tables show that the age distribution of Torquay is considerably older than that of Devon which in turn is much older than the country as a whole. The population aged under five (5.1 per cent) was lower than that of Devon (7.0 per cent) and of England and Wales (7.8 per cent) while the proportion aged under fifteen (17.2 per cent) compared with a figure of 21.3 per cent for Devon and 23.0 per cent for the whole country. The proportion aged sixty-five or over in Devon (16.1 per cent) was much higher than that in England and Wales (11.9 per cent) but the percentage in this age group in Torquay reached the even higher figure of 21.5 to which it has risen from 17.9 in 1951. This shows the increase in numbers of persons in the older age groups in Torquay and it illustrates vividly the ageing of the population. In addition to this, there is a relative increase in the preponderance (compared with 1951) of females surviving as the age increases. These changes may be seen very clearly in the following table:

POPULATION OVER 65 YEARS IN TORQUAY

1 9 5 1

1 9 6 1

Age Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
65-69 ...	3,242	1,208	2,034	3,976	1,472	2,504
70-74 ...	2,775	1,056	1,719	3,221	1,173	2,048
75-79 ...	1,960	697	1,263	2,346	787	1,559
80-84 ...	1,030	327	703	1,348	413	935
85-89 ...	407	108	299	530	163	367
90-94 ...	90	13	77	155	38	117
95 and over ...	18	5	13	35	4	31
Total ...	9,522	3,414	6,108	11,611	4,050	7,561

The following table has been prepared to make a comparison of the number of elderly people in Torquay with the numbers in other towns in Devon, and from this it is interesting to note that Torquay has a larger number of persons over 65 years of age than Exeter whose total population is half as much again.

TABLE 3

Population over 65 years, in Torquay and neighbouring areas

	Torquay	Plymouth	Exeter	Paignton	Exmouth	Newton Abbot	Teignmouth	Brixham	Sidmouth
Total Population	54,046	204,409	80,321	30,292	19,753	18,060	11,528	10,721	10,408
No. of persons over 65 ...	11,611	24,596	11,092	7,154	4,458	3,141	2,475	1,979	3,278
Number of persons per 100 population over 65 ...	21.5	12.0	13.8	23.6	22.5	17.4	21.4	18.4	31.4

Table 1 also shows that of the total population of 54,046 persons, 23,624 were males and 30,422 were females, which is a sex ratio of 1,372 females per thousand males compared with a ratio of 1,112 in Devon and 1,067 in England and Wales. As can be seen this ratio of females to males is much higher than the national average, and is brought about by the higher than average numbers of old people in Torquay, as the older age groups everywhere have a greater number of females.

Table 1 also shows that in Torquay among men aged fifteen and over, 72.8 per cent were married, 21.2 per cent single, 5.1 per cent widowed, and 0.9 per cent divorced, whilst among women of the same age group 54.1 per cent were married, 26.3 per cent single, 18.1 per cent widowed, and 1.5 per cent divorced.

Density

The overall density of the population was 8.7 persons per acre which is almost identical to that of Exeter which was 8.9 and the only other town in Devon with a greater density being Plymouth with a figure of 15.5 persons per acre. The highest density was in Ellacombe Ward (32.9 persons per acre) and the lowest in Barton (4.0 persons per acre). The details are given in the following table:

	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per Acre</i>
Torquay	6,211	54,046	8.7
Wards:			
Barton	1,598	6,081	4.0
Cockington with Chelston	1,050	4,331	6.2
Ellacombe	165	6,424	32.9
St. Marychurch with Babbacombe	459	5,887	12.4
Shiphay	801	5,077	8.2
Strand with Waldon	475	6,514	12.7
Torre	432	6,170	12.9
Torwood	1,025	6,643	6.5
Upton	206	6,154	25.6

Birthplace — Nationality.

Table 4 analyzes the enumerated population of Torquay in 1951 and 1961 according to the country of birth.

TABLE 4
Population by Country of birth

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Enumerated Population</i>		<i>Distribution per 1,000 enumerated population</i>	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
Total	53,281	54,046	1,000	1,000
England	47,697	48,677	895	900
Wales	1,934	1,746	36	32
Scotland	758	744	14	14
Northern Ireland ...	154	160	3	3
Irish Republic	559	499	10	9
Isle of Man, Channel Islands	70	67	1	1
Colonies and Protectorates	165	129	3	2
Commonwealth Countries	552	586	10	11
Foreign Countries and at sea	1,397	871	26	16
Birthplace not stated ...	39	512	1	9

In 1961, 94.6 per cent of the population were born in England, Wales and Scotland, 1.2 per cent in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, and 2.9 per cent outside the British Isles. The table shows that there has been little change in this distribution with the exception of a fall in the proportion born in Foreign Countries and at sea, and a slight rise in the proportion born in England.

*Housing.**Private dwellings and households.*

In 1961, there were 17,001 structurally separate dwellings, an increase of 16.2 per cent since 1951. Of these, 16,572 containing a total of 83,025 rooms were occupied. 16.0 per cent of the dwellings had less than 4 rooms, 18.3 per cent had 4 rooms, 52.8 per cent 5 or 6 rooms and the remaining 12.9 per cent 7 or more rooms. The average size of dwelling was 4.99 rooms which is a slight decrease from 5.03 in 1951.

The 1961 census introduced a new feature in classifying dwellings according to the type of building in which the dwelling was located. Inhabited buildings have been classified into two main groups, permanent buildings, and mobile and non-permanent buildings, the former being classified further according to the number of dwellings they contain with a sub-division into those which were wholly residential and those which were only partly residential (i.e. containing shops or offices as well as living quarters). Table 5 shows that the 17,001 dwellings in Torquay were contained in 15,238 buildings and that 13,422 or 88.1 per cent were located in wholly residential permanent buildings containing only one dwelling; a further 724 or 4.7 per cent were in one dwelling buildings which were also used for non-residential purposes. Buildings containing more than one dwelling accounted for 6.9 per cent of dwellings whilst the remaining 0.3 per cent (43) were in mobile or non-permanent dwellings.

There were 17,468 private households in 1961, an increase of 1,670 or 10.5 per cent since 1951, which compares with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the population in private houses, the number of persons per household having fallen from 2.94 to 2.71 in the intercensal period. 358 (2.8 per cent) of these households had over $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room, the number of persons involved being 1,882 or 4 per cent of the population compared with 5.6 per cent of the population in 1951. The overall density of population was 0.59 persons per room having fallen from 0.66 persons per room in the previous census. There were 2,962 one-person households which is a proportion of 16.9 per cent of all households to which figure it had risen from 14.4 per cent in 1951.

TABLE 5.

BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

Area	Total	Permanent buildings containing the following number of dwellings								Non-permanent dwellings			
		(1) All Sizes	(1) Wholly resi- dential	Not wholly resi- dential	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-9)	(10) or more	Cara- vans	House boats	Others	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
Torquay M.B.	Buildings	15,238	15,195	13,422	724	750	158	63	65	13	41	—	2
	Dwellings	17,001	16,958	13,422	724	1,500	474	252	393	193	41	—	2
	Occupied dwellings	16,572	16,529	13,158	698	1,472	458	233	343	167	41	—	2

TABLE 6.

