

**[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Burnley R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Burnley (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1953

**Persistent URL**

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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the



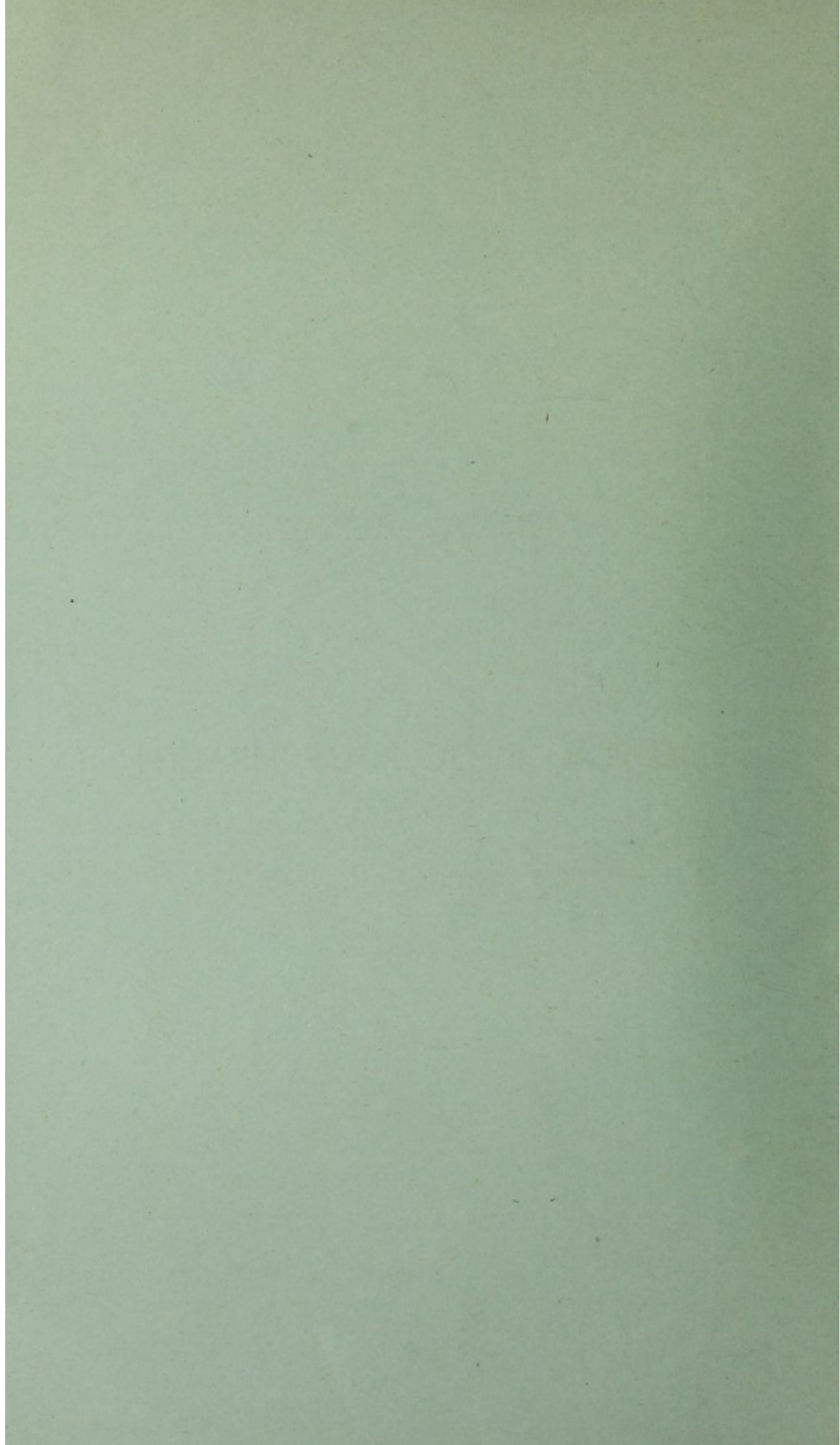
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1953

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R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



(2)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF  
(with qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector  
and Superintendent of Public  
Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK.

Certified Sanitary Inspector,  
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,  
Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

R. ISHERWOOD.

Certified Sanitary Inspector,  
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,  
Royal Sanitary Institute.

Clerk:

MISS K. STOTT.



(3)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH & WATER COMMITTEE.

---

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR Wm. ALDERSON, C.A.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E. DINSDALE.

Councillors:

H. ATKINSON. (from 14/9/53).	C. E. ANGUS.
J. BROUGHTON, J.P.	E. BROXUP, J.P.
A. DEAN.	W. DENT.
Mrs. E. FIELDEN.	H. JESSOP.
Mrs. M. JOHNSON.	W. JONES.
Mrs. M. McFARLANE. (to 5/10/53).	W. H. NEWBOROUGH. (to 28/11/53).
J. E. RILEY.	W. ROBERTS.
J. STANWORTH, M.B.E.	W. STARKIE.
D. H. J. STUTTARD.	K. Z. THROUP (from 30/11/53).
J. E. WADE. (from 20/7/53).	J. T. WHITTAKER. (to 12/5/53).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1953.

