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Contributors

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BARROWFORD

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1962



J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.P.H.



BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Council

Councillor A. L. Bousfield (Chairman)

Councillor R. Ashworth	Councillor H. Birtwell
Councillor C. Duerden	Councillor G. Dawes
Councillor F. Ellison	Councillor B. Lomas
Councillor R. Rawlinson	Councillor A. B. Timperley

Clerk of the Council

F. Hartley

Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. Robinson, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Resigned : 31st July, 1962)

J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(Appointed : 1st August, 1962)

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

F. Highfield, A.R.I.C.S., M.I. Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.I.

Assistance given by the staff of the
Public Health Department, Nelson, by
arrangement between the two Authorities.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE SENATE, PASSED APRIL 18, 1878, CHAP. 100, § 1.

ALBANY: 1882.

PRINTED BY

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

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ALBANY: 1882.

Local Legislation (including byelaws) in
force in the district

Operative Date

Infectious Diseases
(Notification) Act, 1889. 30th August, 1889.

Infectious Diseases
(Prevention of) Act, 1890. 4th August, 1890.

Public Health Acts,
(Amendment Act) 1890. 8th June, 1893.

Public Health
(Amendment Act) 1907.
(Parts 2, part 3 (except
ss. 39, 40, 41, 42, 50
and 51) part 4 (except ss.
58 and 67) and Part 6. 28th August, 1907.

Byelaws

Nuisances	1894	18th July, 1894.
Slaughterhouses	1894	18th July, 1894.
Offensive Trades	1894	18th July, 1894.
Common Lodging Houses	1894	18th July, 1894.
New Streets	1925	7th February, 1925.
Clean Food	1950	11th August, 1950.
Building	1953	18th November, 1953.

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2. Objectives of the Study

3. Methodology

4. Results and Discussion
5. Conclusion
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Public Health Department,

21 Carr Road,

NELSON.

25th July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Barrowford Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of Barrowford, for the year 1962.

I was appointed your Medical Officer of Health in August 1962, following the retirement of Dr. R. E. Robinson.

The mid-year estimate of population was 4590; once again declining as has happened for the past ten years. Barrowford is on the very edge of the "cotton belt" and is a most pleasant town in which to live. If private housing development were to be encouraged, people at present living in nearby industrial towns would undoubtedly be attracted to the district.

For the fourteenth successive year, no mother died through pregnancy or childbirth. There were no stillbirths in 1962 and only one baby died before the age of one year. Deaths totalled 81, over half being due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and two thirds occurring in people aged over 70 years.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Policy and Statistics, dated October 1978.

On October 1, 1978, the Department received a request from the American Medical Association (AMA) for information regarding the status of the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). The AMA requested information regarding the status of the program as it relates to the issue of universal coverage.

The Department has reviewed the request and has determined that the information requested is available. The information is being provided to the AMA in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The information requested by the AMA is being provided to them in the form of a report. The report contains information regarding the status of the NHIP as it relates to the issue of universal coverage. The report also contains information regarding the current status of the program and the future plans of the Department.

The Department is committed to providing the highest quality of care to all Americans. We are committed to ensuring that everyone has access to the services they need to stay healthy and live longer. We are committed to working with the public to address the challenges we face and to ensure that our programs are effective and efficient.

We are grateful for the interest and support of the public and look forward to continuing our efforts to improve the health of all Americans.

The incidence of infectious diseases remained low - 7. Only one person living in the district was notified as suffering from tuberculosis, and five people were reported to have recovered.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to your Council and officials, for their courtesy and assistance and to the staff of the Health Department, Nelson, with whom you have a working arrangement.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. Dyer,

Medical Officer of Health.

The following are the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the
Board of Education, and the names of the persons who have
been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the
Board of Education.

I am a member of the Board of Education, and I am
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the
Board of Education, and I am admitted to the office of the
Secretary of the Board of Education.

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Board of Education, and I am admitted to the office of the
Secretary of the Board of Education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certain information contained in this report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgement is made, and to whom I would take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for their kindness and co-operation.

Dr. J. F. Capper	Medical Director, No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit, Manchester Regional Hospital Board.
Dr. S. C. Gawne	County Medical Officer of Health.
Mr. J. Gilchrist Smith	Engineer, North Calder Water Board.
Miss N. Simpson	Manager, Ministry of Labour Office, Nelson.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

General Statistics of the Area.

Area (Acres)	1387
Population (Census 1961 - provisional)	4531
(Registrar General's estimate mid-year 1962)	4590
Number of inhabited houses	
(End of 1962 according to the Rate Book)	1816
Rateable Value	£54,158
Sum represented by a penny rate	£211

Social Conditions including Chief Industries in the Area.

The manufacture of textiles, engineering, furniture and shuttle making are the chief industries in Barrowford.

In the district generally, there was some lack of confidence and a consequent reduction of activity in the textile trade, which is still the predominant industry. However, one or two firms did proceed with their plans for re-equipping their factories with modern machinery. This will no doubt involve an expansion of the system of shift-working which inevitably raises problems necessitating some re-organisation of social and domestic life.

Employment prospects for school leavers have also been seriously affected by the increased numbers leaving school and the reduction of apprentice intake in engineering firms.

Fewer people in regular employment meant a reduction in spending-power, which in turn had an adverse effect on retail trade.

It was apparent that the employment position might have been considerably worse but for the fact that new industries introduced into the district during recent years, were not affected by short-term working or redundancy.

