

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Clitheroe R.D.C.

Contributors

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1961

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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND


SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1961





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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1961 - 62.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.G.Sharp.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Councillor A. Brooks.

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Councillor the Reverend J.C.Tranmar, S.J.

Bowland-with-Leagram:

Mr. Councillor H. Holden.

Chatburn:

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping:

Mr. Councillor R.R.Whitaker.

Downham and Twiston:

Mr. Councillor J.R.Jackson.

Pendleton:

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Thornley-with-Wheatley:

Mr. Councillor J.M.Airey.

Whalley:

Councillor Mrs. Mary Troop.

Wiswell and Little Mitton:

Mr. Councillor R. Parrish.

Worston and Mearley:

Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

NEW YORK

1850

1850

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S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

R.C.WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D. B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor.

H.COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

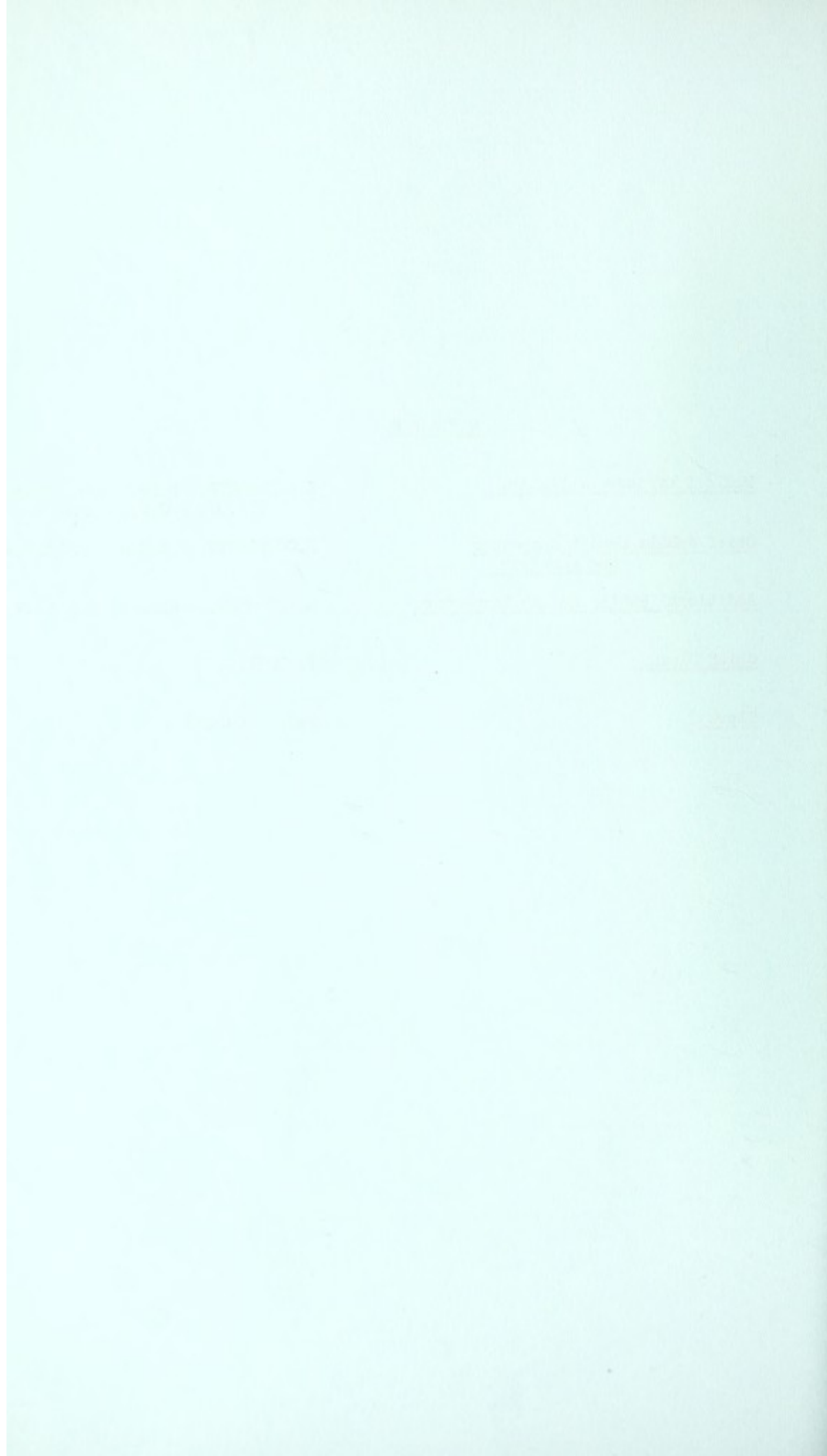
M.C.DAWSON, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Clerk.

T. SCOTT.

Clerk

MRS. J.JACKSON.



PART I.

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
- B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

R. C. WEBSTER

B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe,
Lancs.
June 1962.

To:- The Chairman & Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration
the Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District for 1961,
which includes the Annual Report of your Chief Public Health
Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

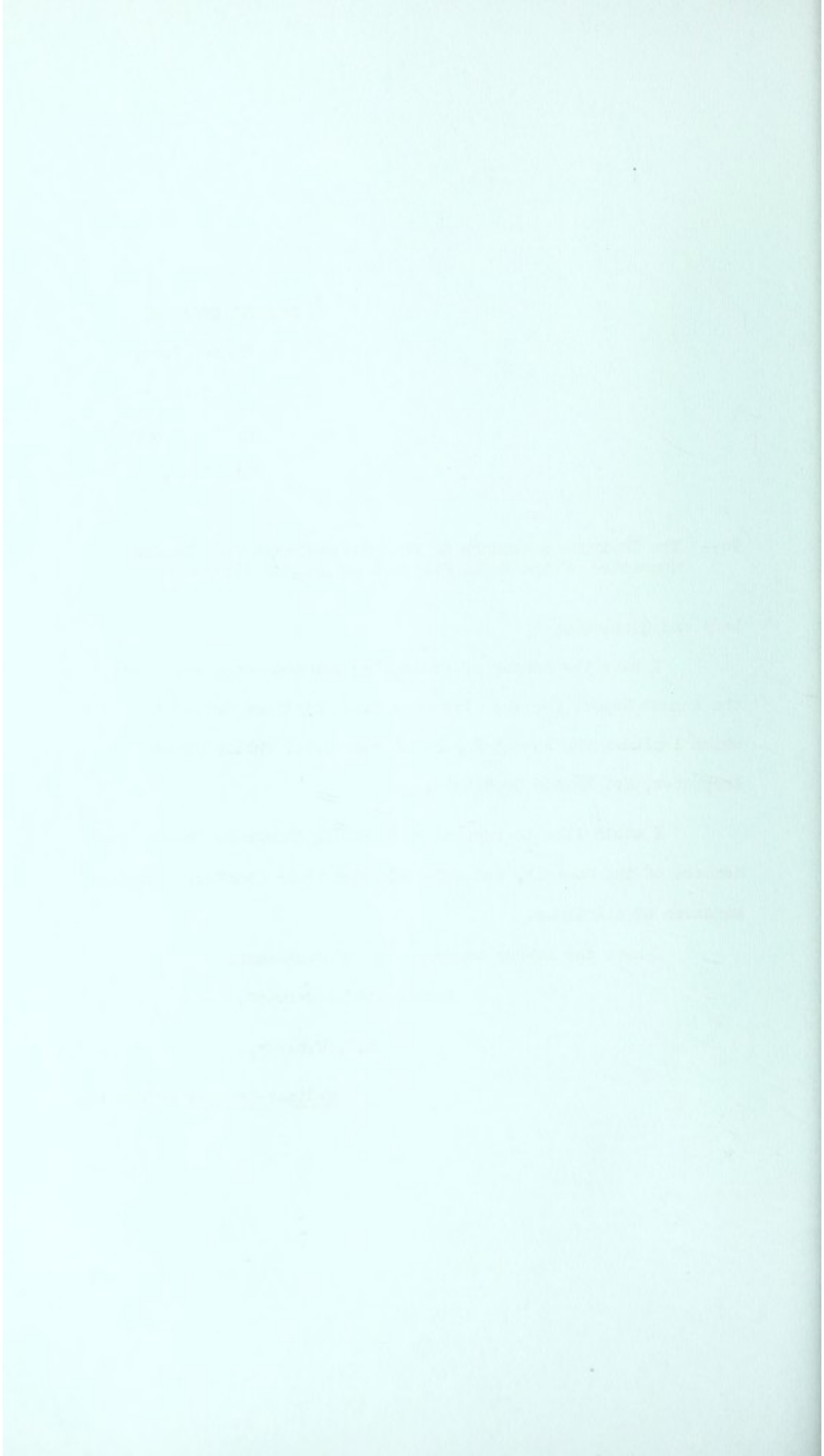
I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman,
Members of the Council, and officials for their courtesy, help, and
kindness at all times.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

R.C. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.



PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District.....	32,170 acres.
Population - Preliminary Census 1961.....	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1961.....	9,370
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1961.....	2,195
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1961.....	26
Total number of dwellings - end of 1961.....	2,221
Rateable Value.....	£99,321
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£370

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs	Total Bldgs
				Domestic	Farms			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	300	12	312	255	57	10	17	339
Bowland-with-Leagram.	39	-	39	11	28	1	1	41
Chatburn	391	5	396	390	6	28	42	466
Chipping	279	-	279	212	67	12	30	321
Downham	61	-	61	47	14	-	5	66
Little Mitton	14	-	14	8	6	-	-	14
Mearley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton	84	2	86	71	15	2	5	93
Thornley-with-Wheatley	82	-	82	35	47	3	2	87
Twiston	21	-	21	8	13	-	1	22
Whalley	674	1	675	670	5	29	77	681
Wiswell	212	5	217	203	14	8	19	244
Worston	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2195	26	2221	1936	285	93	201	2515

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Live Births.</u>			<u>Birth Rate.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	per 1000 estimated population	
Legitimate	51	56	107	<u>Crude</u>	11.7
Illegitimate	2	1	3	<u>Adjusted</u>	14.4
Total	53	57	110		

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 2.72

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
1961	110	11.7	17.4
1960	91	9.7	17.1
1959	100	10.6	16.5
1958	82	8.8	16.4
1957	88	9.4	16.1
1956	85	9.1	15.7
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	89.2	9.52	16.36

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 11.7 compared with 17.4 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 11.7 shows an increase of 2.0 over last year, and is the highest recorded since 1953 when it was 12.4.

	<u>Stillbirths.</u>			<u>Stillbirth Rate</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Legitimate	-	1	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		9.0
Total	-	1	1		

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>			<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 population</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 population</u>
1961	1	9.0	0.17	18.7	0.33
1960	2	21.5	0.34	19.7	0.34
1959	-	-	-	20.7	0.35
1958	-	-	-	21.6	0.36
1957	2	22	0.34	22.4	0.37
1956	2	23	0.35	23.0	0.37
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960		13.3	0.206	21.48	0.358

Date		Description		Amount	
1911	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
		Jan 10	Jan 10	10.00	
		Jan 20	Jan 20	20.00	
		Jan 30	Jan 30	30.00	
		Feb 1	Feb 1	40.00	
		Feb 10	Feb 10	50.00	
		Feb 20	Feb 20	60.00	
		Feb 30	Feb 30	70.00	
		Mar 1	Mar 1	80.00	
		Mar 10	Mar 10	90.00	
		Mar 20	Mar 20	100.00	
		Mar 30	Mar 30	110.00	
		Apr 1	Apr 1	120.00	
		Apr 10	Apr 10	130.00	
		Apr 20	Apr 20	140.00	
		Apr 30	Apr 30	150.00	
		May 1	May 1	160.00	
		May 10	May 10	170.00	
		May 20	May 20	180.00	
		May 30	May 30	190.00	
		Jun 1	Jun 1	200.00	
		Jun 10	Jun 10	210.00	
		Jun 20	Jun 20	220.00	
		Jun 30	Jun 30	230.00	
		Jul 1	Jul 1	240.00	
		Jul 10	Jul 10	250.00	
		Jul 20	Jul 20	260.00	
		Jul 30	Jul 30	270.00	
		Aug 1	Aug 1	280.00	
		Aug 10	Aug 10	290.00	
		Aug 20	Aug 20	300.00	
		Aug 30	Aug 30	310.00	
		Sep 1	Sep 1	320.00	
		Sep 10	Sep 10	330.00	
		Sep 20	Sep 20	340.00	
		Sep 30	Sep 30	350.00	
		Oct 1	Oct 1	360.00	
		Oct 10	Oct 10	370.00	
		Oct 20	Oct 20	380.00	
		Oct 30	Oct 30	390.00	
		Nov 1	Nov 1	400.00	
		Nov 10	Nov 10	410.00	
		Nov 20	Nov 20	420.00	
		Nov 30	Nov 30	430.00	
		Dec 1	Dec 1	440.00	
		Dec 10	Dec 10	450.00	
		Dec 20	Dec 20	460.00	
		Dec 30	Dec 30	470.00	
		Total	Total	480.00	

DEATHS.

Males Females Total

58 54 112

Death Rate

per 1000 estimated population
Crude 12.0 Adjusted 10.8

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>			<u>England and Wales.</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
1961	112	12.0	10.8	12.0
1960	109	11.6	11.2	11.5
1959	99	10.5	9.2	11.6
1958	92	9.9	9.7	11.7
1957	111	11.9	11.6	11.5
1956	92	9.8	9.9	11.7
Average 5 years 1956-60	100.6	10.74	10.32	11.6

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 12.0 per 1000 with the birth rate of 11.7 per 1000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 0.3 per 1000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in district was 1.9 per 1000, so that there is an increase this year of 1.6 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1961 being 5.4 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 year.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	18.2
Total	1	1	2	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>
1961	2	18.2	21.4
1960	3	33.0	21.7
1959	1	10.0	22.0
1958	3	36.6	22.5
1957	5	57.0	23.0
1956	-	-	23.8
Average 5 years 1956-60	2.4	27.32	22.6

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

<u>Deaths under 4 weeks.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births.</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	9.1
Total	1	-	1	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births.</u>
1961	1	9.1	15.5
1960	3	33.0	15.6
1959	1	10.0	15.8
1958	1	12.2	16.2
1957	4	45.0	16.5
1956	-	-	16.9
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	1.8	20.04	16.2

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births.</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	9.1
Total	1	-	1	

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Total Births.</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	18.0
Total	1	1	2	

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Each year since 1954, there has been a steady fall in the rate of Infant Mortality. The Public Health Services through the care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk, free vitamins, and immunisation schemes have all a part to play in this.

In 1958 there were 3 deaths in the district of infants under one year of age; in 1959 we had only one such death; there were 3 in 1960, and again only 1 in 1961.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.No. of deaths registered.Rate per 1000 total births

One.

9.01

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births</u>
1961	1	9.01	0.33
1960	Nil	Nil	0.34
1959	Nil	Nil	0.38
1958	Nil	Nil	0.43
1957	Nil	Nil	0.47
1956	Nil	Nil	0.56
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	Nil	Nil	0.436

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	14	21
Coronary disease, angina	16	7	23
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	2	8	10
Other circulatory diseases	3	1	4
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	4	-	4
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	5	13
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	2	2
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	58	54	112

Date	Description	Amount
1890		
Jan 1	Balance	100.00
Jan 15	Received from A. B.	50.00
Feb 1	Received from C. D.	25.00
Feb 15	Received from E. F.	75.00
Mar 1	Received from G. H.	100.00
Mar 15	Received from I. J.	50.00
Apr 1	Received from K. L.	25.00
Apr 15	Received from M. N.	75.00
May 1	Received from O. P.	100.00
May 15	Received from Q. R.	50.00
Jun 1	Received from S. T.	25.00
Jun 15	Received from U. V.	75.00
Jul 1	Received from W. X.	100.00
Jul 15	Received from Y. Z.	50.00
Aug 1	Received from A. B.	25.00
Aug 15	Received from C. D.	75.00
Sep 1	Received from E. F.	100.00
Sep 15	Received from G. H.	50.00
Oct 1	Received from I. J.	25.00
Oct 15	Received from K. L.	75.00
Nov 1	Received from M. N.	100.00
Nov 15	Received from O. P.	50.00
Dec 1	Received from Q. R.	25.00
Dec 15	Received from S. T.	75.00
1891		
Jan 1	Balance	100.00
Jan 15	Received from U. V.	50.00
Feb 1	Received from W. X.	25.00
Feb 15	Received from Y. Z.	75.00
Mar 1	Received from A. B.	100.00
Mar 15	Received from C. D.	50.00
Apr 1	Received from E. F.	25.00
Apr 15	Received from G. H.	75.00
May 1	Received from I. J.	100.00
May 15	Received from K. L.	50.00
Jun 1	Received from M. N.	25.00
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Jul 1	Received from Q. R.	100.00
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Sep 15	Received from A. B.	50.00
Oct 1	Received from C. D.	25.00
Oct 15	Received from E. F.	75.00
Nov 1	Received from G. H.	100.00
Nov 15	Received from I. J.	50.00
Dec 1	Received from K. L.	25.00
Dec 15	Received from M. N.	75.00
1892		
Jan 1	Balance	100.00
Jan 15	Received from O. P.	50.00
Feb 1	Received from Q. R.	25.00
Feb 15	Received from S. T.	75.00
Mar 1	Received from U. V.	100.00
Mar 15	Received from W. X.	50.00
Apr 1	Received from Y. Z.	25.00
Apr 15	Received from A. B.	75.00
May 1	Received from C. D.	100.00
May 15	Received from E. F.	50.00
Jun 1	Received from G. H.	25.00
Jun 15	Received from I. J.	75.00
Jul 1	Received from K. L.	100.00
Jul 15	Received from M. N.	50.00
Aug 1	Received from O. P.	25.00
Aug 15	Received from Q. R.	75.00
Sep 1	Received from S. T.	100.00
Sep 15	Received from U. V.	50.00
Oct 1	Received from W. X.	25.00
Oct 15	Received from Y. Z.	75.00
Nov 1	Received from A. B.	100.00
Nov 15	Received from C. D.	50.00
Dec 1	Received from E. F.	25.00
Dec 15	Received from G. H.	75.00

There were 112 deaths in 1961 compared with 109 in 1960.

In 1961, 16 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 17 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately 1 death in every 7 has been due to cancer.

In 1961, 61 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart, and circulatory diseases in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1960 was 58. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases, especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 cases, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790. Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers, and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits, e.g. high animal fat diets, are associated with degenerative heart diseases. More than half the deaths recorded in our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart diseases.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority, maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal clinics, Child Welfare clinics, and School Medical services - Medical and Dental. There is provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool, and other Hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley; Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn; and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe, and the class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers, both held weekly; also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these clinics were transferred to Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955, and in 1956 those Rural District patients who attend the Clitheroe Clinic expressed appreciation of the transfer to the new premises which has obviated the need to climb the hill and push the pram to the former premises at Clitheroe Castle. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month; Whalley and district at the Methodist School on Monday afternoons; and Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn is available for Infectious Diseases cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston. These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington, and Burnley Hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray departments of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory of Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical and Blood examinations are undertaken, and local doctors are at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests, thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres.