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To the Chairman and Members of  
Burnley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of Burnley Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1953.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-1953 was 16,550, which is a decrease of 90 on 1952. The Birth Rate for the year was 13.4; this is a decrease of 1.5 on the previous year. The Stillbirth Rate shows a rise from 13 to 38. This figure is higher than it has been for many years, but in a small locality with small numbers there are bound to be occasional irregularities in the rate. The Death Rate shows a slight increase from 12.1 to 12.4. It is with pleasure that I note that the Maternal Mortality Rate is nil and the Infant Mortality Rate is down to the new low record of 10.

Regarding infectious diseases, there was a drop in the total number of cases notified. Once again, measles and whooping cough were the two main diseases to occur in the area. There was no case of diphtheria. There were 10 new cases of tuberculosis notified and 2 cases from the death returns. There were three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 from non-respiratory tuberculosis, giving a total of 4 deaths. No case of smallpox occurred during the year.

The environmental features affecting health, such as water supply, housing and sewerage, are now to a greater extent engaging the attention of the Health Department. An attractive feature of the Report is the conversion of the Cliviger houses to a water carriage sewerage system. This year there are 300 connected and 48 not connected to the water carriage system as against 198 connected and 150 not connected last year. There still remains much work to be done, to convert the waste water closets which number 2,499 to fresh water closets and to abolish the use of pail closets which still number 913.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing support during the past year. To the staff of the Health Department, I am indebted for their hard work, loyalty and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and  
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. ROBINSON.

Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's Estimate of population mid-year 1953.....	16,550
Area of the District.....	39,841 acres
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1953, according to Rate Book.....	6,163
Rateable Value.....	£122,828
Sum represented by 1d. rate (estimated).....	£512.082

The chief occupations of the people in the district are cotton weaving, coal mining, and dairy farming.

There was practically no unemployment in the district during the year, and social conditions, on the whole, were fairly satisfactory.

Live Births.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate.....	194	107	87
Illegitimate.....	6	4	2

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population  
mid-1953..... 13.4

Stillbirths.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births..... 38

Deaths.

<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
242	123	119

Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population..... 12.4

Deaths from Puerperal causes.

Puerperal sepsis.....	0
Other maternal causes.....	0

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	10
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	0
All infants per 1,000 live births.....	10

Deaths from Cancer..... 37

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	3	2	1
Tuberculosis, other.....	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	8	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus..	7	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	2	-	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.....	17	12	5
Diabetes.....	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	57	27	30
Coronary disease, angina.....	31	15	16
Hypertension with heart disease.....	6	3	3
Other heart disease.....	43	18	25
Other circulatory disease.....	5	4	1
Influenza.....	1	-	1
Pneumonia.....	2	2	-
Bronchitis.....	17	11	6
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	3	3	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea..	1	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	3	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	20	9	11
Motor vehicle accidents.....	2	2	-
All other accidents.....	5	4	1
Suicide.....	2	1	1
	<hr/> 242	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 119

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### 1. Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory work for the department is carried out at the Central Pathological Laboratory, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

#### 2. Ambulance Facilities.

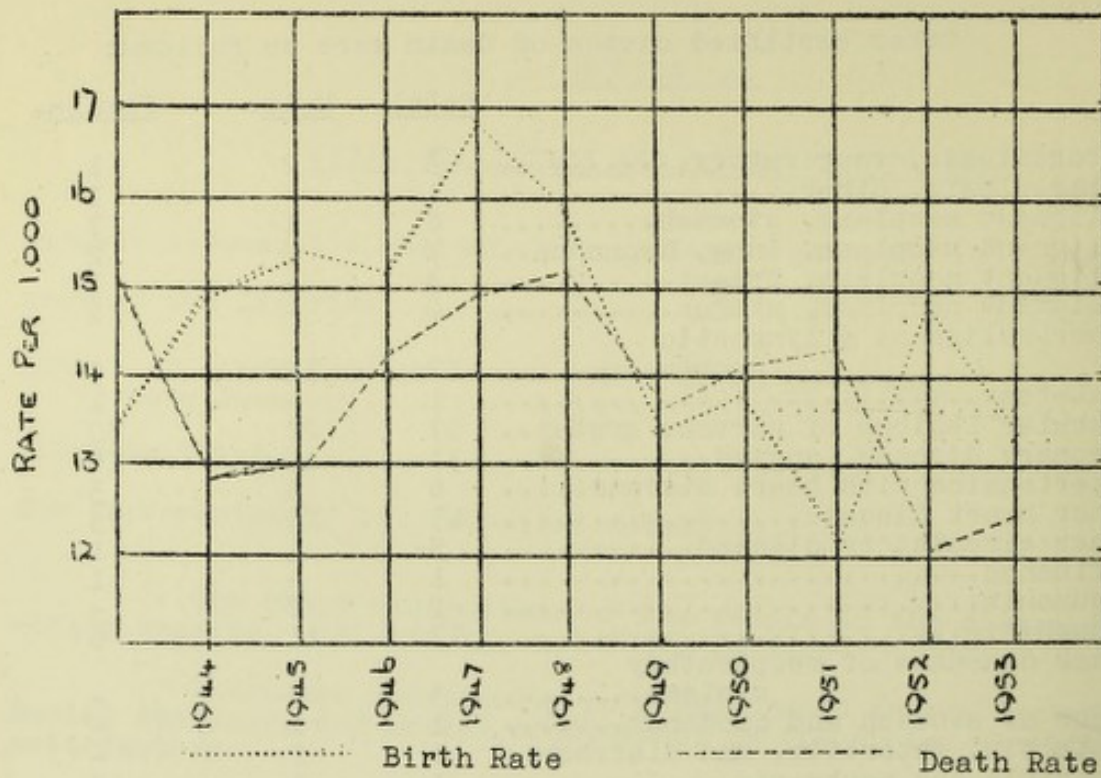
All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