Vital Statistics 1962.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	30	21	51
Illegitimate	3	-	3
Totals	33	21	54

Crude Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population 11.8
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability factor 1.12) 13.2

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-

Rate per 1000 total births (live and still) Nil
Rate per 1000 estimated population Nil

Total Live and Still Births 54

Total Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population 11.8

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number registered (all causes)	41	40	81

Crude Death Rate per 1000 estimated population 17.6
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.89) 15.7

Maternal Deaths

Maternal deaths (including abortion) Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 (live & still) births Nil

<u>Infant Deaths</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year of age	- Legitimate	1	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Totals	1	-	1
Under 4 weeks of age	- Legitimate	1	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Totals	1	-	1
Under 1 week of age	- Legitimate	1	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Totals	1	-	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births				18.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks) per 1000 Live Births				18.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week) per 1000 Live Births				18.5
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births & deaths under 1 week combined) per 1000 total (live and still) births				18.5

Comments on Vital Statistics

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year showed a drop of 30 on the figure supplied for the previous year. With the exception of 1957, when the number of estimated population remained the same as the previous year, the population figure as supplied by the Registrar General has shown a steady decline since 1954.

Live Births

The total of 54 live births was 5 more than the number in 1961, and so showed some recovery from the drop of 20 in that year. With the exception of 1961, the 1962 figure was the lowest since 1953. The average number per year for the period 1957 - 61, was 64. Only 12 or 22.2% of the 1962 births were registered as occurring in Barrowford, the remainder having taken place outside the Urban District.

The Crude Live Birth Rate was 11.8 per 1000 population, an improvement of 1.2 per 1000 on the previous year, but with the exception of 1961 the smallest such rate since 1953.

On adjustment by means of the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General which remained at 1.12, the Adjusted Live Birth Rate used for comparative purposes with the rates of other authorities, was 13.2 per 1000 population. This was of course, also an improvement on the previous year the increase being 1.3 per 1000. Like the Crude Rate it was, however, with the exception of the 1961 rate the smallest since 1953. It was also the smallest Adjusted Birth Rate of the authorities within Health Division No. 6.

Still Births

It was the first year since 1956 that no Still Birth was registered. In the interim period there was an average of 3 per year.

The Still Birth Rate for England and Wales as a whole were 0.33 per 1000 population which was the same as the 1961 figure, and 18.1 per 1000 total (live and still) births, a decrease of 0.6 per 1000 on the previous year.

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed changes on the system. The study is divided into two main parts: a theoretical analysis and an empirical study. The theoretical analysis is based on the principles of the system and the proposed changes. The empirical study is based on the results of the experiments conducted.

The results of the study show that the proposed changes have a significant effect on the system. The theoretical analysis shows that the changes are consistent with the principles of the system. The empirical study shows that the changes improve the performance of the system.

The study also shows that the proposed changes have a significant effect on the system. The theoretical analysis shows that the changes are consistent with the principles of the system. The empirical study shows that the changes improve the performance of the system. The results of the study show that the proposed changes have a significant effect on the system. The theoretical analysis shows that the changes are consistent with the principles of the system. The empirical study shows that the changes improve the performance of the system.

Conclusion

The study shows that the proposed changes have a significant effect on the system. The theoretical analysis shows that the changes are consistent with the principles of the system. The empirical study shows that the changes improve the performance of the system.

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Deaths

The total of 81 deaths although a decrease of 10 on the number for 1961 was average for recent years, and exceeded the number of live births by 27.

On a population of 4,590 this gives a Crude Death Rate of 17.6 per 1000 which ~~was~~ a reduction of 2.1 on the previous year, but 0.4 per 1000 greater than the average rate for the previous quinquennial period.

A reduction by 0.02 to 0.89 the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General gave an Adjusted Death Rate of 15.7 per 1000 population. Although a reduction of 2.2 per 1000 on the previous year which incidentally was exceptionally high, it was only 0.4 per 1000 higher than the mean rate for the previous five years. Comparing this with adjoining authorities it is 0.4 per 1000 greater than the Nelson rate and 0.6 greater than the Colne figure, although it was not the largest Adjusted Death Rate of Authorities within Health Division No. 6. The national rate was 11.9 per 1000, or 3.8 per 1000 less than Barrowford.

Turning to the causes of death the commonest cause during the year was Coronary Disease/Angina with a total of 22 deaths and a mortality rate of 4.79 per 1000 population. This was followed by Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System with 15 deaths and a rate of 3.27 per 1000. For many years until 1957 the latter cause always headed the list, but since then in alternate years it has taken second place to Coronary Disease/Angina the death rate of which appears to be gradually increasing. Various theories have been advanced as to the precise cause of this disease but research is still in progress. It is, however, reasonably established that over-eating and excessive smoking are contributory factors. A reduction in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms (cancers) from 12 to 8 on the previous year gave a death rate from this cause of 1.74 per 1000 population, compared with a national rate of 2.18 per 1000 and 2.38 per 1000 in Nelson.

A fair proportion of the deaths of Barrowford residents take place outside the area and during the year 34 or 42% of the total were in this category. All but one of them occurred in hospitals or institutions and usually in the Burnley group of course.

Again the age group analysis of the deaths showed that the largest number fell into the 70-75 years group which accounted for 16 or 19.75% of the total. This was closely followed by the 80-85 group with 15 deaths and 18.52% of the total.