The extensive service now provided is much appreciated. The pathologist attends every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., and if the patients are unfit to attend at the laboratory, then the pathologist visits them at their own homes on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe.

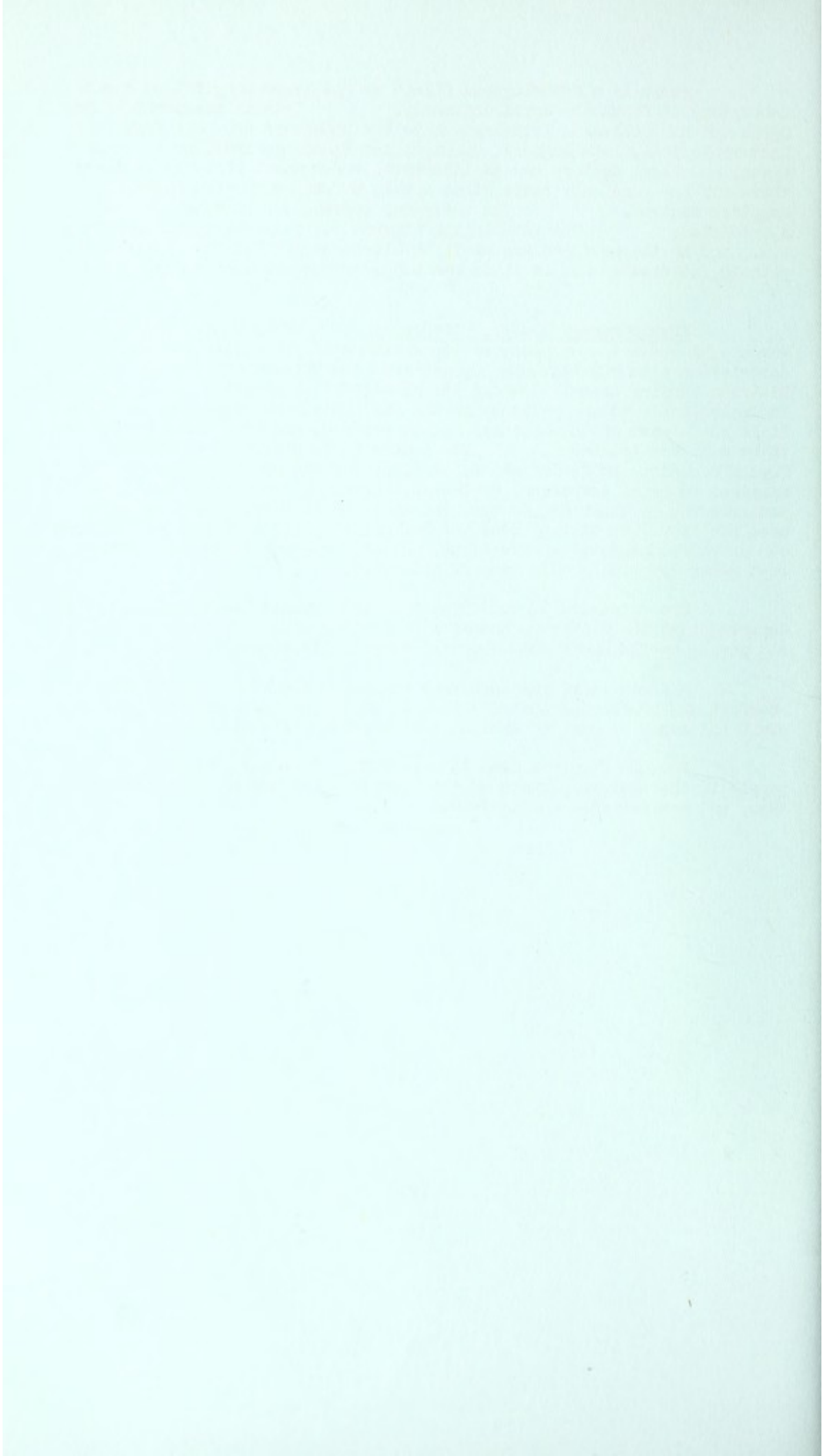
This centre was opened in March 1954 under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association. It is available to any patients in the Rural District requiring treatment. It is not a part of the National Health Service, and so a small charge has to be made for treatment.

The centre is in charge of a Trained Physiotherapist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diathermy, infra-red and sun-ray &c. Cases are referred by their own doctor, and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate the open access to a centre providing this type of treatment.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is proving a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

The Old People's Club in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954, and was extended during 1960.



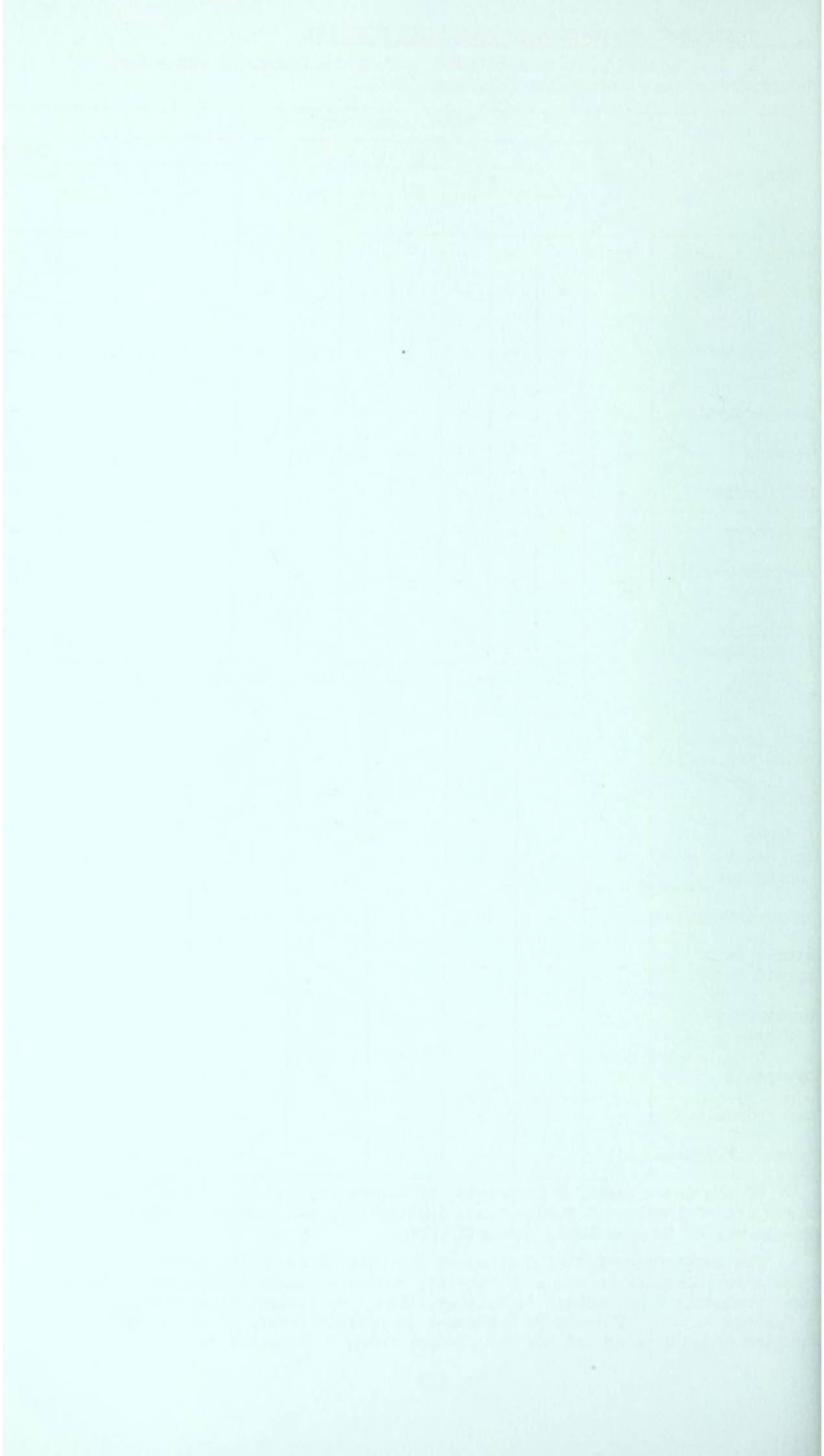
C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, is shown in the following table.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths.
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years.										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un-known	
Scarlet Fever	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	44	-	6	3	8	3	19	3	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	25	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl.)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-		-			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Acute Encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Enteric or Typhoid fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		-			

Of the above cases, 2 Pneumonia, 52 Dysentery, and 11 Scarlet Fever were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Institution, the case of Puerperal Pyrexia was at Bramley Meade Maternity Home.

The total cases notified shows an increase of 69 on the previous year. There were increases in cases of measles, namely 44 cases as against 10 in 1960, acute pneumonia 2 as against 1; poliomyelitis 2 as against 0; and dysentery 52 as against 1. There were decreases in scarlet fever, 13 as against 15; whooping cough 0 as against 16; and food poisoning 0 as against 1.