	Total	Owner-Occupied	Held by virtue of employment	Rented together with a farm or business	Rented from the Local Authority	Rented from a private firm or company	
						Unfurnished	Furnished
All households ...	16,987	9,206	388	126	2,253	3,636	1,378
Households in shared dwellings (1) All ...	1,129	165	9	2	2	328	623
(2) Without exclusive use of both stove and sink ...	239	44	3	—	—	92	100

The proportion of all households sharing a dwelling fell from 18.5 per cent, totalling 2,912 in 1951 to 7.1 per cent, totalling 1,237 in 1961, and of the latter 239, or 19.3 per cent, were without the exclusive use of stove and sink.

Households by tenure.

Table 6 shows the overall distribution of households by tenure. Among the 16,148 households with a member present on the night of the census, 9,206 or 54.2 per cent held their accommodation as owner occupier; the remaining 45.8 per cent was made up of 0.7 per cent who rented their accommodation with a farm, shop or other business premises, 2.3 per cent who held it by virtue of their employment and 42.8 per cent who rented their accommodation. Among the last group, 31.0 per cent rented from a local authority and the rest from a private person or company, 72.5 per cent renting unfurnished.

Household arrangements.

In Torquay 77.2 per cent of all households had exclusive use of all four household arrangements mentioned in the census schedule viz: cold water tap, hot water tap, fixed bath and water-closet. The proportion was 82.0 per cent for households not sharing a dwelling, but fell to 15.3 per cent for households sharing a dwelling with exclusive use of stove and sink and 2.5 per cent for sharing households without exclusive use of stove and sink.

Cold water tap.

16,587 or 97.7 per cent of all households in Torquay in 1961 had exclusive use of a cold water tap in the building, 312 or 1.8 per cent shared and 88 or 0.5 per cent were entirely without the use of a cold water tap.

Since 1951, the proportion of households without a cold water tap has fallen from 1.8 per cent to 0.5 per cent and the proportion with only shared use has fallen from 19.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent.

Hot water tap.

In 1961, 14,625 or 86.1 per cent of households had exclusive use of a hot water tap within the building, 286 or 1.7 per cent had shared use only, and 2,076 or 12.2 per cent were without a hot water tap.

Fixed bath.

Among households in Torquay, the number with exclusive use of a fixed bath was 13,567 or 79.9 per cent; 1,328 or 7.8 per cent shared and 2,092 or 12.3 per cent were entirely without the use of a fixed bath. The period from 1951 to 1961 has seen a general improvement: the proportion entirely without access to a bath has decreased from 23.4 per cent to 12.3 per cent and the proportion with only shared use has fallen from 11.8 per cent to 7.8 per cent.

Water closet.

Households with exclusive use of a water-closet in, or attached to the building, numbered 15,323 or 90.2 per cent, 1,340 or 7.9 per cent had shared use, and 324 or 1.9 per cent were without the use of a water-closet in the building. Among households sharing a dwelling and having exclusive use of stove and sink, the proportion with only shared use was 71.3 per cent, while among all households sharing a dwelling and who were without exclusive use of stove and sink 82.8 per cent shared a water-closet.

Table 7 gives a classification of dwellings, as distinct from households, by the availability of household arrangements, and is an estimate of the number of dwellings which lack the various household arrangements.

Households containing persons of pensionable age.

Table 8 shows the number of one and two person households (in Torquay and other areas) which contained persons of pensionable age. Among the 5,422 such households in Torquay, 1,985 were one person households (of which 88.2 per cent were women) and 3,437 two person households. Of the two person households, 2,139 comprised a married man and woman and in 65.8 per cent of these both were of pensionable age. In all, 7,408 persons of pensionable age were enumerated in one or two person households representing 63.8 per cent of all such persons in Torquay. Of this total 1,985 or 26.8 per cent were living alone, 1,457 or 19.7 per cent lived in two person households containing one person of pensionable age and the remaining 3,960 or 46.5 per cent lived in two person households where both persons were of pensionable age. Once again the similarity in the numbers of elderly persons and the underlying social problems between Torquay and the much larger town of Exeter is clearly demonstrated.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Table 9 shows details of the hotels and boarding houses in Torquay and certain other towns in Devon. These figures are probably lower than they should be, as, due to the procedure which was adopted for the 1961 census, any hotel or boarding house of more than 10 bedrooms which did not clearly advertise the fact (and which the enumerator might not recognise) was liable to be counted as a private household.

TABLE 7.

Dwellings by Availability of Certain Household Arrangements.

Area and Type of Dwelling	Total number of dwellings with an occupier present	Those occupied by households all lacking/sharing -										Those occupied by households at least one of which has exclusive use of all four arrangements
		Cold water tap		Hot water tap		Fixed bath		Water closet		Number	Per cent	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	
Torquay M.B.												
(i) All dwellings	16,145	85	0.53	1,870	All 11.58	lacking 1,977	12.25	307	1.90	13,071	80.96	
Total												
Unshared permanent dwellings	15,763	52	0.33	1,775	11.26	1,879	11.92	268	1.70	12,966	82.26	
Shared permanent dwellings	292	—	—	47	16.10	53	18.15	2	0.68	89	30.48	
(Building Type 1)	13	—	—	4	30.77	3	23.08	—	—	5	38.46	
" "	36	—	—	5	13.89	6	16.67	—	—	11	30.56	
" "	41	33	80.49	39	95.12	36	87.80	37	90.24	—	—	
Non-permanent dwellings												
(ii) Unshared permanent dwellings	3,222	96	2.98	103	Shar- 3.20	ing 499	15.49	469	14.56	—	—	

TABLE 8
ONE AND TWO PERSON HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING PERSONS OF PENSIONABLE AGE

Area	Total one and two person households containing persons of pensionable age	One person households containing persons of pensionable age			Two person households containing persons of pensionable age	Total persons of pensionable age in 1 and 2 person households		
		Male	Female	All		All	One pensionable	Both pensionable
Torquay	5,422	235	1,750	1,985	3,437	7,402	3,442	3,960
Paignton	3,860	152	1,182	1,334	2,526	5,385	2,335	3,050
Brixham	1,221	53	358	411	810	1,680	762	918
Exeter	5,658	279	1,767	2,046	3,612	7,507	3,809	3,698
Plymouth	14,600	954	5,088	6,042	8,558	19,040	10,160	8,880
Devon (Administrative County)	50,239	2,602	14,944	17,548	32,693	69,022	31,456	37,566

TABLE 9
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES - NUMBER, ROOMS AND POPULATION

Area	No. of Hotels and Boarding Houses	Hotels and Boarding Houses with less than 10 rooms		Hotels and Boarding Houses with 10 or more rooms													
		No.	Total Rooms	Popu- lation	No.	Distribution by number of rooms						Total Rooms	Population				
						10- 14	15- 24	25- 49	50- 99	100- 199	200 +		Total	No. of Staff	Rela- tives of Mana- ger & Staff	Resi- dent Guests	Visi- tor Guests
Torquay .	410	55	421	297	355	114	124	76	32	9	-	9,399	4,834	717	655	557	2,905
Paignton	288	80	629	287	208	130	53	18	7	-	-	3,570	1,830	305	413	129	983
Brixham	52	23	185	91	29	18	6	-	3	-	2	1,021	518	71	52	28	367
Ilfracombe	168	31	244	121	137	66	40	20	7	4	-	3,107	834	190	309	21	314
Sidmouth	83	21	163	88	62	24	18	14	6	-	-	1,517	1,031	179	107	148	597
Teignmouth	45	4	33	24	41	9	17	12	2	1	-	1,026	402	78	95	60	169

The Registrar-General's estimate for the resident population at the middle of 1963 is 51,970, and this figure is used in calculating the appropriate statistical returns.