#### 3. Nursing Services.

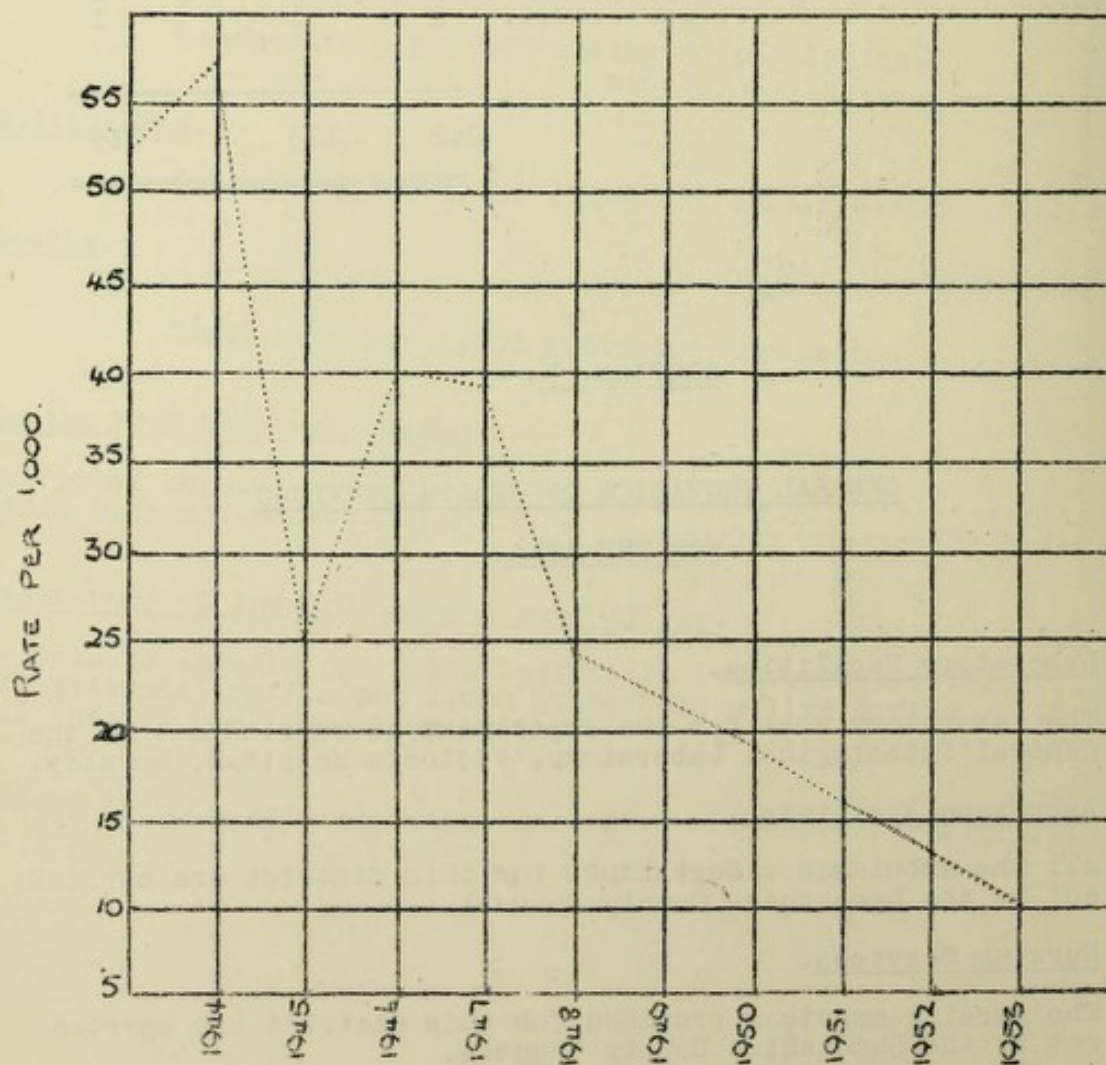
The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.



GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR  
PAST 10 YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR  
PAST 10 YEARS.