Infant Deaths

Only one infant death was registered during the year, a significant reduction of 3 on the previous year which incidentally had the largest number since 1957.

The Infant Mortality Rate was therefore 18.5 per 1000 live births a reduction of 63.1 on 1961, and 2.9 per 1000 less than the rate for England and Wales at 21.4 per 1000 which was the same as last year. The Nelson Infant Mortality Rate was 16.7 per 1000 live births.

Neo-natal Deaths

As the infant death was of a child under 24 hours of age this death was also classified as a neo-natal death and gave a Neo-natal Death Rate of 18.5 per 1000 live births, the same as the Infant Death Rate.

For comparison the equivalent rate for Nelson was 14.8 and the national rate 15.1 per 1000 live births.

Early Neo-natal and Peri-natal Deaths

Here again as the only infant death was at an age of less than 24 hours the Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate was the same as the Infant Mortality Rate at 18.5 per 1000 live births. Furthermore, as there were no Still Births which added to the Early Neo-natal Deaths give the Peri-natal Deaths, the Peri-natal Mortality Rate was therefore 18.5 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

Maternal Deaths

No maternal death occurred during the year, which was the fourteenth successive year.

The following Tables give further details of the Vital Statistics as follows:-

1. Analysis of Deaths during 1962 according to causes.
2. Summary of ages at Death during 1962.
3. Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1962 showing Rates.
4. Comparative Table showing Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1962.
5. Births and Birth Rates 1938 - 1962 inclusive.
6. Deaths and Death Rates 1938 - 1962 inclusive.

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CHAPTER I

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VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS DURING 1962 ACCORDING TO CAUSES

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Death Rate per 1000 of population</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	0.65
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	-	1	1	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	0.22
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	1	3	0.65
Leukamia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	11	15	3.27
Coronary disease, angina	15	7	22	4.79
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	0.22
Other heart disease	2	5	7	1.53
Other circulatory disease	2	2	4	0.87
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	0.22
Bronchitis	6	3	9	1.96
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2	0.43
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Death Rate per 1000 of population</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	5	6	11	2.40
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	-
Suicide	1	-	1	0.22
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
All Causes	41	40	81	17.65

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH DURING 1962

Age Groups	Deaths in Barrowford M. F.	Outward Transfers M. F.	Inward Transfers M. F.	Total deaths allocated to Barrowford M. F. Total	% of each group to total deaths
Over & under					
0 - 1 year	-	-	1	1	1.24
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5 "	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 30 "	-	-	-	-	1.24
30 - 35 "	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 40 "	1	-	-	1	1.24
40 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 55 "	1	-	2	3	7.41
55 - 60 "	2	1	2	3	3.70
60 - 65 "	4	-	1	5	7.41
65 - 70 "	2	-	4	6	14.81
70 - 75 "	8	1	1	8	19.75
75 - 80 "	4	-	1	5	16.04
80 - 85 "	6	-	1	7	18.52
85 - 90 "	1	-	1	2	6.17
90 - 95 "	-	-	1	1	2.47
95 - 100 "	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	29	2	14	41	100.00
	21	1	20	81	

VITAL STATISTICS
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS DURING 1962 SHOWING RATES.

	<u>Actual Deaths in Bar- rowford</u>	<u>Outward Trans- fers</u>	<u>Inward Trans- fers</u>	<u>Nett deaths for Bar- rowford Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>
January	3	-	3	6	1.30
February	5	-	5	10	2.18
March	3	-	4	7	1.53
April	4	-	3	7	1.53
May	5	-	2	7	1.53
June	7	2	5	10	2.18
July	1	-	1	2	0.43
August	4	1	1	4	0.87
September	2	-	2	4	0.87
October	5	-	3	8	1.74
November	5	-	2	7	1.53
December	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1.96</u>
Totals	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>17.65</u>

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1962.

	England & Wales	Nelson	Barrowford
	Rates per 1,000 home population		
Births		≠	♢
Live Births	18.0	16.8	11.8
Still Births	(0.33	(0.37	(Nil
	(18.1(a)	(21.8(a)	(Nil
Deaths		≠	♢
All causes	11.9	16.1	17.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.066	Nil	Nil
Respiratory	0.059	Nil	Nil
Non-respiratory	0.007	Nil	Nil
Cancer (all forms)	2.18	2.38	1.74
Lung and Bronchus	0.51	0.50	0.22
Other cancer	1.67	1.88	1.52
Maternal Mortality (total)	0.35(a)	Nil	Nil
Maternal Causes (excl. Abortion)	0.28(a)	Nil	Nil
Due to abortion	0.07(a)	Nil	Nil
	Rates per 1,000 live births		
Infant Mortality	21.4(b)	16.7	18.5
Neo-natal Mortality	15.1(b)	14.8	18.5

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) Per 1,000 related births

≠ Adjusted : Live Birth Rate 18.2 per 1000 (Comp. Fact. 1.08)

Death Rate 15.3 per 1000 (" " 0.95)

♢ Adjusted : Live Birth Rate 13.2 per 1000 (" " 1.12)

Death Rate 15.7 per 1000 (" " 0.89)