Births.

The number of live births registered during the year was 620, of which 316 were male and 304 female. This represents a live birth rate of 11.93 per 1,000 population compared with 12.01 in 1962, when there were 621 live births. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 18.2.

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 15.15 is obtained.

Of the total live births, 545 were legitimate and 77 illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 124.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 114.3 in 1962 and 69 for the County of Devon. This figure had risen from 64 in 1939 to 177 in 1945, subsequently falling and in 1950 returning to the pre-war level.

There were 16 stillbirths during the year, giving a rate of 25.16 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 18.9 in the previous year and a rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

TABLE A
BIRTHS (including Stillbirths) REGISTERED IN TORQUAY
IN 1963
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 ...	140	16	154	249	559
Residents of other areas ...	2	11	292	35	340
Total Births registered in Torquay ...	142	27	446	284	899

This table shows that 81 per cent of births in Torquay took place in hospital, 72 per cent being Torquay residents. 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, 61 births to Torquay residents took place outside the district, 23 of them at Broomborough Hospital, Totnes.

Marriages.

The marriage rate was 4.9 per 1,000 population compared with 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 1963 was 14.9 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year, corrected for transfers, is 826, of which 375 were males and 451 were females.

The crude death rate was 15.89 per 1,000 population compared with 16.98 in 1962; the death rate in 1963 for England and Wales was 12.2.

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 10.48.

The chief causes of death were as usual for Torquay: Heart Disease, 324, Cancer, 154; and Vascular lesions of the nervous system, 152, 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 are given in the accompanying Table C, whilst Table D shows these same causes with the ages at death. This latter table is no longer compiled from the local registrar's returns, as the necessary information is now supplied direct by the Registrar General.

TABLE B
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1963

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate 1,000 Population</i>
Disease of Heart and Circulation	324	39.23	6.23
Cancer	154	18.64	2.96
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	152	18.4	2.93
Respiratory Diseases	76	9.2	1.46
Violence (including Suicide)	37	4.48	0.71
Tuberculosis	1	0.12	0.02
All other Causes	82	9.93	1.58
	826	100	15.89

TABLE D
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District											
	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	19	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	76	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	17	24	29
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
16. Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	36	100
18. Coronary disease, angina	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	50	64
19. Hypertension with heart disease	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
20. Other heart disease	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	24	85
21. Other circulatory disease	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	30
22. Influenza	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
23. Pneumonia	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	18
24. Bronchitis	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	54	4	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	5	9	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	5	1
34. All other accidents	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	11
35. Suicide	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	826	5	2	1	3	3	3	12	41	98	223	435

Infant Mortality.

During the year, 7 infants died in the first year of life, giving an infant mortality rate of 11.29 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.3 in 1962 and a rate of 12.1 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 eleven years 1952-62, inclusive, were 19, 9, 13, 13, 11, 11, 15, 8, 18, 12, and 10.

Five of these infants died during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 8.1 per 1,000 live births, compared with 4.8 last year and 14.2 for the country as a whole.

The peri-natal mortality rate was 31.45 while that for England and Wales was 29.3.

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

TABLE E

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					<i>Age in months</i>					<i>Total all infant deaths</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>2 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>Total under 4 wks.</i>	<i>1 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 6</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	<i>9 to 12</i>	<i>Total 1-12 mths.</i>	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Malformations	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemolytic Disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
TOTALS	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	2	7

Maternal Mortality.

There was no maternal death during the year; the number of maternal deaths in each of the preceding years 1953-62, inclusive, was 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 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:

NO CHANGE

Clerical Staff:

NO CHANGE

(ii) *Committees.*

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

Public Health Committee

Housing Committee

Water Committee

Highways Committee

2. *Nursing Homes*

Nursing Homes Act, 1963.

This Act is to enable the Minister of Health to make regulations as to the conduct of nursing homes, in particular as to the facilities and services to be provided and to permit the registration authority to limit the number of patients to be received. In addition, nursing homes not carried on for profit cease to be exempted from the provisions of the various Acts relating to Nursing Homes.

The Conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations, 1963.

These are the regulations made under the above Act, and they require the managers of nursing homes to provide accommodation, care and staff of a satisfactory standard and power is given to the registration authority to limit the number of persons who may be received into a home. The regulations list only in general terms the facilities and services which are to be provided, and in order that consistent standards should be applied, the Borough Council adopted a set of more detailed conditions to be applied locally.

There was no change in registration during the year, and the following is a summary of the Nursing Homes at the end of December:

	No. of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	9	5	92	97
Homes exempt from registration at end of year	—	—	—	—

Routine inspections were carried out by your Medical Officer.

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

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

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

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves *and* are not receiving from other persons proper care or attention;

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

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

During the year, ten cases were investigated. Of these, four were able to continue living at home with the assistance of the voluntary services, three consented to enter hospital voluntarily, two were found to be mentally disturbed and were admitted to a mental hospital, and an Order had to be obtained for one.

This case was a lady of 81 who was almost bedridden who lived on her own in one room, and who had not been outside for seven years. She was unable to get to the toilet or to obtain water, as both these facilities were downstairs. She was incontinent and greatly undernourished. She was removed to Newton Abbot Hospital where her condition improved, but she died some eight months later.

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

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

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

During the year, eight funerals were arranged under this section.

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

The purchase and conversion of premises at Portland Cottages for use as a kitchen for the meals on wheels service was completed during the year, and was inaugurated at a formal opening ceremony by the Mayor on 9th October, 1963. In addition, as reported last year, the Corporation, together with the Devon County Council, are also 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 the recipients. The organisation and running of the service continues to be carried out by the W.V.S. Mrs. E. L. Haggard, O.B.E., and her assistants have been most active in their efforts for this service and have succeeded in expanding the service so that now some 120 meals are served twice weekly. They have been anxious to establish this service on a third day each week, but so far have been unsuccessful due to the difficulty in obtaining more car drivers and mates, but if this difficulty can be overcome, they will, I know, proceed to this at once as they have plenty of spare capacity at their new kitchen. They have, too, been able to re-establish the old folk's luncheon club in the remainder of the building with the aid of generous private donations and assistance from the Borough Council, and this is of great value to those old people who are able to attend. Mrs. Haggard and all who help in the Meals service, are to be commended for the 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 1963, eight lectures were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and nine by your Medical Officer.

In addition, a practical demonstration in Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation ("Kiss of Life") was arranged for all the Beach Inspectors, Harbour Staff and employees and personnel from other Departments where there is special risk.