4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

## Child Welfare Centres:

Barrowford U.D.C.	.....	Congregational Sunday School, Hill Top, Barrowford.
Brierfield U.D.C.	.....	Town Hall Annexe, Brierfield.
Burnley R.D.C.	.....	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Warehouse Lane, Foulridge. Council School, Hapton. Methodist Sunday School, Sabden. Methodist Sunday School, Worsthorne.
Colne M.B.	.....	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
Nelson M.B.	.....	9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.
Padiham U.D.C.	.....	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U.D.C.	.....	Ambulance Hall, Trawden.

## School Clinics:

Elizabeth Street, Burnley.  
West Bank House, Padiham.  
9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.  
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.  
259, Manchester Road, Nelson.

## Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are now seen at the Chest Clinic,  
Reedyford Hospital, Nelson.

## Venereal Disease:

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

## Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases:

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

All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.



SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever.....	23
Measles.....	54
Whooping Cough.....	30
Acute pneumonia.....	3
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic).....	2
Erysipelas.....	1
Food poisoning.....	2

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non- Pulmonary.</u>
No. of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A.	10	6	4
Un-notified cases (obtained from Death Returns.	2	2	-

Localisation of Disease.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	2	6
Spine.....	-	2	2
Glands of neck.....	-	1	1
Ancillary glands.....	1	-	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10

Occupations of Patients.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Solicitor.....	1	-	1
Weaver.....	-	3	3
Housewife.....	-	1	1
Scholar.....	-	1	1
Bus Driver.....	1	-	1
Farm Labourer.....	1	-	1
Chemical Worker.....	1	-	1
Labourer.....	1	-	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10

SCABIES ORDER, 1941.

There were no cases of scabies notified to this Authority during the year.



SECTION D.CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.1. Water Supply.

The area is supplied chiefly by water from the Council's own waterworks and from those of adjoining local authorities, but in addition there are also several privately owned water supplies.

The number of samples taken during the year was:

Bacteriological.

Public supplies: 19  
Private supplies: 102

Chemical.

Public supplies: 0  
Private supplies: 0

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

	Piped Supplies.			Not Piped.
	No. of dwelling houses.	From public water mains.	From private supplies	
Altham.....	227	211	16	
Barley.....	82	22	53	7
Blacko.....	186	157	21	8
Briercliffe.....	884	864	10	10
Cliviger.....	574	466	96	12
Dunnockshaw.....	136	34	98	4
Foulridge.....	514	468	38	8
Goldshaw Booth.....	86	38	46	2
Habergham Eaves.....	253	221	30	2
Hapton.....	620	585	31	4
Higham.....	216	159	51	6
Ightenhill.....	59	59	-	-
Northtown.....	31	17	13	1
Old Laund Booth.....	261	214	47	-
Read.....	329	309	20	-
Reedley Hallows.....	285	234	50	1
Roughlee.....	124	54	69	1
Sabden.....	444	388	56	-
Simonstone.....	226	214	12	-
Worsthorne.....	627	621	6	-

The department has been actively engaged during the year checking up on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 121 samples of water, from public and private supplies, were taken and submitted to the Central Pathological Laboratory at Burnley for analysis.



The results of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies.

19 samples taken.

Number reported excellent.....	11
Number reported good.....	6
Number reported suspicious.....	1
Number reported unsatisfactory.....	1

Private Supplies.

102 samples taken.

Number reported excellent.....	52
Number reported good.....	14
Number reported suspicious.....	7
Number reported unsatisfactory.....	29

These 102 samples were not taken from 102 different supplies, for in some cases several samples were taken from different points in one supply. In other cases 'follow-up' samples were taken after improvements had been carried out to storage tanks.

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water to be used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Experience gained in investigating private supplies points to the fact that the season of the year affects samples far more than the weather. Pollution appears to be caused by manuring of land and by horses and cattle, and, to a small extent, sheep. In the spring and late autumn when land is manured, more unsatisfactory results are obtained than in the summer and winter, when very little manuring is carried out.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The department has been again concentrating on the improvement of obsolete septic tanks and filters. When any of these tanks are emptied an inspection is made, and where improvements or repairs are necessary the appropriate notice is served on the owner.

Further progress was made during the year in the sewerage of Cliviger, and the scheme was almost completed by December, 1953.

Approximate number of houses connected to sewer.....	300
Approximate number still to be connected.....	48

The chief source of river pollution is still from unsewered villages as follows:

Barley, Briercliffe (Lane Bottom area), Dunnockshaw, Ightenhill, Newchurch-in-Pendle, and Roughlee.

Another source of pollution is caused by drainage from farms. Sink drainage is usually piped direct to the nearest stream, and liquid manure tanks are, in the majority of cases, fitted with overflow pipes, again which discharge into adjoining streams.



CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In April, 1950, the Council decided to give financial assistance towards the cost of converting privies and pail closets to fresh water closets. A grant of £8, or half the cost of the conversion, whichever is the lesser, is now paid towards the cost of these improvements.