TABLE 1			
Summary of the results of the tests			
Test No.	Test Date	Test Result	Remarks
1	10/1/22	100%	Good
2	10/2/22	100%	Good
3	10/3/22	100%	Good
4	10/4/22	100%	Good
5	10/5/22	100%	Good
6	10/6/22	100%	Good
7	10/7/22	100%	Good
8	10/8/22	100%	Good
9	10/9/22	100%	Good
10	10/10/22	100%	Good
11	10/11/22	100%	Good
12	10/12/22	100%	Good
13	10/13/22	100%	Good
14	10/14/22	100%	Good
15	10/15/22	100%	Good
16	10/16/22	100%	Good
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24	10/24/22	100%	Good
25	10/25/22	100%	Good
26	10/26/22	100%	Good
27	10/27/22	100%	Good
28	10/28/22	100%	Good
29	10/29/22	100%	Good
30	10/30/22	100%	Good
31	10/31/22	100%	Good
32	11/1/22	100%	Good
33	11/2/22	100%	Good
34	11/3/22	100%	Good
35	11/4/22	100%	Good
36	11/5/22	100%	Good
37	11/6/22	100%	Good
38	11/7/22	100%	Good
39	11/8/22	100%	Good
40	11/9/22	100%	Good
41	11/10/22	100%	Good
42	11/11/22	100%	Good
43	11/12/22	100%	Good
44	11/13/22	100%	Good
45	11/14/22	100%	Good
46	11/15/22	100%	Good
47	11/16/22	100%	Good
48	11/17/22	100%	Good
49	11/18/22	100%	Good
50	11/19/22	100%	Good
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56	11/25/22	100%	Good
57	11/26/22	100%	Good
58	11/27/22	100%	Good
59	11/28/22	100%	Good
60	11/29/22	100%	Good
61	11/30/22	100%	Good
62	12/1/22	100%	Good
63	12/2/22	100%	Good
64	12/3/22	100%	Good
65	12/4/22	100%	Good
66	12/5/22	100%	Good
67	12/6/22	100%	Good
68	12/7/22	100%	Good
69	12/8/22	100%	Good
70	12/9/22	100%	Good
71	12/10/22	100%	Good
72	12/11/22	100%	Good
73	12/12/22	100%	Good
74	12/13/22	100%	Good
75	12/14/22	100%	Good
76	12/15/22	100%	Good
77	12/16/22	100%	Good
78	12/17/22	100%	Good
79	12/18/22	100%	Good
80	12/19/22	100%	Good
81	12/20/22	100%	Good
82	12/21/22	100%	Good
83	12/22/22	100%	Good
84	12/23/22	100%	Good
85	12/24/22	100%	Good
86	12/25/22	100%	Good
87	12/26/22	100%	Good
88	12/27/22	100%	Good
89	12/28/22	100%	Good
90	12/29/22	100%	Good
91	12/30/22	100%	Good
92	12/31/22	100%	Good
93	1/1/23	100%	Good
94	1/2/23	100%	Good
95	1/3/23	100%	Good
96	1/4/23	100%	Good
97	1/5/23	100%	Good
98	1/6/23	100%	Good
99	1/7/23	100%	Good
100	1/8/23	100%	Good

VITAL STATISTICS - BIRTHS & BIRTH RATES 1938 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Year	Estim. Pop'n.	No. of Live Births	Birth Rates			No. of Still Births
			Total		Still	
			Crude	Adjusted	Per 1000 Total Births	
			Per 1000 pop'n			
1962	4590	54	11.8	13.2	Nil	-
1961	4620	49	10.6	11.9	57.7	3
1960	4680	69	14.7	16.5	14.3	1
1959	4710	65	13.8	15.5	71.4	5
1958	4720	62	13.1	14.7	46.2	3
1957	4740	77	16.2	18.2	37.5	3
1956	4740	68	14.3	16.2	Nil	-
1955	4750	64	13.5	15.2	72.4	5
1954	4760	66	13.9	15.7	43.5	3
1953	4747	53	11.2	12.4	18.5	1
1952	4755	57	12.0	13.3	17.2	1
1951	4679	70	15.0	16.6	41.1	3
1950	4590	47	10.2	11.5	20.8	1
1949	4570	68	14.9	-	42.2	3
1948	4500	68	15.1	-	14.5	1
1947	4680	64	13.6	-	Nil	-
1946	4614	55	11.9	-	51.7	3
1945	4387	51	11.6	-	Nil	-
1944	4364	58	13.2	-	16.9	1
1943	4384	49	11.1	-	75.5	4
1942	4520	67	14.8	-	28.9	2
1941	4756	51	10.7	-	36.4	2
1940	4660	39	8.1	-	71.4	3
1939	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
1938	4931	54	10.9	-	17.8	1

≡ Figures not available

VITAL STATISTICS - DEATHS & DEATH RATES 1938 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Year	Estim. Pop'n.	No. of Deaths	Death Rates			No. of Infant Deaths
			Total		Infant Per 1000 Live Births	
			Crude	Adjusted		
			Per 1000 pop'n			
1962	4590	81	17.6	15.7	18.5	1
1961	4620	91	19.7	17.9	81.6	4
1960	4680	71	15.2	13.8	14.5	1
1959	4710	82	17.4	15.8	15.4	1
1958	4720	77	16.3	14.7	32.3	2
1957	4740	82	17.3	15.7	51.9	5
1956	4740	87	18.4	16.3	Nil	-
1955	4750	80	16.8	14.1	15.6	1
1954	4760	91	19.1	16.1	45.4	3
1953	4747	75	15.8	12.8	37.7	2
1952	4755	82	17.2	14.0	35.1	2
1951	4679	90	19.2	15.6	14.3	1
1950	4590	86	18.7	15.4	63.8	3
1949	4570	81	17.7	14.5	58.8	4
1948	4500	71	15.7	-	14.7	1
1947	4680	84	17.9	-	Nil	-
1946	4614	74	16.0	-	54.5	3
1945	4387	71	16.1	-	58.8	3
1944	4364	69	15.8	-	35.5	2
1943	4384	61	13.9	-	61.2	3
1942	4520	61	13.4	-	Nil	-
1941	4756	84	17.7	-	56.6	3
1940	4660	81	17.3	-	102.6	4
1939	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
1938	4931	61	12.3	12.1	37.0	2