For the thirteenth year in succession, no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation, and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria, which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Two cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in this year.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people, it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation as well as the children.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Diseases.	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	Average 1956/60
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	15	2	6	8	8	7.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	44	10	83	36	154	39	64.4
Whooping Cough	-	16	3	-	-	35	10.8
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	10	3	15	3	6.4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	4	1	4	4	2.8
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	1	4	-	-	1.0
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	52	1	5	3	-	-	1.8
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	2	1	3	1	1.4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	.2
Other Diseases	-	-	-	3	1	1	1.0
Totals	114	45	110	57	185	91	97.6

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RE: [Illegible Title]

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Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified; there being no deaths from the disease during 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years 0-								
2-								
5-								
10-								
15-								
20-								
25-	1							
35-								
45-								
55-								
65-				1				
75 & upwards								
Totals	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1		1		-		-	

The figures of one respiratory and one non-respiratory new cases compare with similar notifications in 1960.

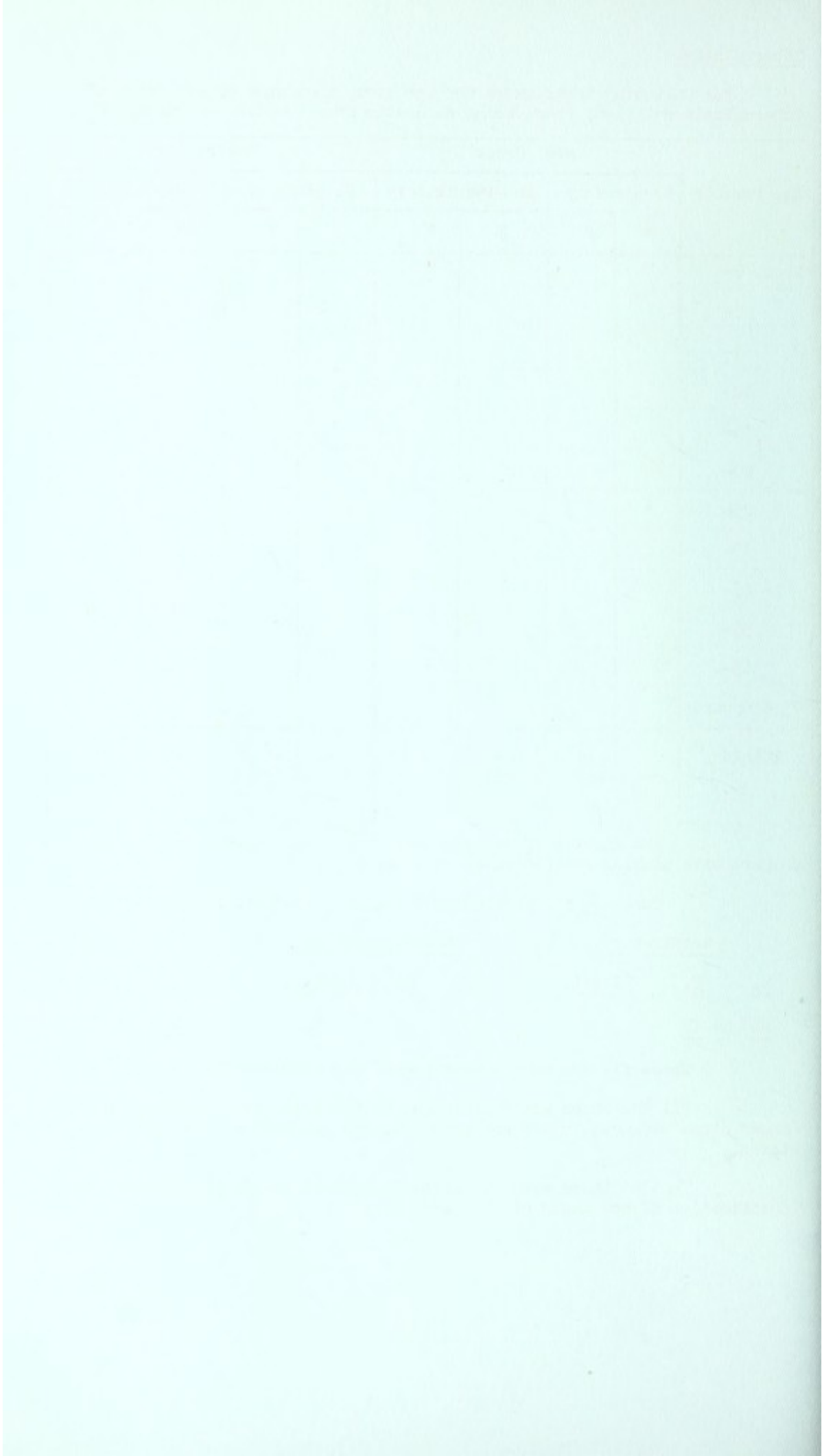
Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st. December 1961.

<u>Respiratory.</u>			<u>Non-respiratory.</u>			<u>Totals</u>		
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>46</u>

These figures show a decrease of one respiratory.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinics, and all known close contacts traced and screened, and appropriate preventive measures taken.

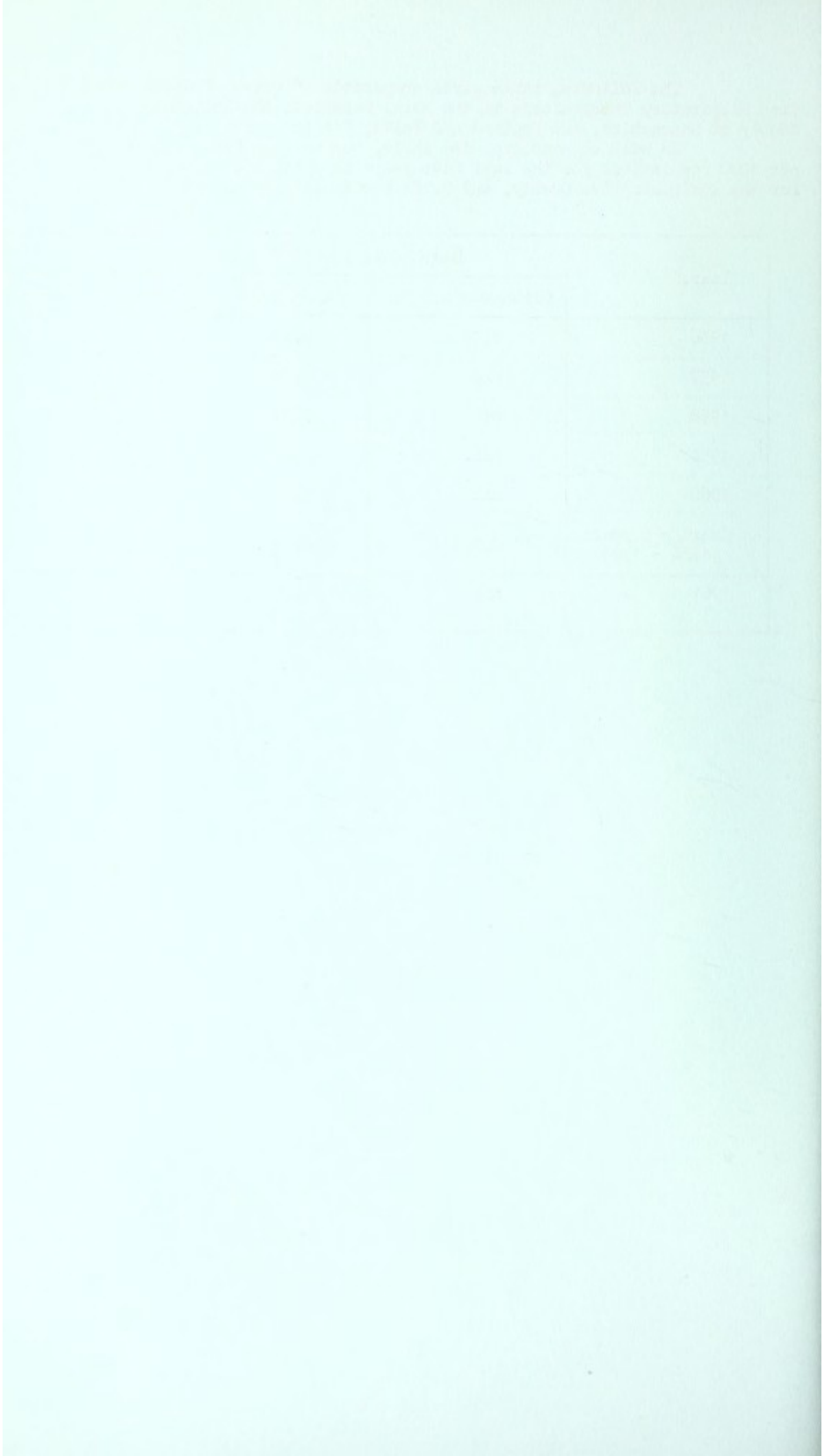
In 1961 there were no deaths from Tuberculosis (as distinct from notification of new cases of the disease).



The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales, for the years 1956 to 1961.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is 0.042 compared with 0.092 for the Administrative County, and 0.181 for England and Wales generally.

Year.	Death Rate per 1000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1956	0.21	0.11	0.11
1957	nil	0.10	0.09
1958	nil	0.10	0.10
1959	nil	0.08	0.54
1960	nil	0.07	0.068
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	0.042	0.092	0.181
1961	nil	N.K.	0.065



P A R T I I

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

- A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
- B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.
- C. HOUSING.
- D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

On April 1st, 1960 the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division. All plans, correspondence and stock were handed over to them on that date.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Totals	
	No.	With Public water supply.	No.	With Public water supply.	Bldgs.	Supplies from Public mains.
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	312	145	27	3	339	148
Bowland-with-Leagram	39	3	2	-	41	3
Chatburn	396	385	70	12	466	397
Chipping	279	263	42	10	321	273
Downham	61	-	5	-	66	-
Little Mitton	14	1	-	-	14	1
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton	86	26	7	-	93	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley	82	52	5	3	87	55
Twiston	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley	675	654	106	29	781	683
Wiswell	217	202	27	7	244	209
Worston	31	22	2	-	33	22
Totals	2221	1753	294	64	2525	1817

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses.....	16.
	Other premises or works (by meter).....	-
Existing properties	- Dwellings.....	1
	Other premises (by meter).....	-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Huntroyde Estate (Pendleton), Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley), the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 15th and 16th of May 1900. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the University of Cambridge, and the results are given in the following table.