The following table shows the number of conversions carried out during the year:

Privy closets to fresh water closets.....	0
Privy closets to waste water closets.....	0
Privy closets to pail closets.....	12
Pail closets to fresh water closets.....	65
Pail closets to waste water closets.....	0
Trough closets to fresh water closets.....	0
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.....	16

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district are as follows:

Fresh water closets.....	2903
Waste water closets.....	2499
Pail closets (including tank closets).....	913
Trough closets.....	0

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The department continued to give a very efficient service in both the collection of refuse and the collection of nightsoil.

Except for the two holiday weeks in July and September, a weekly collection was carried out. The shutting down of the service for one week in July causes little inconvenience to the ratepayer, as most people leave the district for a holiday. The September holiday week is a different matter as the majority of people stay at home and carry out extensive cleaning or interior decorating, and an extra amount of refuse is the result. This causes great hardship to your scavengers owing to the extra weight in the bins, and numerous complaints from aggrieved householders who have bins overflowing. The remedy would be to stagger the second week's holiday for the scavengers, but this would prove costly as additional labour would be required and the men prefer the September holiday week.

The department has been troubled occasionally by the firing of refuse in the collection vehicles. The cause of this was at first thought to be the burning of refuse in the bins by householders, but now it seems that all-night burning stoves and fire grates are the culprits. Ashes, when removed from these modern appliances, are red hot when placed in the bin, and if the bin is emptied within a short time, the combustible material in the vehicle is quickly ignited and a fire results. It is difficult to suggest a remedy, because if housewives deposit the ashpan containing the red hot ashes in the yard for cooling, dust will be blown around. The only solution which could be effective is for housewives to delay the depositing of these ashes until after the bin has been emptied, if she knows that the refuse men are in the vicinity to make their collection.

Vehicles and Labour.

One 18/20 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, staffed by a driver and four loaders.

One 10 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Side Loader, staffed by a driver and three loaders.



One 5 cu. yd. Bedford Side and Rear Loader, staffed by a driver and two loaders.

The Shelvoke and Drewry vehicles are used in the more congested areas and the Bedford waggon is used for collection from isolated properties.

#### Nightsoil Collection and Emptying of Cesspools.

One 800 gallon Shelvoke and Drewry cesspool emptier.

The collection of nightsoil was maintained on a weekly basis throughout the year. As this vehicle is staffed by a driver and one loader only, it was possible to stagger the holidays.

Approximately 750 pails are emptied weekly and approximately one and a half days per week are devoted to the emptying of septic tanks.

#### Refuse Disposal.

Household refuse is deposited on tips in the parishes of:

Foulridge, Reedley, Hapton, Dunnockshaw, and Briercliffe.

In addition, a small quantity of refuse is occasionally tipped at Clayton-le-Moors, where a small charge is made for each load tipped.

Only one man is employed for tip maintenance so it is difficult to carry out the Minister's recommendations for controlled tipping. This man is employed mainly on the tip at Reedley where the bulk of the refuse is tipped.

There is great need for a tipping site in the parish of Sabden, and for one in Read and Simonstone.

#### SALVAGE.

Although there was no great demand for waste paper, the department continued to find a market for the reduced quantity which was found suitable for baling. The reason for this reduced quantity was that householders realised that there was a slump in the market and so ceased to keep the paper separate from ordinary household refuse.

The weights of salvage sold and the money received were as follows:

	<u>Weight.</u>				<u>Price.</u>		
	T.	C.	Qr.	Lb.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper.....	65.	18.	3.	0.	359.	19.	6.
Mixed Rags.....		16.	3.	24.	18.	14.	4.
	66.	15.	2.	24.	£378	13.	10.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Ladies' and Gents' public conveniences situated in Duke Street, Briercliffe, which were commenced in June, 1952, were completed during the year. There is still a great need, however, for sanitary conveniences in the district, as only two parishes, Foulridge and Briercliffe, are so provided. The greatest need is in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at week-ends and public holidays.



DISINFECTION.

During the year 25 houses were visited for the purpose of disinfection; formaldehyde was used in all cases except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% izal solution is used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was some progress made during the year in that improvements were carried out to the furnace of the laundry which has been mentioned in the annual report for some years. This improvement has resulted in considerable reduction of smoke and grit, and it is hoped that there will be no need for further complaints from householders in the vicinity.

The colliery spoilbank which has been burning for the past four years has also received beneficial treatment. A considerable quantity of clay and stone has been tipped over the site. This has formed a satisfactory blanket and burning is now confined to a few isolated 'spots.' Complaints in this part of the district have not been heard for some time.

The gas manufacturing plant which has been reported previously still causes nuisance to householders when the wind blows from the east. Work is in progress on removing the old boilers and re-fixing new. As a result, one or more boilers are out of commission all the time this replacement is in operation. The remaining boilers have thus to be driven hard to produce the necessary steam, and increased emission of smoke is the result.

Attention is now being given to some factories in the district which are fitted with hand-fired boilers. Present day stokers are well versed in excuses for smoke emission. Heavy stoking with a correspondingly long rest in between results in comfort for the employee, but much smoke and high cost in extra fuel burned for the employer. This seems to suggest that the abolition of seats for stokers might prove a cheap and effective remedy.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises was carried out during the year. A free service is given in the case of private dwellings, but a charge is made for the treatment of business premises.