≡ Figures not available

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 1 of the report.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the area are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospitals in the Burnley district available to Barrowford residents are as follows:-

Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
Hartley Hospital, Colne.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, and the Committee also provides recuperative accommodation at Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

This service is also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, where separate clinics are held twice a week for both male and female patients.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston, are available for the use of your Authority. Samples of milk and ice cream have been submitted for examination, the results of which are given in appropriate sections of this report.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

Care of the aged in their own homes is the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council as the Health Authority, but your Council also provides a Welfare Scheme which is supplementary to that of the County Council.

A paid female welfare worker employed on a part-time basis visits the aged in their own homes and provides various services such as shopping, collecting pensions and other errands, etc.

It is a most commendable scheme and greatly appreciated by recipients. By arrangement between your Authority and the adjoining Borough of Nelson it is administered in conjunction with their similar but larger scheme and is very satisfactory.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 & 1951 SECTION 47.

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, to which known, and suspected cases of tuberculosis are referred by medical practitioners. Patients are also visited in their own homes by Health Visitors of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6. The Health Visitors work in co-operation with the Chest Clinic and advise on the care and after care of patients.

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OTHER SERVICES

Barrowford forms part of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6 and the following is a summary of the services provided by the County Council and administered from the Divisional Health Office, Oakleigh, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

Ambulance Services

Care of the Aged in their own homes

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres

Ante-natal Clinics

Post-natal Care

Dental Care

Day Nurseries

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Problem Families

Chiropody Service for the Aged

Health Visiting

Home Help Service

Home Nursing

Immunization and Vaccination

Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients

Midwifery Service

Mental Health Service

Mental Subnormality

Mental Illness

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services

Residential Accommodation

Temporary Accommodation

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Health Education and Propaganda

Care and After Care

Convalescent Home Care

Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment

Home Help

Health Visiting

Protection of Children

Loans of Nursing Equipment

Night Helps and Evening Helps

Registration of Homes for Disabled & Old Persons
Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of Partially Sighted Persons

Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons

Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons

Information regarding these services are given in
my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.
January 12, 1917
Mr. J. H. ...
...
...

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board, established in October, 1960, supplies water to the Urban District of Barrowford, and the surrounding districts. The Board's moorland gathering grounds covering some 5,000 acres and situate on the east and west sides of the valley, feed the five storage reservoirs which have a combined capacity of over 400 million gallons. In addition there are two boreholes with a potential of over a million gallons per day. There are also three compensation reservoirs and three service reservoirs with total capacity of 147 million gallons so that the total capacity for all purposes is something like 550 million gallons.

All the water is filtered and chlorinated before going into supply and is supplied to an estimated population of approximately 68,000 whose average daily consumption for domestic and sanitary purposes is estimated to be about 33 gallons per head. The total supply for all purposes, domestic, sanitary, manufacturing and trade purposes is around $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day, an average consumption of almost 50 gallons per head of population.

Supplies during the year have been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. Ninety samples of raw water were examined bacteriologically and 4 chemically, all of which were found to be satisfactory. In addition there were 74 bacteriological examinations of treated water 16 of which were reported upon adversely. These were due to serious flood conditions resulting in blocked filters which were overhauled immediately and subsequent bacteriological samples were found to be satisfactory. Four chemical analyses of treated water were also found to be satisfactory. The water has no plumbosolvent action.

Piped water from the mains supply is provided internally to all but 42 houses in your district which are situated in the rural parts of the area. These are remote from the mains, and obtain their supplies from private sources. There were 13 new houses connected to the mains during the year which entailed

mains extensions of 386 yards. Also a further 105 yards of extensions were made to existing houses in carrying out joint-service pipe replacements to one row comprising 19 houses. It is estimated that there are a further 150 houses which would benefit from joint-service pipe replacements.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of farms and a number of houses in the more rural parts the whole of the Urban area is drained and sewered. There is a natural gravitation to the Sewage Works which is situated in the low lying area to the south west of your district in the parish of Old Laund Booth which is actually in the Burnley Rural District.

The Works comprise automatic screening mechanism, detritus tanks, a storm water overflow weir, primary and secondary settling tanks percolating filters humus, storm water tanks and sludge drying beds.

The final effluent from the works is discharged into Pendle Water which adjoins the site of the Works.

During the year 13 new houses were connected to the sewerage system but no new works of sewerage and sewage disposal or any additions were undertaken during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1962

Number of privy middens	Nil
Number of closets attached to these middens	Nil
Number of pail closets	22
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	Nil
Number of moveable ashbins	2,056
Number of trough closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets	490
Number of fresh water closets	1,196
Conversions during 1962:	
Number of waste water to fresh water closets	18
Number of houses on water carriage system	1,913

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of domestic and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of your Surveyor and Public Health Inspector. The refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at your Council's tip situated off Wilton Street at Bull Holme.