Time	Temperature	Pressure	Volume	Weight
1.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
2.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
3.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
4.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
5.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
6.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
7.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
8.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
9.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
10.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
11.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
12.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
13.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
14.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
15.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
16.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
17.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
18.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
19.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000
20.0	15.0	760.0	100.0	1.000

The results of the experiments show that the temperature, pressure, volume, and weight of the gas are all constant throughout the experiment. This is in accordance with the law of conservation of mass, which states that the total mass of a closed system remains constant.

Sampling.

13 samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies and 58 samples of drinking water from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination. 8 samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. 18 samples from Private Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and 40 as being unsatisfactory. Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

The village of Pendleton, which is supplied by private estates is still receiving an unsatisfactory water supply and should be provided with a public mains water supply. In view of the bad samples obtained the taking over of this supply by the Fylde Water Board should be undertaken as soon as possible.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination. None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

Source	Bacteriological		
	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<u>Public Supplies.</u>			
Wiswell F.	3	2	1
Chatburn	1	-	1
Chatburn C.	2	1	1
Hurst Green F.C.	1	1	-
Whalley F.	4	3	1
Chipping C.	1	1	-
Downham C.	1	-	1
<u>Private Supplies.</u>			
Storyhurst F.	7	4	3
Pendleton	15	2	13
Pendleton C.	7	1	6
Downham	1	1	-
Mearley	1	-	1
Whalley	13	2	11
Whalley C.	1	1	-
Wiswell	9	3	6
Chaigley	3	3	-
Chaigley C.	1	1	-
	71	26	45

F. indicates water subjected to Filtration treatment.

C. indicates water subjected to Chlorination treatment.

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Worston is the one remaining village in the district without a mains sewerage system. A scheme was prepared but did not receive Ministerial Approval owing to the high cost. It is hoped to resurrect these proposals very shortly.

Every effort has been made throughout the year to reduce the number of pail and midden closets in the area; the number converted being very encouraging. The benefits to be obtained by taking advantage of the Standard Improvement Grant scheme has helped to persuade owners to convert.

If the conversions proceed at the present rate it will then be possible to empty all the pail closets in the district in one day.

With the exception of Pendleton almost all the properties within a reasonable distance of the sewer have converted to water closets. The response in the village of Pendleton has been disappointing.

The Council pay a grant of £15 or 50% whichever is the less towards the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. Owners of properties not within a reasonable distance from the sewer are encouraged to provide septic tanks for the reception of their foul effluent. The Council's grant also applies to these properties.

During 1961 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	7.
Pail closets to fresh water closets	35.
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.	6.

The following are details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

No. of middens	126
No. of closets attached to these middens	126
No. of pail closets	146
No. of moveable dustbins	2029
No. of waste water closets	211
No. of fresh water closets	1553
No. of houses on water carriage system	1915.

Since the completion and reconstruction of the Whalley and Calderstones Sewerage Disposal Works in 1959 difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory samples from the Calderstones section. The effluent from the hospital contains a high percentage of vegetable matter which retards the drying out of the sludge and also causes the sludge to rise to the top of the tanks. Investigations have been in hand throughout the year to overcome this difficulty. The services of Richardson & Jaffe, the Analysts, were enlisted and series of samples taken at all the stages of the works have been regularly submitted. On their advice all the tanks were emptied by means of a mobile sludge pump which the Council purchased during the year, and 1 cwt of lime was added to each Dortmund Tank each day. By so doing the sludge settled to the bottom of the tanks, enabling them to be partially desludged at least twice a week. The lime also assisted in the drying out of the sludge. Although only recently modernised the Calderstones Section is operating at 40,000 galls. per day above design and the Whalley Section 20,000 gallons per day above. Nevertheless good samples have been obtained by the Rivers Board, the first time for a long period.

The Lancashire River Board constantly calls my attention to the fact that the sludge effluent at the Barrow Sewage Disposal Works discharges directly into the stream. Steps to remedy this defect and to improve various aspects of the works are in hand for 1962.

The trade effluent from the Chipping Dairy being discharged into the Chipping Sewage Disposal Works is causing difficulty in treating the effluent.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

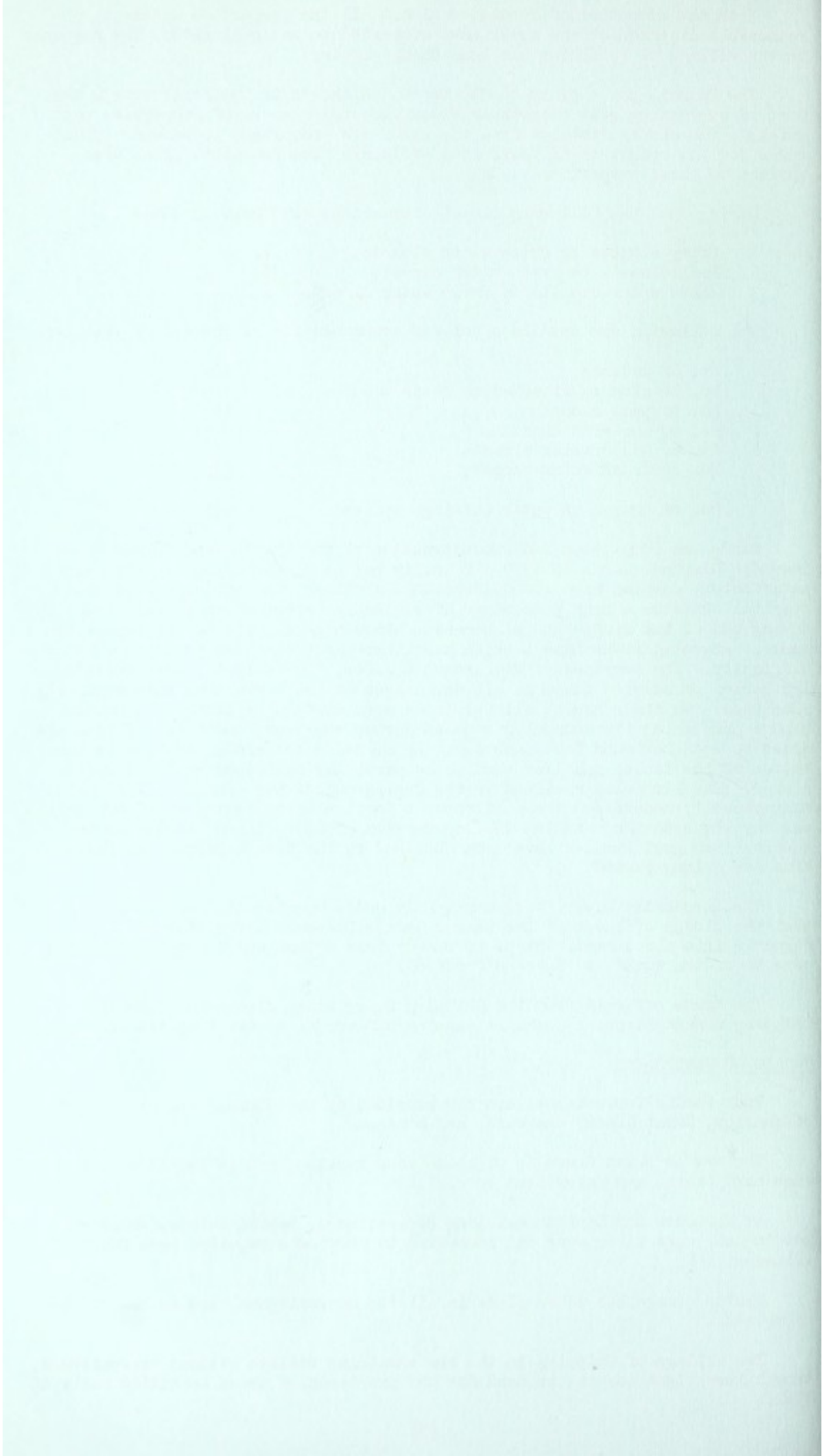
Four Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council and are situated at Whalley, Hurst Green, Chatburn, and Downham.

The one at Hurst Green is of stone construction, and is supplied with wash hand basins and paper hand towels.

At Chatburn and Downham existing conveniences, behind hotels, which were not in use, were taken over and renovated to provide a required need for both villages.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

The village of Chipping is the one remaining village without conveniences, though investigations are in hand for the provision of these amenities early in 1962.



RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place, and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley.

At Chipping there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by children and careless householders. Despite the posting of notices, this continues.

Streams are frequently inspected and every effort made to prevent pollution wherever the sources are discoverable.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Routine inspections are made and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work, especially housing, has limited visits.

The Lancashire County Council pay the Council 2/6 for each shop inspected.