Rat destruction in the sewers has been carried out and below are given details of infestations in sewer lengths treated up to the end of December, 1953.

Treatment, April, 1953.

	<u>Manholes.</u>	<u>Infested.</u>
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	47	2
Briercliffe.....	57	5
Cliviger.....	57	10
Foulridge.....	45	1
Hapton and Altham.....	70	10
Higham.....	60	6
Reedley.....	19	0
Sabden.....	40	11
Worsthorne.....	69	16
Read & Simonstone.....	53	6



Treatment, October, 1953.

	<u>Manholes.</u>	<u>Infested.</u>
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	3	0
Briercliffe.....	9	0
Cliviger.....	17	4
Foulridge.....	15	3
Hapton and Altham.....	13	0
Higham.....	13	2
Read and Simonstone.....	13	9
Reedley.....	8	0
Sabden.....	40	5
Worsthorne.....	69	13

Comparison is made with the figures obtained when these lengths of sewers were previously treated:

Treatment, September, 1952.

	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Manholes Infested.</u>
Altham, Read, & Simonstone.....	18	2
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	15	2
Briercliffe.....	3	0
Foulridge.....	8	4
Hapton.....	7	1
Higham.....	11	0
Reedley.....	7	0
Sabden.....	34	10
Worsthorne.....	16	8

Treatment, April, 1952.

	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Manholes Infested</u>
Altham, Read, & Simonstone.....	20	5
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	38	5
Briercliffe.....	7	0
Foulridge.....	43	1
Hapton.....	12	5
Higham.....	29	2
Reedley.....	7	0
Sabden.....	22	16
Worsthorne.....	49	2

Treatment, August, 1951.

	<u>Manholes Baited.</u>	<u>Manholes Infested</u>
Altham, Read, & Simonstone.....	54	20
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	73	11
Briercliffe.....	57	3
Foulridge.....	45	11
Hapton, Altham.....	69	5
Higham.....	61	7
Reedley.....	21	3
Sabden.....	40	6
Worsthorne.....	84	15



Treatment, January, 1951.

	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Manholes Infested</u>
Altham, Read, & Simonstone.....	25	9
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	14	2
Briercliffe.....	3	0
Foulridge.....	26	4
Hapton, Altham.....	10	6
Reedley.....	4	0
Sabden.....	26	5
Worsthorne.....	5	1

Treatment, July, 1950.

	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Manholes Infested.</u>
Altham, Read, Simonstone.....	54	8
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	10	1
Briercliffe.....	9	2
Foulridge.....	45	19
Hapton, Altham.....	9	2
Higham.....	8	2
Reedley.....	3	0
Sabden.....	40	10
Worsthorne.....	10	2

Treatment, January, 1950.

	<u>Manholes Baited</u>	<u>Manholes Infested</u>
Altham, Read, Simonstone.....	52	25
Blacko, Fence, Wheatley Lane.....	74	13
Briercliffe.....	46	8
Foulridge.....	45	9
Hapton, Altham.....	61	13
Higham.....	62	13
Reedley.....	13	0
Worsthorne.....	84	13

No. 11 Workable Area for Rodent Control.

The No. 11 Workable Area was formed early in 1946. This area comprises Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley and Padiham districts, and Burnley Rural District. Each district is represented by a member of the Local Authority and the Sanitary Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems and progress are discussed.

OTHER VERMIN.

Four houses were disinfested during the year. The treatment consists of spraying the walls and the perimeter of the ceiling with liquid insecticide incorporating D.D.T. The D.D.T. remains lethal to bed bugs for as long as nine months providing no decorating or washing is carried out on the walls and ceiling.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

The first table on Appendix A shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

There are two sites on which vans and sheds are situated, in addition to a number of moveable dwellings on single sites in other parts of the district. These two sites were both licensed by the Council during the year. Arrangements were made for the owner to collect nightsoil from the vans. This is then transferred to the Council's cesspool emptier for disposal.

FACTORIES.

There are 98 factories in the district, chiefly cotton mills, and these are inspected regularly. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing insanitary types.

Factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority.....	2	2	-
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority(not included above)...	93	88	5
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	3	3	-

Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>No. in which defects were found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred by H. M. Inspector.</u>
Sanitary conveniences:			
(a) Insufficient.....	1	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	19	19	-
TOTAL..	20	20	1

SECTION E.

HOUSING.

There were twenty-two houses erected by the Council during the year. One house was erected by another Local Authority, and fourteen houses were erected by other bodies or persons during the year.



Inspection and Repair of Houses.

There is no improvement to report in the carrying out of housing repair work, and the department still continued to deal solely with the more urgent defects in dwelling houses in the district. The main difficulty still seems to be an economical one, as repair costs are treble those of pre-war, and rents have not been increased accordingly.