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.

There has been an ample quantity of water available for all purposes from the Board's four impounding reservoirs at Tottiford and Fernworthy, which have a total storage capacity of 848 million gallons. This was to some extent due to the rain-fall on the catchments during the summer half-year April to September being above average, amounting to 111 per cent at Tottiford and 112 per cent at Fernworthy. During the summer season there was the usual large number of visitors which considerably increased the population within the area of supply and this, in conjunction with the increasing demand for water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use, resulted in an increase in the summer consumption compared with the previous year. During the six months April to September, the consumption averaged 5,315,000 gallons per day, increasing during the month of August to an average of 5,656,000 gallons per day, but little difficulty was experienced in meeting this high summer demand, and no restrictions whatsoever 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 sodium bicarbonate, filtration through pressure filters, addition of milk-of-lime to neutralise the acidity and increase the bicarbonate alkalinity, and finally sterilization with gaseous chlorine.

The raw water is normally acid with a pH value varying from 6.0 to 6.7; after treatment the value is raised to about 9.0, which results in 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 copies are typical of the reports received.

RAW WATER

- (A) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Fernworthy Reservoir - Taken 2.7.63
- (B) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Raw water main feeding Filtration Works at Tottiford - Taken 2.7.63.

FILTERED WATER

- (C) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Filtered water main from pressure filters at Tottiford (with coagulation but prior to alkalisation with lime and sterilisation with chlorine) - Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford catchments - Taken 2.7.63.

FULLY TREATED WATER

- (D) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Trunk mains at Tottiford - Taken 15.11.63.
- (E) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Great Hill Service Reservoir - Taken 2.7.63.
- (F) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Gallowsgate Service Reservoir - Taken 15.11.63.
- (G) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Warberry Service Reservoir - Taken 2.7.63.
- (H) - Chemical and Bacteriological - Chapel Hill Service Reservoir - Taken 15.11.63.

REPORTS BY THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES
66 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

A. SAMPLE 2.7.63.

Fernworthy Reservoir

Raw Water Inlet at Trenchford Reservoir - Fernworthy Catchment

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance Faint opalescence with very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination Mineral and organic matter with a few diatoms.

Colour; Filtered	23	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.5	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	62	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	3
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	10	180°C	40
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Carbonate	4
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.060	Carbonate .. 4 Non-Carbonate	6
Metals: Iron	0.16	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Zinc, Copper, Lead		Oxygen Absorbed	1.2
and Manganese .. Absent		Residual Chlorine	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°- 450 per ml. 800 per ml. 22°C. 1,400 per ml.		
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aero genes Reaction ..	50 ml.	20 ml.	2 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type1) ..	50 ml.	20 ml.	2 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

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

B. SAMPLE 2.7.63.

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

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Faint opalescence with very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral matter, traces of organic debris, diatoms skeletons.

Colour	15	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.6	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	75	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	3
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	15	180°C	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.0	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Carbonate	4
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.080	Carbonate .. 4 Non-Carbonate	11
Metals: Iron	0.08	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Zinc, Copper, Lead		Oxygen Absorbed	1.0
and Manganese .. Absent		Residual Chlorine	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	{ 1 day at 37°C. 240 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 450 per ml.	3 days at 20°- 22°C. 750 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	<i>Present in</i> 10 ml. *	<i>Absent from</i> 1 ml.	<i>Probable Number</i> 13 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ..	50 ml.	20 ml.	3 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

* Intermediate Type I and II.

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

C. SAMPLE 2.7.63.

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

Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance Bright with a few particles.

Colour	8	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	6.6	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	90	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	6
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	14	180°C	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Carbonate	10
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.050	Carbonate .. 10 Non-Carbonate	4
Metals: Aluminium ..	0.16	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Iron, Zinc, Copper,		Oxygen Absorbed	0.60
lead and Manganese Absent		Residual Chlorine	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 70 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 120 per ml.	3 days at 20°C.- 22°C. 150 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	<i>Present in</i> 10 ml.*	<i>Absent from</i> 1 ml.	<i>Probable Number</i> 13 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	1 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

* Intermediate Type I and II.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the acid side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a minute trace of aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, and having regard to the moderate organic and bacterial impurity of the raw water, this sample shows a satisfactory reduction in impurity. The results are, therefore, indicative of an efficiently coagulated and filtered water.

D. SAMPLE 15.11.63.

Trunk mains at Tottiford.

Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.

Source: Fernworthy and Tottiford Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance Clear and Bright.

Colour	7	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.9	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	88	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	13	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	25	180°C	59
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.7	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.007	Carbonate	15
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.047	Carbonate .. 15 Non-Carbonate	10
Metals; Aluminium	0.11	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Iron	0.08	Oxygen Absorbed	1.0
Zinc, Copper, Lead and		Residual Chlorine	0.05
Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 4 per ml.	3 days at 20°C.- 22°C. 2 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	<i>Present in</i> — ml.	<i>Absent from</i> 100 ml.	<i>Probable Number</i> 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, faintly alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from very minute traces of iron and aluminium. The water is very soft in character, but the carbonate hardness shows a useful increase in comparison with the

raw water. The content of mineral and saline constituents is fairly low. The water is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

E. SAMPLE 2.7.63.

Great Hill Service Reservoir, Torquay.

Fully treated water – coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.

Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	6	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.6	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	105	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	14	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	24	180°C	70
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.6	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.000	Carbonate	17
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.040	Carbonate .. 17 Non-Carbonate	7
Metals: Aluminium ..	0.13	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Iron,		Oxygen Absorbed	0.40
Zinc, Copper, Lead		Residual Chlorine	0.02
and Manganese ..	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

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

This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of aluminium. The water is soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, of a high standard of organic quality and of satisfactory bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

F. SAMPLE 15.11.63.

Gallowsgate Service Reservoir, Torquay.

Fully treated water - coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.

Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a slight deposit.*Microscopical examination*: Mineral matter and traces of organic debris.

Colour	8	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.5	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	86	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Trace
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	30	180°C	57
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.2	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.008	Carbonate	15
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.038	Carbonate .. 15 Non-Carbonate	15
Metals: Iron	0.30	Nitrite Nitrogen .. less than	0.01
Aluminium	0.15	Oxygen Absorbed	0.90
Zinc, Copper, Lead		Residual Chlorine	0.02
and Manganese .. Absent			

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

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

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from minute traces. The water is very soft in character and has a fairly low content of mineral and saline constituents. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

G. SAMPLE 2.7.63.

Warberry Service Reservoir, Torquay.

Fully treated water - coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.

Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	8	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.8	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	108	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent
Chlorine present as Chloride	15	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	25	180°C	75
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.6	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.008	Carbonate	19
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.04	Carbonate .. 19 Non-Carbonate	6
Metals: Iron	0.112	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Aluminium	0.12	Oxygen Absorbed	0.50
Manganese, Zinc,		Residual Chlorine	0.03
Copper, Lead .. Absent			

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

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

This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, alkaline in reaction and free from metal apart from minute traces of iron and aluminium. The water is soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, of a high standard of organic quality and of satisfactory bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

H. SAMPLE 15.11.63.

Chapel Hill Service Reservoir, Torquay.