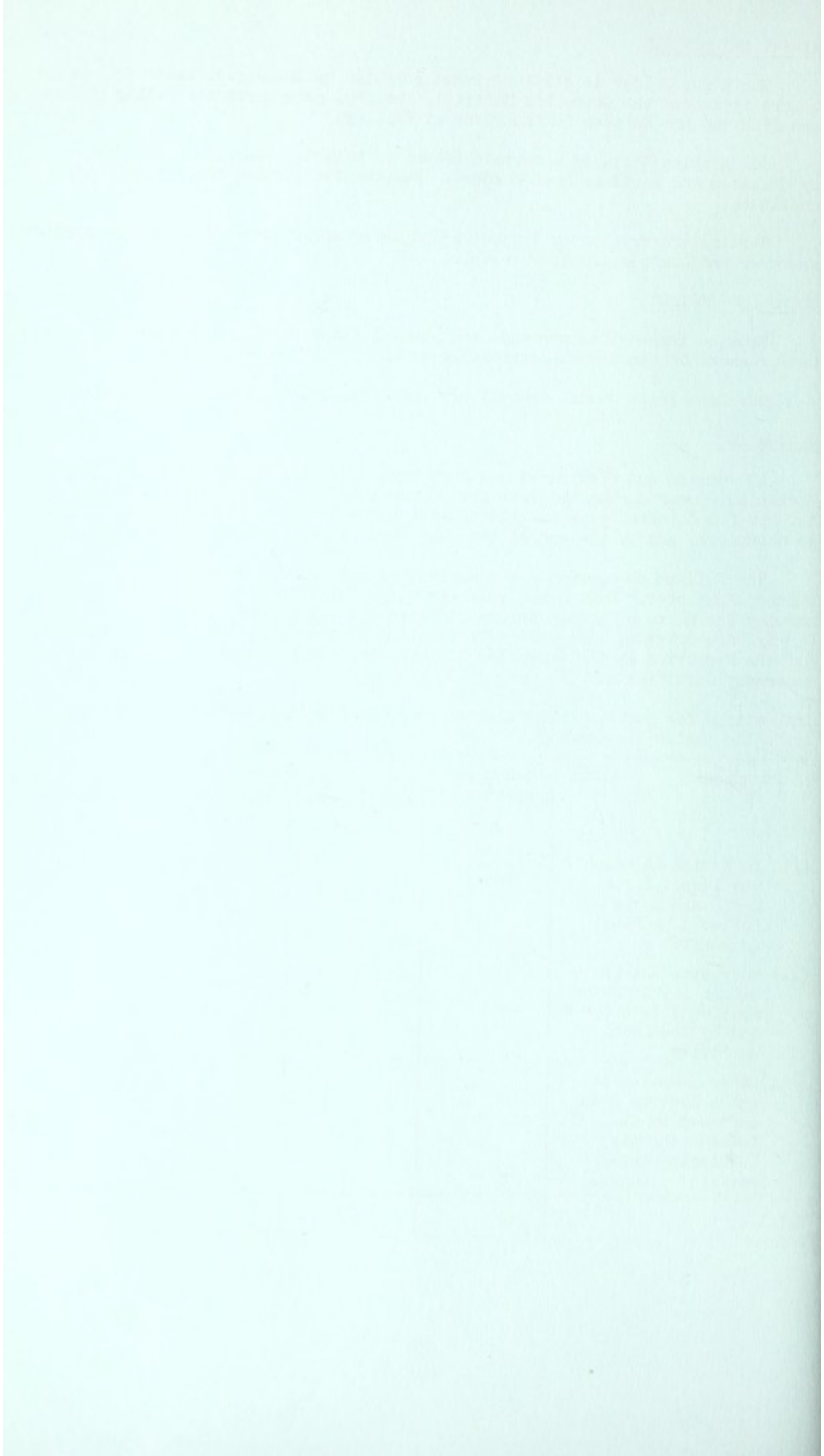
FACTORIES.

47 routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found (chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences) were notified to occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or were in hand.

The fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Factory Inspector. During the year the responsibility of issuing Certificates showing the Means of Escape in Case of Fire was taken over by the Lancashire County Fire Brigade. All documents relating to this work being handed to them. All the Factories in the Council's District were in possession of the necessary Certificate.

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	42	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	1	-	-
Total	42	47	-	-



Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	3	-	-	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 six site Licences were issued, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans, there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for 20 years or more.

The district is well used by week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are 8 factory chimneys in the district. No complaints of black or heavy smoking was received during the year, and none was observed.

An improvement in the emission of dust over Chatburn has gradually taken place as dust arrestors have been fitted on various sections of Horrocksford Lime Company's works, however complaints are still being received and dust is still being deposited over Chatburn to the annoyance of its residents. It is still necessary to fix a satisfactory dust arrestor on the Tar Coating Plant section of the works, and until this is carried out annoyance to Chatburn residents will continue. The Company concerned have been pressed to carry out this essential work and it is hoped that when completed the atmospheric pollution over Chatburn will diminish.

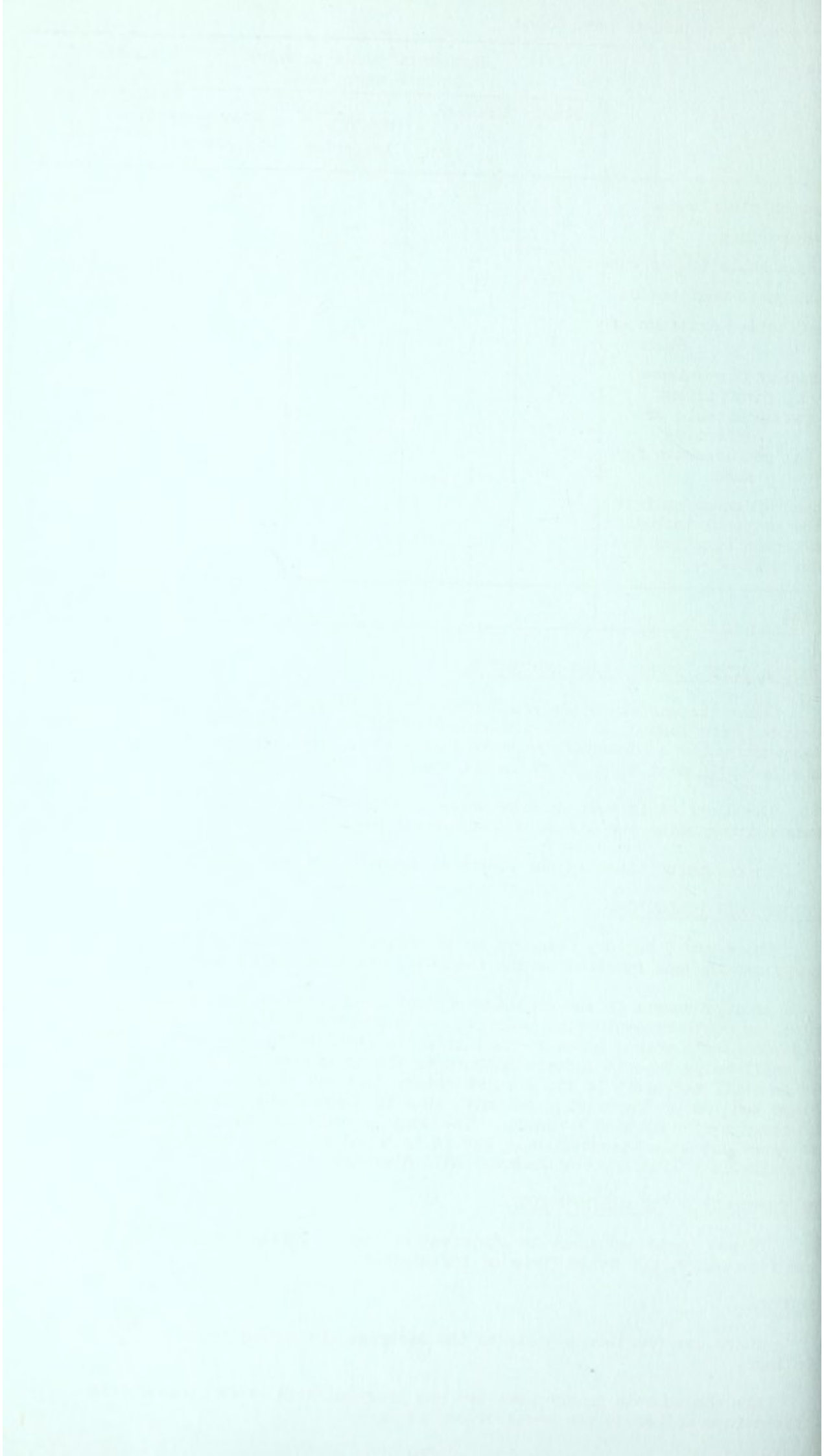
DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

It was found necessary to disinfest one house during the year for flies, and five others for other forms of infestation.

SCHOOLS.

There are fourteen schools in the district, including three at Storchurst College.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets with connections either to the sewer or septic tank.



A gradual improvement has taken place in the washing facilities for schools; it being essential that sanitary facilities be as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided into forming good habits.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act in the district.

In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs a full time Rodent Operative for inspection and treatment works.

Properties and land in the district are continually investigated for infestation. Infested dwellings are treated free, and business premises treated on repayment at the request of the owner or occupier.

Public sewers were test baited and treated during the year in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food requirements. Sewage Disposal Works and tips were regularly treated as they form the principal reservoir of infestation in the district.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty four petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations.