The number of houses inspected was 149, and 458 re-inspections were made. 92 informal notices requiring repairs were complied with during the year. Two formal notices were served under Sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936, and one formal notice was served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C.

SECTION F.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.(a) Milk Supply.

On the 30th September, 1949, many of the duties in connection with milk supplies were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The inspection of dairy farms is now no longer the concern of the local authority, but the local authority is responsible for the supervision of dairy men and milk distributors other than dairy farmers. The local authority is also responsible for the sampling of milk for biological tests.

No. of milk distributors in the district.....	5
No. of dairies in the district.....	11
Shops in the district other than dairies.....	4
Premises outside the district.....	1
No. of dealers' licences issued in respect of the distribution of Tuberculin Tested milk.....	13
No. of licences issued in respect of the distribution of Sterilised milk.....	5
No. of licences issued in respect of the distribution of Pasteurised milk.....	5

(b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples.Raw Milk.

No. of samples taken for tuberculosis tests.....	131
No. reported negative.....	127
No. reported positive.....	4
Percentage of positive samples.....	3%

Heat Treated Milk.

No. of samples taken for methylene blue tests.....	132
No. reported satisfactory.....	103
No. reported unsatisfactory.....	29



No. of samples for phosphatase tests.....	5
No. reported satisfactory.....	5
No. reported unsatisfactory.....	0

The four positive samples of raw milk were obtained from distributors who produced milk in the district.

Six animals were seized by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.

### (c) Meat and other Foods.

Under the Government war-time scheme of meat control the private slaughterhouses in the district have not been used since the beginning of the war. All slaughtering for this area during this year was carried out at the Public Abattoirs at Burnley and Colne, with the exception of cottagers' pigs.

The butchers shops, however, were inspected and generally found to be clean and well maintained.

### Other Foods.

The following articles of food were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption:

17lbs. New Zealand National Butter.  
2 packets Weetabix.  
1 x 6lb. Ox tongues.  
2 tins Damsons.  
2 tins Group 3 Salmon.  
4 tins Beans in tomato sauce.  
1 tin Sardines.  
1 tin Fruit Salad.  
5 tins Condensed Milk.  
7 tins Stewed Steak.

### Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The County Council is the Food & Drugs Authority under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, and deals with the adulteration of food.

During the year 96 samples were obtained; of these 73 were of milk and the other 23 comprised:

2 Mineral Water	2 Syrup
3 Cocoa	1 Coffee
1 Barley	1 Dried Fruit
1 Lentils	2 Flour, confectionery
3 Semolina	1 Parrishes Chemical Food
2 Pickles	1 Liquid Paraffin
2 Fruit, canned	1 Self Raising Flour

The above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:

<u>Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 formal milk	Deficient 10% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 informal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.4% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 informal milk	Deficient 30% fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 33.5% extraneous water.	Vendor notified and formal samples obtained.



<u>Samples.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 informal milk	Deficient 33.3% fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 30.8% extraneous water.	Same vendor. Formal samples obtained.
1 informal milk	Deficient 21.6% fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 40.3% extraneous water.	
1 informal milk	Deficient 36.6% fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 31.9% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk.	Deficient 38% fat. 35% solids-not-fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 38% extraneous water.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £20 and 12 guineas costs.
1 formal milk	Deficient 8.3% fat. 24% solids-not-fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 29% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	Deficient 33% fat. 42% solids-not-fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 44% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.3% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	Deficient 15% fat. 20% solids-not-fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 23% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	Deficient 10% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 formal milk	Deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 formal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.6% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 formal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 0.3% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 semolina	Sample contained some fungus and had a musty odour.	Stock examined and further sample obtained.
1 semolina	Sample contained some fungus and had a musty odour.	Stock withdrawn from sale and returned to manufacturers.

(d). Food Preparing Premises.

Regular visits were made to canteens and food shops which generally are kept in a satisfactory manner.



There are, however, one or two exceptions, and these are not easily improved. It does not seem possible to make a person handle food in a hygienic manner if he or she has not received adequate training.

The most effective remedy is for visits to be made daily and to set the food handler certain specific tasks to be carried out each day. In this way, improvements can be brought about, but it involves expense in travelling if one particular shop or canteen has to be visited for a long period.

Where the premises do not comply with the Food & Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

There are quite a considerable number of cottagers who have catering licences, and these people are open only at holiday times and week-ends, and they are therefore difficult to supervise. To supervise such premises, it would be necessary to make regular visits on Sundays and public holidays.

(e) Ice Cream.

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold.

Eleven samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Eight samples were reported to be satisfactory, and three were unsatisfactory. All the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from manufacturers outside the district.

(f) Bakehouses.

There are 25 bakehouses on the register, and routine inspections were carried out.

SCHOOLS.

During the year the 22 schools in the district were inspected, and the following information may be of interest:

No. of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces..... 11

Sanitary Accommodation: No. of schools with:

Fresh water closets.....	16
Waste water closets.....	0
Trough closets.....	0
Pail closets.....	6

Refuse Disposal: No. of schools with:

Dustbins.....	22
Ashpits.....	0

Water Supply: No. of schools supplied from:

Public mains.....	20
Private supplies.....	0
No. of private supplies considered unsatisfactory..	0
No. of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory.....	0

Drainage: No. of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers.....	16
Private treatment works.....	0

Facilities for handling meals at the schools are generally satisfactory. The main fault seems to be restricted space.



APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Inspections under the Housing Acts.....	336
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases....	95
Disinfection of rooms.....	25
Inspections under Public Health Acts.....	240
Visits in connection with overcrowding.....	3
Visits to verminous premises.....	24
Premises inspected for vermin.....	21
Visits to dirty houses.....	18
Visits re water supplies.....	335
Visits re piggeries.....	4
Visits re caravans and moveable dwellings.....	31
Visits to factories re sanitary accommodation.....	46
Visits re refuse and salvage disposal.....	43
Visits re dustbins, pails, etc.....	216
Visits re septic tanks and filters.....	81
Visits re cesspools.....	9
Visits re accumulations and deposits.....	28
Interviews with property owners.....	204
Smoke observations.....	18
Visits re smoke.....	19
Old drains tested.....	49
Old drains inspected.....	217
New drains inspected.....	9
Visits to colliery spoil banks.....	1
Canteens inspected.....	5
Visits re trade refuse.....	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits.....	84
Shops inspected under Shops Act.....	176
Visits re conversions.....	23

Meat & Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection at shops.....	1
Pigs inspected.....	10
Butchers shops inspected.....	15
Fishmongers shops inspected.....	2
Grocers inspected.....	19
Greengrocers and fruiterers inspected.....	3
Dairies inspected.....	5
Ice cream premises inspected.....	3
Fried Fish shops inspected.....	7
Food preparing premises inspected.....	43
Bakehouses inspected.....	34
Licensed premises inspected.....	5
Miscellaneous food visits.....	2

Sampling.

Milk samples submitted for biological examination.....	131
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination..	137
Water samples submitted for analysis.....	121
Ice cream samples obtained.....	11



APPENDIX B.SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired or new roofs provided.....	2
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired.....	9
Defective windows provided or replaced.....	1
Defective plaster repaired.....	1
Handrails provided to staircases.....	1
Floors repaired or renewed.....	3
New ceilings provided.....	1
Defective plaster floors replaced by wooden floors.....	1
Defective sinks repaired or replaced.....	1
Insanitary wastepipes renewed.....	1
Walls repointed or repaired.....	3
New coalstores provided.....	1
Verminous buildings cleansed.....	3

Cowsheds or Dairies.

New dairies provided.....	1
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Factories, Workshops, Shops.

Additional water closets provided.....	1
New sanitary conveniences provided in factories.....	1
New plaster to walls of sanitary conveniences.....	1

Bakehouses, Food Shops.

Provided with drains.....	1
Provided with sink or water supply.....	3
Additional light and ventilation provided.....	1
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food preparing room.....	2
Internal walls cement plastered.....	2
Ceilings repaired.....	5
Cleansed and limewashed on request.....	6
Dustbins provided.....	1

Waterclosets, Dustbins, etc.

Tipplers repaired or renewed.....	5
Additional waterclosets provided.....	14
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed.....	1
Water closets provided with water supply.....	1
Trough closets converted to water closets.....	5
Waste water closets converted to water closets.....	8
Pail closets converted to water closets.....	14

Drainage.

Drains repaired or reconstructed.....	5
Choked drains cleansed.....	42
Drainage systems provided with means of access.....	1
New inspection chambers inspected.....	1
Drainage disposal installations reconstructed.....	3
New private drainage disposal installations constructed.....	4



APPENDIX C.1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 149
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose..... 458
2. (a) No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932..... 0
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose..... 0
3. No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 8
4. No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 149

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers..... 92

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, & 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:
  - (a) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs.. 2
  - (b) No. of dwelling houses which, after service of formal notice, were rendered fit
    - (1) by owners..... 0
    - (2) by Local Authority in default of owners..... 1
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
  - (a) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 1
  - (b) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
    - (1) by owners..... 1
    - (2) by Local Authority in default of owners..... 0
3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
  - (a) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 0
  - (b) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 0



## 4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (a) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms  
in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 0
- (b) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms  
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined  
the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... 0

4. Housing Act, 1936. - Part IV - Overcrowding.

1. {a} No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year..... 0  
     {b} No. of families dwelling therein..... 0  
     {c} No. of persons dwelling therein..... 0
2. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year.. 0
3. {a} No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year.. 0  
     {b} No. of persons concerned in such cases..... 0

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Part II - Improvement Grants, etc.

1. No. of scheme submitted by:
- {a} Private individuals to local authority..... 13  
     {b} Local authority to Ministry..... 0
2. No. of dwelling houses affected..... 18
3. {a} No. of schemes approved by Ministry..... 0  
     {b} No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected. 0  
     {c} No. of additional separate dwellings to be  
         provided..... 0
4. No. of additional separate dwellings completed..... 0
5. Any other action taken during the year..... None.