Fully treated water — coagulated, filtered, hardened and chlorinated.

Source: Tottiford and Fernworthy Catchments.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a few particles

Colour	8	Turbidity	Less than 3
pH	8.6	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity ..	84	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Trace
Chlorine present as Chloride	12	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Hardness: Total	25	180°C	56
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.7	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.010	Carbonate	10
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.043	Carbonate .. 15 Non-Carbonate	10
Metals: Aluminium	0.13	Nitrite Nitrogen ...	less than 0.01
Iron	0.08	Oxygen Absorbed	1.0
Zinc, Copper, Lead and		Residual Chlorine	0.04
Manganese	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 2 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 9 per ml.	3 days at 20°-22°C. 2 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	<i>Present in</i> — ml.	<i>Absent from</i> 100 ml.	<i>Probable Number</i> 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and aluminium. The water is very soft in character and has a fairly low content of mineral and saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

EXETER

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

(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.*

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

(vii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

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

New Works:

- (i) The construction of approximately half a mile of 18" dia. sewer in Shiphay to reduce the flow to Edginswell Pumping Station and to serve future development to the East.
- (ii) The extension of a public sewer in Great Hill Road, to eliminate septic tank installations.
- (iii) The culverting of a water course in Cadewell vested as a public sewer.

Improvements to existing sewers:

- (iv) The relaying of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of 9" dia. sewer in Warren Road.
- (v) The diversion of a public sewer under new development in Union Street to the main sewer in Union Street and to Pimlico.
- (vi) The construction of a relief sewer at Market Street to assist the flow from Ellacombe to the main sewer in Union Street.

(viii) Closet Accommodation.

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

(ix) Public Cleansing.

No alterations have been made to the arrangements for street cleansing.

Refuse collection.

In November, 1963, a new Compressmore Occasional Bin Lifter Refuse Collection Vehicle (No. 118) was supplied, replacing the last of the old Fleet. This now gives two vehicles of the Bin Lifter class, allowing ample coverage for any future Paladin Collection Scheme.

During the year, experiments were carried out with various types of refuse skips. One was chosen and after modification to local needs, has replaced the bath system on four of the refuse rounds. Of the remaining rounds, two will be changed as soon as replacements are required and two (occasional bin lifters) are still being investigated.

Refuse disposal.

During the year, the extension site at the Barton Valley Controlled Tip, has been stripped of top soil in preparation for future tipping.

The Angledozer was replaced in December.

(x) *Salvage.*

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

<i>Paper</i>				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Mixed	..	..	..	293	0	3
Fibre	..	..	..	123	7	2
News	..	..	..	51	15	3
				468	4	0
<i>Textiles</i>				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Rags	..	..	..	3	1	1
Carpet	..	..	..	2	4	0
Wool	..	..	..		4	0
Felt	..	..	..		6	2
				5	15	3
<i>Cast Iron</i>				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
..	..	..	..	4	12	2
<i>Other Metals</i>				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Rolled Aluminium	..				11	2
Cast Aluminium	..				2	2
Brass	..	..	..		5	1
Lead	..	..	..		4	2
Copper	..	..	..		3	0
Burnt Wire (Copper)	..				2	3
				1	9	2

(xi) *Rivers and Streams.*

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

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

2. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

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

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

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

The following inspections were carried out:

Dwellinghouses

New Houses inspected	..	..	..	324
Habitation Certificates signed	..	..	..	233
Council House applications - visits	..	..	..	82
Council Houses inspected	..	..	..	204

Work done in consequence of service of notices:

Roofs repaired	..	22	renewed	..	-
Chimneys repaired	..	4	renewed	..	-
Eaves gutters repaired	..	13	renewed	..	2
Rainwater Pipes repaired	..	7	renewed	..	4
External rendering repaired	..	16	renewed	..	2
Internal rendering repaired	..	35	renewed	..	2
Ceilings repaired	..	16	renewed	..	2
Windows repaired	..	32	renewed	..	9
Doors repaired	..	7	renewed	..	-
Floors repaired	..	15	renewed	..	-
Stoves and Fireplaces repaired	..	1	renewed	..	2
Handrails repaired	..	1	renewed	..	-
Yards cleansed	..	1	repaved	..	25
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	1
Larders provided	..	..	..	..	23
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	..	25

Drainage work carried out:

Interceptors fixed	..	..	..	11
Fresh air inlets provided	..	..	..	11
Inspection chambers built	..	..	..	82
Iron frames and covers provided	..	..	..	75
Soil and vent pipes fixed	..	..	..	42
Gullies provided	..	..	..	58
Waste pipes provided	..	..	..	87
Waste pipes trapped	..	..	..	15
Flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	8
Flushing cisterns repaired	..	..	..	4
Flushing cisterns renewed	..	..	..	7
Water closets repaired	..	..	..	5
Water closets renewed	..	..	..	4
Water closets provided	..	..	..	66
Water closet apartments built	..	..	..	8
Water closet apartments ventilated	..	..	..	3
Water closet apartments cleansed	..	..	..	1
Lavatory basins provided	..	..	..	99
Baths provided	..	..	..	58
Sinks provided	..	..	..	32
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	63
Hot water supplies provided	..	..	..	46
Drains and sewers:				
Inspected	..	..	..	364
Tests applied	..	..	..	339
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	204
Cesspools inspected, repaired, etc.	..	..	..	27
Revisits to drainage work	..	..	..	735

<i>General Public Health</i>						<i>Inspections</i>
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	6
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	18
Open spaces - Nuisances			..	..	..	18
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	23
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.			..	..	..	64
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Atmospheric pollution	..	..	..	..	..	134
Cinemas, Dance Halls	..	..	..	..	..	9
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	..	7
Shops - Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	1
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	31
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	12
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	10
Offensive accumulations removed			..	..	..	3
Noise nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	17
Fish Quay	..	..	..	..	..	48

Miscellaneous

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	298
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	642
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	60

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 (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	49	27	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	265	62	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority †(excluding outworkers' premises) ...	7	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	321	95	8	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient* ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	3	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	8	8	—	1	—

OUTWORK.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ..	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	—	—	—	—	—

Marine Store Dealers.

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

Offensive Trades.

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

Diseases of Animals Act, 1951.

No action was taken during the year under this Act.

Measurement of Air Pollution.

After two complete years of recordings by the Deposit Gauges and the Lead Peroxide Instruments, it was decided that they should be discontinued as a routine and used only, if necessary, on some specific investigation.

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.

DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE & SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS
(expressed in mg. per c.m. of air)

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Month, 1963.</i>						
JANUARY ...	65	237	21	78	192	34
FEBRUARY ...	63	208	19	52	150	14
MARCH ...	44	96	24	33	77	14
APRIL ...	35	67	14	24	35	14
MAY ...	20	43	9	20	35	13
JUNE ...	25	47	12	24	50	13
JULY ...	24	39	10	21	48	0
AUGUST ...	25	47	14	17	42	7
SEPTEMBER ...	23	48	10	18	41	7
OCTOBER ...	30	57	15	22	33	13
NOVEMBER ...	39	124	13	23	46	13
DECEMBER ...	70	147	25	57	123	19

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

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

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

Disinfections and Disinfestations.