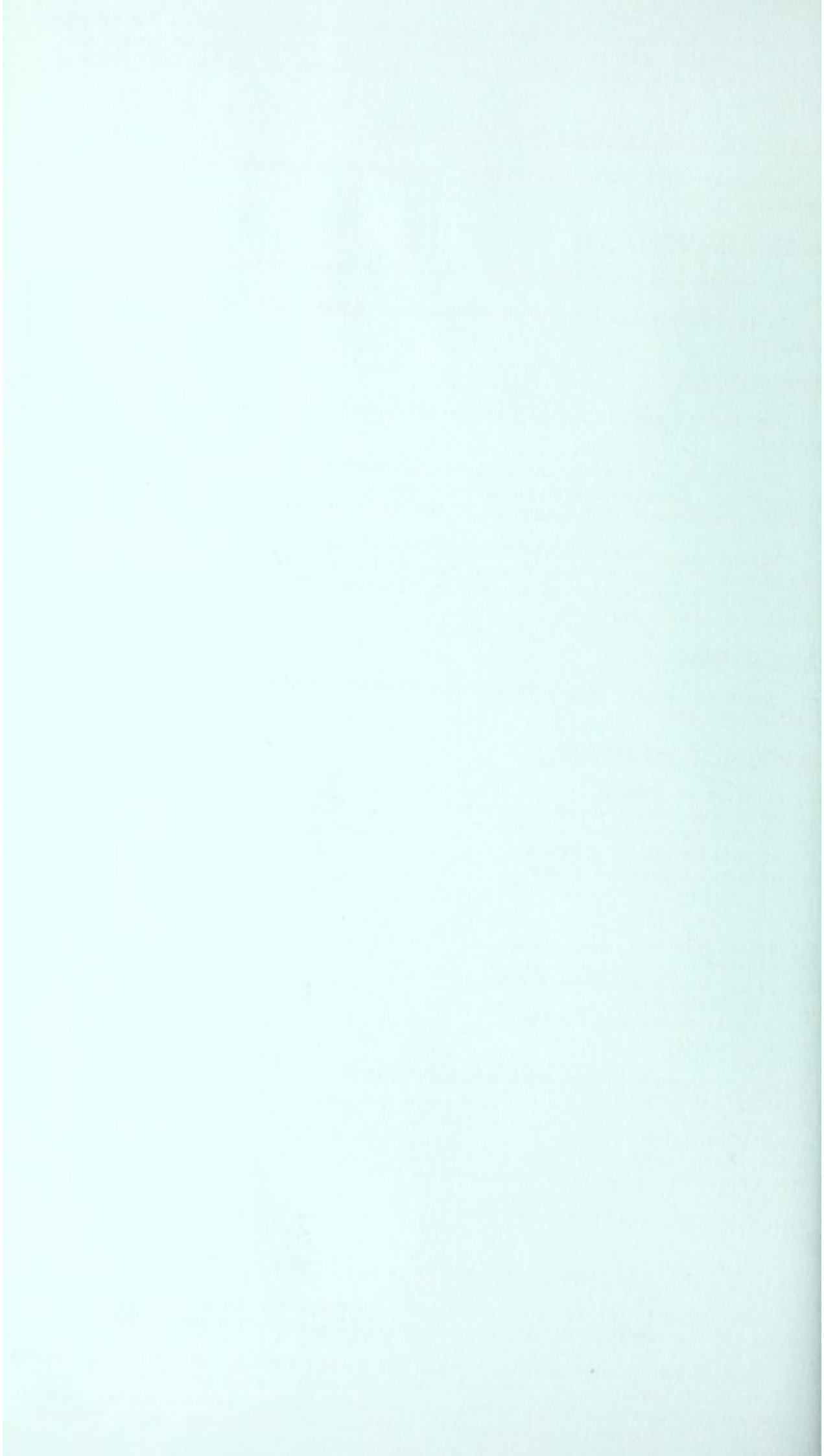
INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited.....	961
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.....	140
No. of defects or nuisances abated.....	106
No. of notices served - informal.....	131
No. of notices served - formal.....	1
	<u>Visits.</u>
Infectious Diseases.....	59
Disinfections.....	1
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.....	161
Drainage Works etc.....	370
Refuse collections and disposal.....	90
Water Supplies.....	54
Schools.....	18
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning.....	182
Building Inspections.....	412
Housing Sites.....	107
Council Houses re. repairs.....	433
Tents, Vans, Sheds.....	6
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.....	157
Dairies.....	11
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections.....	736

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicles, both of which are now seven years old, for the collection of refuse and nightsoil.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from 82 properties throughout the whole of the district. The collection is completed in two days each week, though difficulties arise in attempting to maintain this service during holiday periods. The nightsoil is disposed of at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works.



In an effort to reduce the number of pail closets the Council makes a grant available towards the cost of conversion to W.C's with connections to the sewer where possible, or otherwise septic tanks. The grant is half the cost, with a maximum of £15.

All refuse bins are emptied every two weeks. An additional service of emptying refuse from Hotels and Cafes once a week is undertaken. The scheme operates very successfully and time is available to allow the men to maintain the refuse tips, where partial controlled tipping is carried out, in good order.

The refuse generally throughout the district is becoming more bulky, thus causing more frequent journeys to the tip and longer periods to empty bins. In addition outlying farms now request removal of refuse, and the only way to provide such a service is by a roadside collection.

The tips are situated at Hurst Green, Whalley, Chatburn and Chipping.

LITTER.

Publicity material obtained from the Central Office of Information was distributed and displayed throughout the district, particularly at holiday times, in an effort to make the public litter conscious.

Extra litter baskets were purchased and placed in the villages where the need is greatest; the slatted type of litter basket being provided for Downham and other beauty spots in the area.

The litter baskets are emptied together with the normal refuse collection service.

C. HOUSING.

As previously reported there were 96 houses within the Rural District which were classified as either Class IV or V (35 Class V and 61 Class IV).

The position at the end of 1961 was as follows:-

19	are outstanding
43	have been improved (20 by Improvement Grant)
27	demolished, closed, or converted to other use.
7	combined with next door.

96	Total
----	-------

The summary shows that some progress has been made with 77 houses, but no progress has been made with 19 houses. The owners of these houses are now being pressed to carry out their obligations and at the same time their attention called to the provision of the Housing Act whereby the Council may make a grant towards the improvement of houses.

The Council's policy to carry out Operation Rescue rather than the condemnation of country cottages makes housing inspection work much more interesting for the inspector in that many discussions take place on how property can best be improved, each and every house having different problems. There is some satisfaction in having rescued a house from being pulled down, and providing good accommodation for many years to come.

After many years standstill in the repair and improvement of property there has been a tendency during the past year or so to renovate reasonably good houses throughout the district. The Rent Act may have been the cause for the work being done.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 55 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications for Discretionary Grants from owners of Class IV and V properties capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been from owner/occupied houses.

The Council makes a Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all Class IV and V properties and for conversion of other buildings into houses. A 25% grant being made in suitable cases to other Class III properties.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, and 63 in 1961. Since the inception of the scheme, 133 houses of reasonable condition have now been provided with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities, will, in the foreseeable future, become condemned property.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES.

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings.

Whalley - Stocks Avenue	10 - 3	Bedroom (pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park	22 - 3	"
Whalley - Woodfield View	2 - 3	" (Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road	2 - 2	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	48 - 3	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	2 - 3	" (Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands	32 - 3	"
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	18 - 3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	1 - 4	" (one double house)
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	9 - 3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	4 - 2	"
Barrow - Old Row	4 - 2	" (purchased and re-conditioned)
	143 - 3	Bedroom houses
	10 - 2	" "
	1 - 4	" "

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors and also the ordering of necessary works required and its supervision whilst in progress.

OLD PEOPLES DWELLINGS.

During the year various Housing Sites where old peoples dwellings had recently been erected were visited. Following these visits the Committee requested Unity Structures to submit a scheme for the erection of 16 Old Folks Bungalows and 18 two bedroomed houses at Riddings Lane, Whalley, these being necessary to supply a growing demand in Whalley for this type of dwelling. Several schemes were submitted by Unity Structures before one was eventually accepted. The Committee then decided to nominate a selected contractor for the houses and the Consultant to prepare a scheme for the roads and sewers, with the intention that a commencement be made in 1962.

During the year negotiations were put in hand for obtaining land adjoining Kirklands Housing Site at Chipping, for eventual use for Old Folks dwellings.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

- (i) by the local authority
- (ii) by other local authorities
- (iii) by other bodies or persons

Houses	Flats.
-	-
-	-
17	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 168
 - (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 224
 - (c) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 19
 - (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 13
2. Houses Demolished:-
 - In Clearance Areas:- Nil
 - Not in Clearance Areas:- 2
3. Unfit Houses Closed:- Nil
4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-
 - After informal action by local authority 9
5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):- Nil
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:- Nil
7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc:-

Action during year:-

	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	5
(b) Approved by local authority	5	5
(c) Work Completed	9	13
(d) All owners of Class IV (18) and Class V (1) houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage may be taken of improvement grant provisions. Twenty houses previously classed as substandard have now been improved with grant aid.		