Cesspool emptying is carried out monthly and pail closets fortnightly. The contents of these being disposed of in your Council's sewers.

Renewal of moveable dustbins at dwellinghouses is effected at the expense of the owner or occupier.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The following are details of the work done during 1962:-

Number of premises in general visited	268
Number of visits to these premises	481
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	363
Number of defects or nuisances abated	347
Number of notices served - Informal	46
Statutory	Nil
Number of legal proceedings	Nil

Analysis of defects or nuisances discovered

Plumbing	104
Joinery	83
Roofs	37
Electrical	25
Gutters and rain-water pipes	21
Windows	15
Drains	14
External walls	14
Fireplaces	14
Dampness	10
Plaster	8

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Chimneys	7
Sundries	<u>11</u>
Totals	<u>363</u>

SHOPS AND OFFICES

In carrying out 87 inspections of shops in the area under the Shops Act, 1950, relating to the ventilation and temperature of these premises and to sanitary conveniences, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Inspections were also carried out of 3 offices under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions concerning ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc., and here again they were found to be satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Although there are 8 factory chimneys in the district only 5 were in use at the end of the year. The four smoke observations taken during the year showed no offences to have been committed under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

Your Council has made no byelaws under Section 24 of the Act.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in Barrowford. A Public Baths and an Open Air Swimming Pool both in the adjoining Borough of Nelson provide facilities available to and used by Barrowford residents.

At both these establishments water from the public mains is used, and continuous filtration, operated at turnover periods of 3 hours at the Public Baths and 6 hours at the Open Air Pool, is maintained.



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DISINFESTATION

No houses owned privately or by the local authority were found to require disinfestation during the year.

When such treatment is necessary it is carried out by the local authority and Gammexane Formulation S.204, or Vermicine is used with satisfactory results.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One trained rodent operative is employed by your Council on a part-time basis, and a free treatment service is available for dwellinghouses but for other premises a charge is made. The tip and other Council properties are inspected systematically by the operator and treated when necessary.

The following information shows the action taken in relation to rodent control during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agri-cultural
	Dwellinghouses	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	1975	127	40
(b) No. of properties inspected	98	55	34
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	124	78	31
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by -			
Rats - Major	-	-	-
Minor	5	4	-
Mice - Major	-	-	-
Minor	1	-	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	6	4	-
(f) Total treatments carried out (including re-treatment)	11	9	-
(g) No. of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	-	-

Any other action:

Treatment of the public sewers.

Particulars of other infestations under the Act
(Section 28)

None.

SCHOOLS

Number of schools in the district

2

Sanitary condition of schools:-

(a) No. of unsatisfactory yard surfaces None

(b) Sanitary accommodation - No. of Schools with:-	
(1) Fresh Water Closets	2
(2) Waste Water Closets	None
(3) Trough closets only	None
(4) Pail closets only	None
(5) Privy closets only	None
(c) Drainage - No. of Schools with drainage to:-	
(1) Public Sewers	2
(2) Private treatment works	None
(d) Refuse Disposal - No. of Schools with:-	
(1) Dustbins	2
(2) Dry Ashpits	None
(e) Water Supply - No. of Schools supplied from:-	
(1) Public Mains	2
(2) Private Supplies	None
(f) No. of Schools where facilities are considered unsatisfactory for:-	
(1) Washing	None
(2) Drinking	None

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the area.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959 & FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Under the above your Council is responsible for enforcing certain provisions (a) relating to sanitary conveniences and (b) relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors in non-power factories.

There were 29 factories on the register at year end and all were factories using mechanical power.

The following information relates to work carried out during the year.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	29	35	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Totals	29	35	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	Number of cases			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	From H.M. Insp.	
Offences under Sections 1,2,3,4,6 & 7	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

No notification of Outworkers was received during the year.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of registered premises at the end of year on which rag flock or other filling materials were used in manufacture of bedding, toys, etc.	Nil
Number of licensed premises at end of year on which rag flock was	
(a) Manufacture or manufactured and stored	Nil
(b) Stored only	Nil
Number of inspections during the year	Nil
Number of samples taken	Nil

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

There are still about 500 of the old type insanitary waste water closets in existence in the district and every encouragement should be given to get as many of these as practicable converted to the modern fresh-water type. Only 18 such conversions were carried out during the year, although your Council make a grant towards the cost of such works.

The conversion of some of the back-to-back dwelling-houses to the through type where reasonably practicable.

the following information is being furnished:

1. Name

2. Address

3. Telephone

4. Date of birth

5. Date of death

6. Date of burial

7. Date of cremation

8. Date of interment

9. Date of exhumation

10. Date of reinterment

11. Date of removal

12. Date of return

13. Date of departure

14. Date of arrival

15. Date of departure

16. Date of arrival

17. Date of departure

18. Date of arrival

19. Date of departure

20. Date of arrival

SECTION D

HOUSING

5. Unfit Houses Made Fit & Houses in which Defects were remedied

- (1) After informal action by Local Authority
 (2) After formal notice under
 (a) Public Health Acts
 (b) Housing Act 1957 S.9 & 16
 (3) Under Housing Act, 1957 S.24

By Owner	By Local Authority
170	
-	-
-	-
-	-

6. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957):

Position at end of year:

- (1) Retained for temporary accommodation:
 (a) Under Section 48
 (b) Under Section 17 (2).
 (c) Under Section 46
 (2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 and 53

No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings cont. in col. (1)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	

7. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders of Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.