One hundred and forty-two premises were treated during the year and ten separate lots of bedding were steam disinfected. Twenty-two 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.

One hundred and seven treatments were given during the year.

Licensing Act, 1961 – Registration of Clubs.

During 1962, the Clubs to be registered under this Act were inspected on the receipt of the necessary application forms from the Clerk to the Justices. In all, thirty-five clubs were inspected. No objection was lodged to any of the applications but in certain instances a list of works requiring attention was sent to the Secretary with the information that if these works were not completed before the next application for renewal, an objection would be lodged at that time on behalf of the Corporation.

Eighteen re-inspections were made during the year.

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

The registration of the one common lodging house in the Borough has not been renewed since 1955; and there is now no Common Lodging House – another sign of the changing times.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following samples were taken during the year:

Woollen Mixture	...	...	...	1
Kapok	...	...	...	1
Rag Flock	...	...	...	1
Feathers and Down	...	...	...	1

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

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

Six licences were issued during the year with permission for one caravan in three instances; a site was relicensed for thirty-nine caravans instead of thirty-two as in the previous year. The fifth licence concerned a site previously licensed for forty caravans but now issued for fifty following a Town Planning decision. The sixth licence was for two permanent habitation caravans on one site and in one ownership.

Both holiday sites have run through the year without nuisance and have maintained their usual high standard.

The permanent resident site of fourteen caravans has also been run well considering that the site owner has not yet complied with the conditions laid down in the licence for *inter alia* increasing the toilet accommodation, the water points and disposal points.

Shops Act, 1950.

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

During the year, routine inspections were carried out.

No exemptions were granted.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act received the royal assent in July, 1963, but its provisions do not come into force until 1964 and 1965. The Act applies to almost all shops and offices provided people are employed therein for more than twenty-one hours weekly. It is largely concerned with the health, welfare and safety of employees, and contains provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, fire precautions, first aid, eating and drinking facilities, seating arrangements and accommodation for clothing, while standards for sanitary and washing facilities are to be brought in next year.

The premises affected must be registered with the Corporation or the Factories Inspectorate before 31st July, 1964.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

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

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

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

Number of applications for licences	5
Number of licences granted	5

The premises licensed have been regularly inspected during the year.

Riding Establishments Act, 1939.

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

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

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

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act comes into force on the 1st January, 1964. A local Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. J. A. Dall, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed the officer under this Act, and it will be his responsibility to inspect these establishments from time to time in addition to recommending or otherwise registration of any particular premises.

*Swimming-baths and Pools.**(a) Public Swimming-bath.*

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

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

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet	.. ..	37	—	37
Outlet	.. ..	36	1	37
		—	—	—
		73	1	74
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet	.. ..	27	70.0	6	16.2	4	10.8	37
Outlet	.. ..	28	75.7	7	18.9	2	5.4	37
		55	74.3	13	17.6	6	8.1	74

(b) *Privately owned Swimming-baths.*

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

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet		39	8	47
Outlet		42	5	47
		—	—	—
		81	13	94
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet	23	48.9	13	27.6	11	23.5		47
Outlet	31	66.0	8	17.0	8	17.0		47
		54	57.4	21	22.3	19	20.3	94

Swimming-bath "B"

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

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet		18	—	18
Outlet		18	—	18
		—	—	—
		36	—	36
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet	18	100	—	—	—	—	—	18
Outlet	18	100	—	—	—	—	—	18
		36	100	—	—	—	—	36

Swimming-bath "C"

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

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet		18	—	18
Outlet		18	—	18
		—	—	—
		36	—	36
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet		13	72.2	3	16.6	2	11.2	18
Outlet		11	61.1	5	27.8	2	11.1	18
		24	66.7	8	22.2	4	11.1	36

Swimming-bath "D"

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

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet		3	—	3
Outlet		3	—	3
		—	—	—
		6	—	6
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet		3	100.0	—	—	—	—	3
Outlet		3	100.0	—	—	—	—	3
		6	100.0	—	—	—	—	6

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 feet by 25 feet with a semicircular extension 12 feet 6 inches in length with a depth of 3 feet for the use of the children. The depth of the water in the main pool is 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end, falling to 3 feet 6 inches at the other. It, too, is an unheated pool, filled with fresh water from the mains supply. The treatment plant is identical to that in pool "D" being of the same manufacture.

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet	.. ..	3	—	3
Outlet	.. ..	3	—	3
		—	—	—
		6	—	6
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet	.. ..	2	66.6	1	33.4	—	—	3
Outlet	.. ..	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.4	3
		3	50	2	33.3	1	16.7	6

Swimming-bath "F"

The sixth private pool was only constructed in 1961, being opened for use in July. It is an open-air pool, measuring approximately 50 feet by 25 feet. The depth of the water is 7 feet 6 inches at the deep end, falling to 3 feet 6 inches at the other. It, too, is an unheated pool, filled with fresh water from the mains supply. The treatment plant is similar to that in pool "D".

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

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNTS:

		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inlet	.. ..	3	—	3
Outlet	.. ..	3	—	3
		—	—	—
		6	—	6
		—	—	—

PLATE COUNTS:

		0-10		11-100		over 100		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>
Inlet	.. ..	3	100	—	—	—	—	3
Outlet	.. ..	3	100	—	—	—	—	3
		6	100	—	—	—	—	6

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

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

(a) Council houses	...	...	...	-
(b) Other houses	...	...	...	2

The number of houses disinfested was:

(a) Council houses	...	...	...	-
(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 disinfestation is carried out by Local Authority or by a Contractor.*

All the work is carried out by the Local Authority.

Measures against Rodents.

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

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

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year and an additional ten per cent test of the sewers.

RODENT CONTROL

(Report for 1st January to 31st December, 1963)

TYPE OF PROPERTY

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including business) premises</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>
Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	48	17,238	2,982	20,268	42
Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1963 as a result of (a) notification, (b) survey or (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(a) 9	241	41	291	1
	(b) 26	651	101	778	2
	(c) 13	1,472	1,220	2,705	30
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	70	2,364	1,362	3,796	33
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major	2	—	—	2	—
Minor	8	166	30	204	1
(b) Mice { Major	1	3	1	5	Nil
Minor	5	117	39	161	—
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	16	286	70	372	1
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	23	364	89	476	2
Number of notices served under Sec.4:					
(1) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

SECTION D

HOUSING

The following is the table of information required :—

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,420
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,434
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(3) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	203

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

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	190
--	-----

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

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after formal notice:	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	14

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |
| (3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (5) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined | — |
| (6) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted | — |
| (7) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit following acceptance of scheme | — |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:
- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 5 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit | 3 |
| (3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted | — |

Housing Act, 1957.

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

The above Order was made by the Council on 5th January, 1960.

During 1963, fifteen families were re-housed or found their own accommodation leaving the area clear apart from one owner/occupier who was seriously ill and who would not accept the valuation of the District Valuer. In addition there were five male lodgers who had been instructed to find their own accommodation but had not been successful by the end of the year.

Proposed Slum Clearance Area – St. Edmunds Road.