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:-

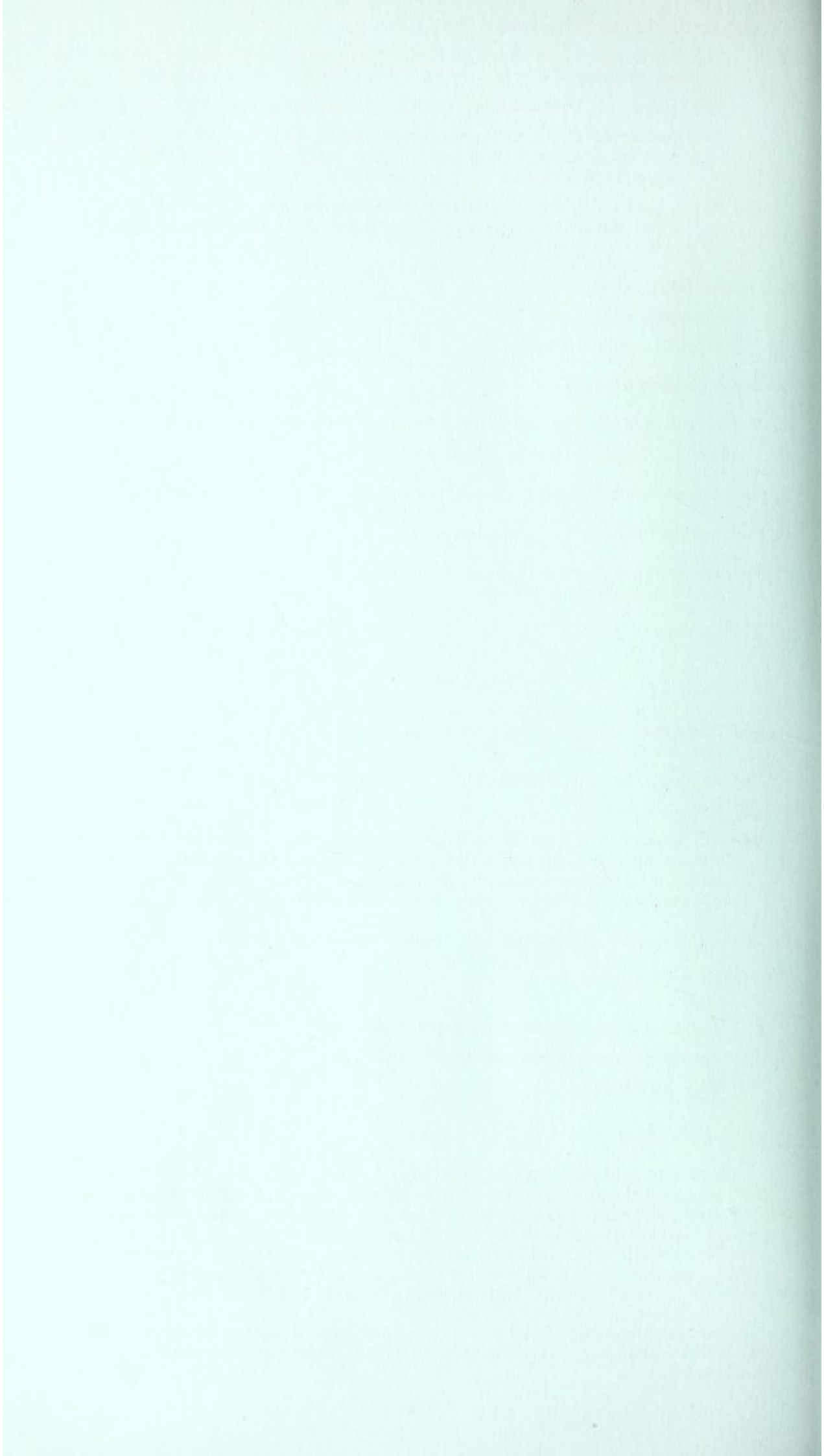
Action during year:-

	No. of dwellings affected.
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	62
(b) Applications approved by local authority	63
(c) Work completed	50

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are scattered throughout the district approximately 19 unfit houses which require extensive repairs and improvements. The chief defects found are rising and penetrating dampness, perished plasterwork, inadequate natural lighting, and complete lack of modern amenities, such as a hot water supply and bathroom with W.C. So far, informal action has failed to secure the extensive repairs required, and it would appear that statutory procedure will have to be invoked to have this property brought up to standard.

There are approximately 9 back-to-back houses in the district, but all of these houses are provided with through ventilation and are generally satisfactory.



OVERCROWDING.

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding, has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

148 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary, and various works of improvement initiated. These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent contamination of food.

ICE CREAM.

4 premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream and 20 for the sale of Ice Cream.

5 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and frequent inspections of premises were made, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the distribution of milk.

Number of registered distributors operating from:-

- (a) dairies in the district 1.
- (b) shops in the district other than dairies 1.

Samples of milk from supplies produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination:-

Total number submitted:- 113.

	Results.		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	13	2
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring test	31	78	11
(iii) " Culture Test	8	24	-
(iv) " Biological Test	5	1	1

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests:-

	No. of samples	Results.		
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	13	11	2	-
Heat Treat Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	-	-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Following the introduction of the Slaughterhouses Construction Regulations one private slaughterhouse at Chipping and one at Whalley have been closed. Two other slaughterhouses at Whalley were altered to conform with these Regulations, and a new slaughterhouse was constructed and licensed at Wiswell. Another one is in course of alteration at Stonyhurst. Meat inspection at these slaughterhouses comprises fully 50% of the Additional Public Health Inspector's duties.

Slaughtering on Sundays has continued throughout the year and emphasises the disadvantages of staff in authorities with meat inspection commitments.

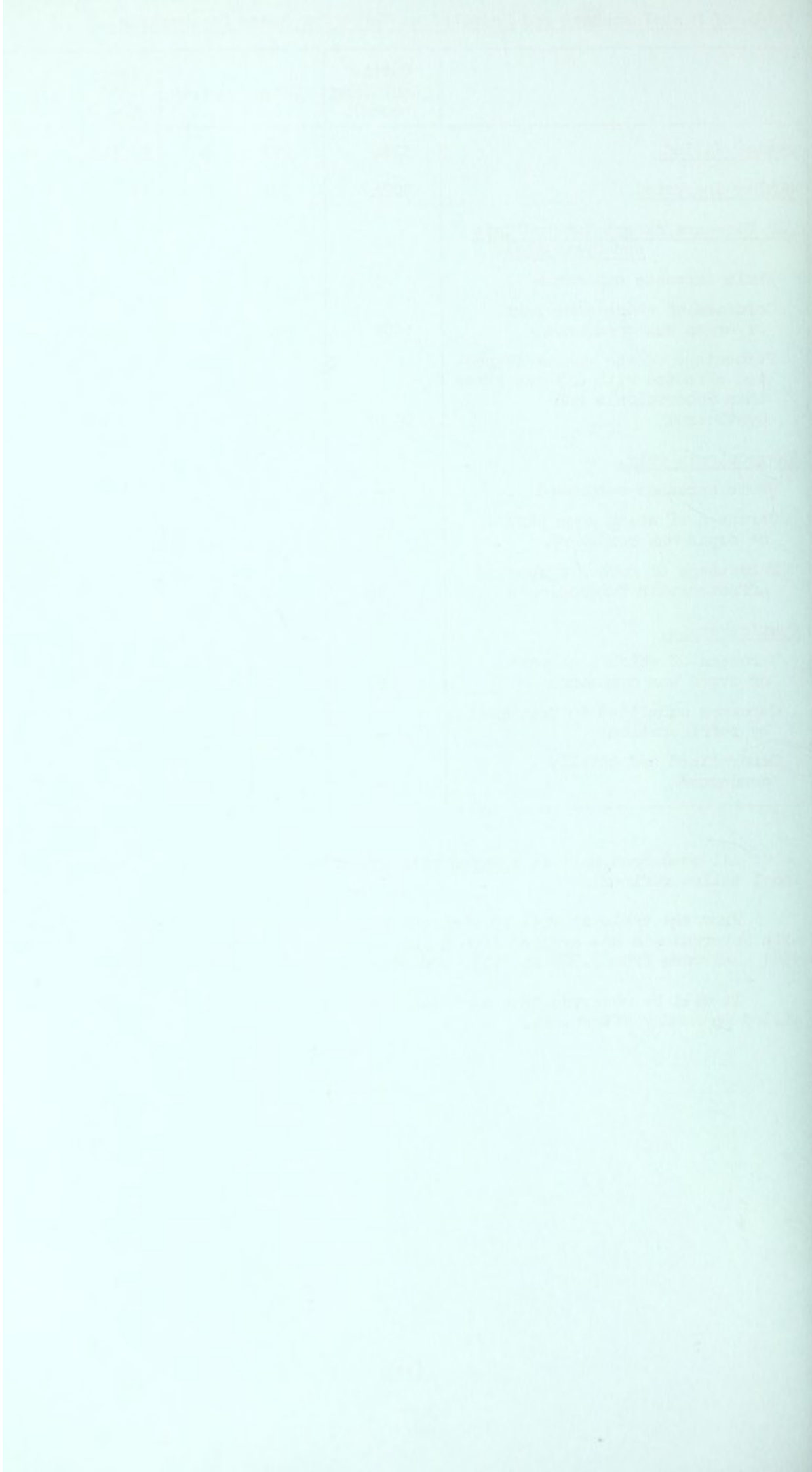
Table of Meat Inspected and Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Number Killed</u>	3284	871	3	20,548	105
<u>Number Inspected</u>	3284	871	3	19,134	105
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	6	-	26	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1668	654	-	987	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	50.88	75.77	Nil	4.93	9.52
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	-	-	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.15	.11	-	-	.95
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

From the table it will be observed that the percentage of cattle affected with Tuberculosis has dropped from 5.98% in 1959, and 1.72% in 1960, to .15% in 1961, and cows from 7.50% in 1959, and .35% in 1960, to .11% in 1961.

It will be observed that some 1400 sheep were not inspected, as these were killed on Sunday afternoons.



GENERAL.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYE-LAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931).
Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstruction and projections;
160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Orders 1949). 164, 165 and 172.

Public Health Act, 1925. - Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24 and 35.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936.

Water Byelaws under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1945.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no Public Swimming Baths within the District, the nearest being at Blackburn 11 miles away.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Provision of a Public Water Supply for the village of Pendleton.

Provision of Public Conveniences in the village of Chipping.

The improvement and repair of below standard houses in the district.

Sewerage Scheme for Worston.

Conversion of properties with conservation systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The paving of unmade streets.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT

Chief Public Health Inspector.