No. of houses	No. of occupants of houses in column (1)
-	-

8. Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during Year:	No. of dwellinghouses or other Buildings affected in schemes of -	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local Authority	-	
(b) Approved by Local Authority	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings incl. in (e) above	-	-

(g) Any other action taken under the Acts Nil

1. Number of new houses erected during the year:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(1) By the Local Authority	-	-
(2) By other Local Authorities .	-	-
(3) By other bodies or persons .	13	-

2. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:

(1)(a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	178
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	347
(c) No. of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .	171

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2. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:

2. Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit 247

3. Houses Demolished:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S.43(2) Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	2	-	-
(5) Local authority-owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. ...	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Closed:

	Number	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1937.	-	-	-
(2) Under Ss. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

9. House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:

Action during Year:	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority.....	26
(b) Applications approved by local authority	25
(c) Work completed	25

Remarks - None

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The standard of housing in Barrowford is generally good. Most of the houses are built of stone, are of good construction and built in terraces. The remainder are of modern type and construction and usually situate away from the main thoroughfare.

There is no shortage of houses nor is there any difficulty in providing suitable sites for new houses.

More than 50% of the dwellinghouses are owner-occupied and well maintained. There is, however, something like 10% of old property in the district which is mostly of the back-to-back type and is generally lacking in amenities. It is estimated that 280 houses are without separate closet accommodation, 247 are of the back-to-back type, 150 are without adequate internal water supply and there are a further 22 houses without through ventilation. Some 200 houses are considered to be unfit and should be considered for demolition.

No houses or flats were erected by your Authority during the year, nor were any schemes in hand or contemplated at the end of the year, but 13 new houses were completed by other bodies or persons.

Overcrowding appears to be none existent in Barrowford and no cases were found of houses in multiple occupation.

Action under the Public Health Acts or Housing Acts presented no difficulties, although there were instances where delay was found in the execution of repairs and the reason was often to be found in the difficulties of obtaining a contractor to complete jobs of small repair work when larger jobs are to hand.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

No sites in the area were used for camping sites during the year, and no licenses were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of sites or individual moveable dwellings.

OTHER PREMISES

There are no Common Lodging Houses or Underground Sleeping Rooms within the area.

No inspections were made of canal boats.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY - SAMPLING

In accordance with the agreement between your Authority and the Borough of Nelson, informal samples of milk were obtained from vendors in your area and submitted for laboratory examination. Altogether 74 samples were taken and the laboratory results obtained therefrom were as follows.

(a) Samples for Biological Examination:

Total no. submitted	No. of samples	Results		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
	37			
Results:-				
(i) Tuberculosis	-	36	1	
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	9	27	-	
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test	4	5	-	
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test	7	8	-	

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests:

	No. of samples	Results		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- Factory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	37	31	5	1
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	-	-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-

As can be expected these days, no sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli, it being several years since a positive result was obtained from a tuberculosis biological test. Furthermore, no notification was received from any other local authority of any positive findings from milk produced within your district, and there were, therefore, no follow-up investigations required by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Action under Regulations 19 & 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, or Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, was also not found to be necessary during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

A general inspection is carried out of all food shops and other premises where food is prepared. There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the area but there are two premises used for slaughter or dressing of poultry.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year, is as follows:-

General Grocers and provision dealers	25
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including wet fish and game, etc.)	7
Fishmongers (inc. poultry, game, etc.)	-
Meat shops, (butchers, cooked meats, etc.) ..	8
Bakers and/or confectioners	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Sweet Shops (mineral, ice-cream, etc.)	4
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	8
Others	31

Food premises registered by your Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or the Lancashire County Council Acts are as follows:-

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No. of Premises registered 31.12.62.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections during 1962.</u>
Grocers	25	25
Greengrocers	7	7
Sweets, etc.	4	4
Butchers	7	7
Cooked Meats	1	1
Fish and Chips	2	2
Confectioners	3	3

ICE CREAM

Twenty two samples of ice-cream were taken in Barrowford during the year by members of the staff of Nelson Health Department in accordance with the Agreement between the two authorities. The samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for bacteriological examination and the following results obtained.

Provisional Grade 1	-	17 samples
Provisional Grade 2	-	3 samples
Provisional Grade 3	-	1 sample
Provisional Grade 4	-	1 sample

FOOD INSPECTION

The following foodstuffs were inspected, found unfit for human consumption and surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>No. of Containers</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Meat products	15	1	1	17	0
Vegetables	1		3	1	0
Totals	16	1	4	18	0

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The Food and Drugs Authority for the area is the Lancashire County Council and samples of milk and other foods are taken in the district by an officer of that authority, and submitted for analysis to the County Laboratory at Preston.

The following information relative to the samples taken in Barrowford during 1962, has been kindly supplied to me by Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 25 samples was obtained, consisting of 15 samples of milk and 10 others comprising:-

1 Cooked fat	1 Self raising flour
1 Cocoa	1 Coffee and chicory extract
2 Ice Cream	mixture, dried
1 Sugar	1 Rolled oats
1 Tea	1 Dried onions

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Type of Samples</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Ice cream	Fat content only 3.3%, should not be less than 5%	Formal sample obtained.
1 Dried onions	Appearance of old stock, containing 38 parts per million of apparently sulphur dioxide, possibly derived from decomposition of volatile constituents, no Pungency.	Remaining stock examined.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS

Your Authority adopted Byelaws for the Handling of Food, etc. in 1950 and general inspections of food premises were carried out during the year, but otherwise no special action was taken in connection with Clean Food Campaigns.