During the latter part of the year, twenty-nine houses were inspected in the above area in order that the preliminary work of clearance should proceed. Thirty dwellings are to be allocated for re-housing, which will be ready in September–October of next year.

Already in this proposed area alarms and excursions have had the result of delaying the making of the necessary orders to proceed.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Five Closing Orders and one Demolition Order were made during the year.

In addition, three Closing Orders were determined by the Council as the work necessary to make them comply with the Housing Act had been carried out.

New Housing.

Private Enterprise.

The number of houses and flats built during the year by private enterprise was 219, bringing the total since the war to 2,246. A further 77 dwellings were under construction at the end of the year.

Corporation.

Before the war there were 813 Council Houses. In 1963, 4 houses with one double and two single bedrooms; 6 flats – one double and two single bedrooms; 12 flats – two double bedrooms; and 4 flats – one bedroom, were constructed. 14 prefabricated bungalows (Lichfield Avenue) were demolished during the year.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
3 bedroom Non-Parlour, 2 Double 1 Single bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	933
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
FLATS							
1 bedroom Non-Parlour	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
2 bedroom Non-Parlour	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
3 bedroom Non-Parlour	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
5 bedroom Parlour	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
							2,223
OLD PEOPLES' DWELLINGS							
BUNGALOWS							
Bed Recess	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1 Bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
2 Bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
FLATS							
1 Bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2 Bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
FLATLETS							
Bed Recess	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
							110

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 190.

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

Rent Act, 1957.

No action was required during the year under this Act.

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

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

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 and Fisheries. 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 do not come into force until 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 nine dairy farms within the Borough. Eight of these possess Tuberculin Tested herds and one having no special designation. A total of four inspections was made.

Dairies and Distributors.

Fourteen premises are registered as dairies and seventy 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-six inspections were made during the year.

MILK SAMPLING

DESIGNATED MILK	PHOSPHATASE TEST		METHYLENE BLUE			TOTAL SAMPLES
	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>	
Pasteurised (Local Plants) ...	13	—	11	—	2	13
Pasteurised (Outside Plants) ...	1	—	1	—	—	1
Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Outside) Producers	—	—	7	—	—	7
Tuberculin Tested (Milk Machines) ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
T.T. Pasteurised (Local Plant) ...	16	—	14	—	2	16
T.T. Pasteurised (Milk Machines) ...	5	—	5	—	—	5
T.T. Pasteurised (Outside Plants)	15	—	14	1	—	15
TOTALS	50	—	54	1	4	59

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

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

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

As from the 1st April, 1961, Meat Inspectors from Paignton have helped out on rota with the Torquay Inspectors as regards meat inspection duties now that the Torquay Abattoir is used by Paignton butchers following the closure of the Paignton Abattoir.

*Slaughterhouses.**Methods and Criteria of Meat Inspection.*

As from 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into force. They have 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 with a stamp indicating that the meat has been inspected. It also brings into force a scale of charges for this service.

The Health Committee decided not to enforce this scale of charges immediately and to re-consider the position for the next financial year.

(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	1,843	21	379	10,257	5,137	—
Number inspected	1,843	21	379	10,257	5,137	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	10	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	511	9	—	504	295	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.3%	42.9%	.29%	5.04%	5.76%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	84	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	1.65%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	15	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	15	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Total weight of meat condemned: 3 Tons 1 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 8 Lbs.)

In addition to the above, a further 2,204 lb. of meat was condemned during the year at butchers' shops, the primary cause being bone taint.

WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED - REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

				<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Dropsy and Emaciation	..	..	..	—	—	—	5	—
Oedema	..	..	..	—	—	—	4	—
Septicaemia	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Septic Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL CARCASSES				—	—	1	10	1

Bovine Tuberculosis.

Once again only one organ — a head — was condemned for bovine tuberculosis, during the year.

Cysticercus Bovis.

There were fifteen carcasses sent for refrigeration this year, compared with thirteen in 1962, ten in 1961, twenty-five during 1960, thirteen in 1959, thirty-three in 1958, and forty-four in 1957. I must still emphasise the importance of the thorough inspection of carcasses made by your Meat Inspectors. The life cycle of *Cysticercus Bovis* is a complete circle. The viable cyst in cattle when eaten by man becomes a tapeworm which grows to an enormous size. The tapeworm in turn produces eggs which are voided with man's own excreta and, if eaten by cattle produce cysts in their musculature, and so it goes on. Somewhere in the circle a complete severance must be made to halt the life cycle and, by detecting and condemning affected meat in the slaughterhouse and refrigerating the rest of the carcass for three weeks, this severance is brought about. It may be that research in the future will reveal other ways of preventing the spread of the eggs, such as improved sewage treatment plants and control of indiscriminate camping, but in the meantime the only certain destruction for these cysts lies in the knife of the Meat Inspector.

(ii) *Inspection of Other Foods.*

FOOD CONDEMNED INCLUDED:										Approx. Weight lb.
Butter, Fats and Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Confectionery, Cake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Cream, Clotted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Fish, Frozen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Fish and Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,071
Fruit, Dried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Jelly, Table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Mineral Waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pickles and Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	834
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372
„ Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,934
„ Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
„ Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
„ Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
„ Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,012
„ Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
„ Pastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
„ Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
„ Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,763
Other Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562
TOTAL										17,565 lb.

(Total weight condemned: 7 Tons 16 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 9 lb.)

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

The following is a record of the samples taken:

	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	No. of Samples	Not Genuine	No. of Samples	Not Genuine
Almond Essence	—	—	1	—
*Aspic Jelly Powder	—	—	1	—
*Beef, minced	—	—	1	—
*Beef Spread, with butter ..	—	—	1	—
*Cheese and Bacon Spread ..	—	—	1	—
*Cheese and Tomato Spread ..	—	—	1	—
*Chicken, boned in Jelly ..	—	—	1	—
*Coffee with Chicory, essence ..	—	—	1	—
*Cornflower	—	—	1	—
*Crab, minced in Jelly ..	—	—	1	—
*Cream, Ice	—	—	3	—
*Cream, Clotted	—	—	2	—
*Faggots	—	—	1	—
*Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—
*Gelatine, granulated	—	—	1	—
*Hog's Pudding	—	—	1	—
*Honey	—	—	1	—
Iodine, Tincture of	—	—	1	—
*Jelly, crystals	—	—	1	—
*Jelly, tablet	—	—	1	—
*Juice, Pineapple	—	—	1	—
Lard	—	—	1	—
*Lemon Pie Filling	—	—	1	—
*Liver, Bacon & Beans, in sauce	—	—	1	—
*Marzipan	—	—	1	—
Milk	—	—	82	1
*Milk Shake Syrup	—	—	1	—
Nutmeg, ground	—	—	1	—
*Orange Drink	—	—	1	—
*Pasty, Meat	—	—	2	—
Powder, Baking	—	—	1	—
*Salmon Spread, with butter ..	—	—	1	—
*Salmon, tinned	—	—	1	—
*Sauce	—	—	1	—
*Sausages, Beef	—	—	2	1
*Sausages, Pork	—	—	7	—
*Soup, chicken noodle	—	—	1	—
*Sultanas	—	—	1	—
*Turkey, chopped in Jelly ..	—	—	1	—
*Turkey and Tongue Roll ..	—	—	1	—
	—	—	132	2

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

*Adulterated Samples – Informal.***MILK.**

The sample of milk taken informally and found to be just below the prescribed standard was repeated, and found to be satisfactory.

*(d) Food and Disease.**Food and Drugs Act, 1955.***FOOD.**

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

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

<i>Type of Business</i>	<i>No. Approx.</i>
Grocers	156
Greengrocers	96
Butchers	59
Fishmongers	18
Fish Fryers	18
Confectioners	106
Cake Confectioners	36
Bakehouses	26
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, etc.	95
Licensed Premises (including Hotels)	109
Unlicensed Hotels and Boarding Houses	800
Milk Distributors	70

*(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.*

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

	<i>Wrapped</i>	<i>Bulk</i>
Grocers	69	—
Greengrocers	15	—
Confectioners	67	2
Fishmongers	3	—
Fish Fryers	9	—
Bakers	10	1
General Stores	22	2
Cafes	27	29
Restaurants and Snack Bars	8	11
Ice Cream Kiosks	3	—
Booksellers	10	—
Dairies	11	2
Amusement Places	5	1
Caravan Camps	2	—
Garages	4	—
Factory only	—	1
Store only	—	1
Sub Post Offices	4	—
Public Houses	3	—
Cooked Meat	4	—
	276	50

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

Butchers	57
Cooked Meat Dealers	7
Bakehouses	7
Grocers	4
Snack Bar	4
Fish Shop	2
Cinema	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	96
Cooked Meat Premises	41
Other Preserved Food (Butchers)	337
Dairies and Distributors	70

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

	<i>Visits</i>
Fish Quay	48
Grocers	290
Greengrocers	98
Fishmongers	70
Fish Fryers	38
Confectioners	97
Bakehouses	87
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	338
Hotels and Boarding Houses	151
Meat Depots	90
Houses visited on food complaints	44

- (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 third 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 fourteen. Out of these, nine took the examination and all were successful in obtaining the certificates.

The certificates were presented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee at a small ceremony held at the South Devon Technical College in June, 1963.

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 and Fisheries) before the products are used for fertilisers and for poultry meal.

Meat from shops is dealt with in the same way.

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

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

Approximately 1,276 lb. of meat, the whole contents of a butcher's refrigerator, was found to be unsound and was condemned, resulting in a Court Case under Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

(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 311 premises for the preparation, storage or sale of ice cream, and in 260 of these only the pre-packed article is sold. There are two manufacturers of ice cream – one (Torquay Corporation) using a Hot Mix, the other using a Cold Mix; and there is only one place registered solely as a store for ice cream.

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

<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:

	GRADES				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Local Manufacturers					
Hot Mix	2	–	–	–	2
Cold Mix	3	1	–	1	5
Outside Manufacturers ..	13	2	2	1	18
TOTAL ..	18	3	2	2	25

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, only four samples from outside manufacturers were Grade 4 and investigations revealed the cause to be storage difficulties during transport.

(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.

It was necessary to take a prosecution under Section 8 against a local butcher on two charges: (1) having in his possession unsound meat intended for sale; and (2) selling unsound food. He was fined £25 on the first charge and payment of costs, but the second charge was dismissed.

(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.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

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

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	676	25	—
Whooping Cough	4	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	—
Pneumonia	4	6	29
Erysipelas	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—			
Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	5	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	—	—	—
TOTALS	700	39	29

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES— AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
							Non-Paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Numbers originally notified</i>																
TOTAL (all ages)	2	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	383	293	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Final numbers after correction</i>																
Under 1 year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	19	-	-	-	1	-	-
2 years ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	44	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 years ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	40	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-9 years ..	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	183	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	2	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	383	293	-	-	-	3	-	-

	Acute pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
							Post-infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Numbers originally notified</i>																
TOTAL (all ages)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Final numbers after correction</i>																
Under 5 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
65 and over ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

Puerperal Pyrexia ... 2
 Total Notifications ... 700

Diphtheria

It is gratifying to record that 1963 was the seventeenth successive year during which no case of diphtheria was notified.

Influenza

There was no epidemic of influenza in 1963, and only nine deaths were attributable to this cause.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis during 1963.

Measles

Measles is a disease which, although never entirely absent from the community, normally shows a biennial peak in the winter months, as can be seen from the following table.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Number of cases Notified	10	1,031	19	543	16	883	15
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	340	75	319	312	227	19	676

Scarlet Fever

Only seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

Only four cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, although 29 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 1963.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1963 are given in the following table:

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	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	66
Whooping Cough	3
Scarlet Fever	1
German Measles	6
Impetigo	1
Chicken-pox	56
Jaundice	6

(c) Isolation Hospital.

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

EXTRACT OF ADMISSIONS TO TORQUAY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Addison's Disease	1
Carbuncle	2
Chicken-pox	3
Coronary Thrombosis	2
Dysentery	5
Erysipelas	1
Gastro-Enteritis	50
German Measles	3
Glandular Fever	1
Infective Hepatitis	6
Measles	25
Meningitis	3
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis (Convalescent)	1
Scabies	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Staphylococcal Infection	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Tetanus	1
Tonsillitis	12
Tuberculosis	5
Urinary Infection	2

4. Immunisation and Vaccination.

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

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

SECTION G.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1963

The following report is the record of Port Health Administration for the year 1963, detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Form Port 20 and Circular 33/52.

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

* SECTION 1 - STAFF

Table A

NO CHANGE

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

Table B

<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	6	269	—	6	—
Coastwise ...	40	6,685	1	9	—
TOTAL ...	46	6,954	1	15	—

In addition, local fishing and sailing vessels made 1,278 visits (total tonnage, 8,037) to the harbour and frequent inspections of these have been made. 560 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 Number of passengers OUTWARDS }	This is not a port approved under the Aliens Order, 1920.
-------------------	--	---

CARGO TRAFFIC	...	{ Principal IMPORTS. Principal EXPORTS.	Coal Nil.	(12 cargoes)
---------------	-----	---	--------------	--------------

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrived in 1963:

Kalingrad, Concarneau, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Amble and general coastwise.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic in the area.

*SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1963

NO CHANGE

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

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

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

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

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

- (3) *Name of Smallpox Consultants available:*

DR. J. MACRAE, Ham Green Isolation Hospital,
Ham Green, Bristol

Tel. No.: Bristol 31165 Home Tel. No.: Nailsea 81.

DR. W. H. ST. JOHN-BROOKE, West Cornwall Hospital,
Penzance, Cornwall.

Tel. No.: Penzance 2382. Home Tel. No.: Cockwells 356.

- (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

NO CHANGE

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

TABLE D

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

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

NIL

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 ...	15	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	15	—	—	—

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

NO CHANGE

*SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (Applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens)

NO CHANGE

*SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

NO CHANGE

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Tuberculosis—B.C.G. Vaccination
—In Infants
—Mortality from
—New Cases
—Regulations

Compulsory

Vaccination—B.C.G.
—Poliovaccine
—Smallpox

Water Supply

Underhill (Plymouth) Ltd
Regent Street, Plymouth