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SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The last two years have seen a marked reduction in the number of notifications received of infectious and other notifiable diseases. In 1961 there were only 7, but in 1962 only 6, which is the smallest number, certainly since pre-war years if not the smallest, ever recorded. Details of these are as follows:- Scarlet Fever 1, Measles 2, Dysentery 1, Pneumonia 1 and Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.

It would then appear to have been a very good year insofar as notifiable diseases were concerned, but I think it is quite fair to say that in all probability this did not present a complete picture of the incidence of such diseases amongst the community. Nevertheless this phase of Public Health work is no longer the major problem it was, and a large portion of this can be credited to the immense value of immunisation and vaccination. It is, however, important that a high state of immunity should be maintained and I would emphasise to parents the prime necessity of having their children protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Smallpox, facilities for which are available at Infant Welfare Centres or through the family's own medical adviser.

No deaths from notifiable diseases were registered during the year.

There were three additions to the Register of Tuberculosis Patients, two of these were respiratory cases and one non-respiratory case (all females), but only one respiratory patient was newly notified the other being transferred into the district. Removal from the records totalled seven, three males and three females respiratory cases and one female, a non-respiratory case. Five of those patients had recovered, one had died and the other had left the district.

The register at the end of the year contained the names of thirty two patients, twenty respiratory cases (sixteen males and ten females) and six non-respiratory cases (one male and five females), a nett decrease of four during the year.

The first two years have been a period of transition in the history of the institution. The first year was marked by the arrival of the first students, and the second year by the completion of the first building. The third year has been a period of growth and development, and the fourth year has been a period of consolidation and expansion.

The fifth year has been a period of significant achievement, and the sixth year has been a period of continued growth and development. The seventh year has been a period of consolidation and expansion, and the eighth year has been a period of continued growth and development. The ninth year has been a period of significant achievement, and the tenth year has been a period of continued growth and development.

The eleventh year has been a period of significant achievement, and the twelfth year has been a period of continued growth and development. The thirteenth year has been a period of consolidation and expansion, and the fourteenth year has been a period of continued growth and development. The fifteenth year has been a period of significant achievement, and the sixteenth year has been a period of continued growth and development.

The seventeenth year has been a period of significant achievement, and the eighteenth year has been a period of continued growth and development. The nineteenth year has been a period of consolidation and expansion, and the twentieth year has been a period of continued growth and development.

During the early part of June the No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a survey in the district and the following is an extract from the report thereon supplied by Dr. J. F. Capper, The Medical Director of the Unit.

TABLE 1

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

<u>Type of Examinee</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comparable figure 1958 survey.</u>
Industry/Offices	616	214	830	702
General Public	202	271	473	524
School children over 15 years	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>836</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1226</u>

TABLE 2

SIGNIFICANT ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment	1	-	1
Lymphadenoma	1	-	1
Cardio-vascular lesions acquired .	1	5	6

"The survey was again quite successful, the increase of 117 on the previous survey in 1958 being very gratifying.

As can be seen from the above figures we discovered one case of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment, which is a much lower rate than last time when six cases were discovered. This result shows that the preventative measures taken as a result of the large number of cases in 1958 has been successful.

Six significant heart conditions were reported upon.

Of the 1,343 people x-rayed during this survey 593 had previously been x-rayed by Mass Radiography, which means that we "gathered-in" a further 750 people."

FOOD POISONING

No case of food poisoning was reported during the year.

Hospital accommodation for patients suffering from infectious and other notifiable diseases except smallpox is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley. In the event of accommodation not being available arrangements are made through the Bed Bureau for the admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee. No patients were admitted during the year.

Enquiries concerning patients suffering from certain infectious or other notifiable diseases, the supplying of free disinfectant in those cases and the terminal disinfection of rooms and bedding, etc. when required is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, Nelson, in accordance with the agreement between the two authorities.

Present day knowledge has, however, reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past and in many cases no action is taken unless specifically requested. Formalin spray or vapour is the method used for rooms but for articles of clothing and bedding requiring steam disinfection arrangements are made with the County Borough of Burnley to do this work as the apparatus at Nelson is no longer in use.

The following tables give further information relative to the notification of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases.

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED

DURING 1962

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods:								25 & over
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over				
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-				
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	1				

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES FOR ENGLAND & WALES, NELSON & BARROWFORD,
DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Disease	England and Wales (1)	Nelson (2)	Barrowford (3)
Rates per 1,000 home population			
Typhoid Fever	0.003	Nil	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	0.003	Nil	Nil
Meningococcal In- fections	0.012	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	0.328	0.25	0.22
Whooping Cough	0.179	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	0.000	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	0.038	Nil	Nil
Smallpox	0.001	Nil	Nil
Measles	3.959	2.56	0.44
Acute Pneumonia	0.268	0.09	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	0.005	Nil	Nil
Non-paralytic	0.001	Nil	Nil
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	0.002	Nil	Nil
Post Infectious	0.003	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	0.662	0.53	0.22
Food Poisoning	0.110	0.50	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.153	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.385	0.66	0.22
Meninges & C.N.S.	0.004	Nil	Nil
Other	0.054	0.09	Nil
Anthrax	0.000	Nil	Nil

Estimated population (1) 46,669,000

(2) 32,000

(3) 4,590

