

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Colne U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Colne (Lancashire, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gy9uk47a>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

Borough of Colne



Annual
Report
for 1961

of the

Medical Officer of Health



Borough



of Colne

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Health Department,
Bank House,
Colne, Lancs.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

BOROUGH OF COLNE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman W. H. Hirst

Vice-Chairman

Alderman J. E. Driver

His Worhsip the Mayor

(Councillor T. H. Hargreaves, J.P.)
(ex-officio)

Alderman H. Craddock

" G. E. Wilmore, J.P.,

Councillor P. Birtwistle

" J. Crabtree

" B. Davidson

" J. Isherwood

" J. Leonard

" A. E. Seed

" P. Somers

" J. Whalley

Town Clerk - A. Haigh, Esq., B.A. (Admin.)

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendent:

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (* ∅)

Public Health Inspectors

B. DUERDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (* ∅)

F. GRINDROD, M.A.P.H.I. (*)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: J. PRESTON

Clerk: J. HARRISON

QUALIFICATIONS

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector

∅ Certified Smoke Inspector

P R E F A C E

Health Department,
COLNE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1961.

In 1938 the Birth Rate was 8.7 per 1,000 of the population; this year it is 16.0. This is a very encouraging fact. There is a slight increase as compared with the previous year in the Infant Mortality Rate but the average over the last five years is in keeping with the National figure.

A comparison with 1938 in other directions of health measures is worth while.

1. There is a weekly collection of house refuse.
2. The Clean Air Act is in being and in one area a smoke control Order is in operation.
3. There is a steady increase in the conversion of pail and tipper closets to the water carriage system.
4. Much progress has been made with slum clearance and in the building of new houses.

The Health Committee is to be congratulated on the measures undertaken during this quarter of a century, but in order to keep abreast of the times, more Public Health Inspectors are needed. It must be understood that the operation of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Food Acts and all the necessary supervisory obligations take time and it was with pleasure, therefore, that I welcomed Mr. Grindrod as a fully qualified Public Health and Meat Inspector.

I have always had enthusiastic Committees and for this I am grateful, and my Staff has given me of their best on all occasions. I leave them with delightful memories and thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. ROBINSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy and in excellent natural surroundings. It is 600 ft. to 800 ft. above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

Approximately one half of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The other main industries are :- engineering, building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, construction, transport, professional services, public services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

The unemployed register at the end of the year was 211 (107 men and 104 women), of which 66 men and 64 women were temporarily unemployed. There has been an appreciable amount of short time working in the Textile Industry since September, 1961. In other industries the level of employment has remained high. There is still a demand for skilled workers, particularly in the Engineering Industry, which cannot be met from the unemployment register.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	5,939
Population	.. .. .	19,450
No. of inhabited houses end of 1961 according to Rate Book	.. .. .	7,160
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£228,596
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£ 879

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge which was installed at Judge Fields on the 12th Sept. 1947, and by a Bucket Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) which was moved from the Cemetery to Judge Fields on the 1st October, 1947.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 558.55 ft. The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

Site Position - Latitude 53 51' 41" N. Longitude 2 10' 40" W.

Average Annual Rainfall 1901-1961 Inches
39.99

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1961

Month	Depth in Inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	6.56	20	Monthly average 4.10 inches Heaviest rainfall for one month, January and August each 6.56 inches Heaviest rainfall for one day, 3rd August 2.15 inches Lowest rainfall for one month, March 2.08 inches.
February	3.35	11	
March	2.08	8	
April	4.43	19	
May	2.66	10	
June	2.20	8	
July	3.50	12	
August	6.56	13	
September	4.55	16	
October	5.36	23	
November	3.92	14	
December	4.00	14	
TOTAL	49.17	168	

T E M P E R A T U R E

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st October, 1947.

Highest Temperature, 1935-1961 16th Aug. 1947 .. 95^oF.
 Lowest Temperature, 1935-1961 20th Jan. 1940 .. 5 F.
 Maximum Temperature 1961- 29th Aug. and 3rd Sept. 82^oF.
 Minimum Temperature 1961 31st December .. 12^oF.

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1961

Birth Rate per
thousand of the
estimated resident
population

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	(Legitimate)	281	137	144
	(Illegitimate)	31	19	12
Totals		312	156	156

I 16.0

Illegitimate live Births per cent of total live Births 9.9

		Total	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) births.
Still Births	(Legitimate)	10	3	7	34.1
	(Illegitimate)	1	1	-	
Totals		11	4	7	

Death Rate per thousand
of the estimated
resident population

Deaths	342	174	168	x 17.6
1961 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07)				= 17.2
				per 1,000
x 1961 " death-rate (" " " 0.97)				= 17.1
				per 1,000

Deaths of infants under one year of age :-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	8	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	8	3	5

Death Rate of infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	25.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	7	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	7	3	4

Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. 22.4

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	3	3

Early Neo-natal Mortality :-

Mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths 19.2

Perinatal Mortality :-

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age .. 17

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 52.6

Maternal Mortality :-

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. Nil

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births Nil

C O M P A R A T I V E T A B L E

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Rate per 1,000 live births	
									No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Population 19,450												
Year 1961 ...	312	16.0	342	17.6	11	34	Nil	Nil	8	26	7	22
Year 1960 ...	282	14.4	316	16.1	11	38	Nil	Nil	8	28	4	14
Year 1959 ...	248	12.6	296	15.0	5	20	Nil	Nil	5	20	3	12
" 1958 ...	264	13.3	275	13.9	4	15	Nil	Nil	2	8	1	4
" 1957 ...	267	13.4	321	16.1	12	43	Nil	Nil	6	22	4	15
" 1956 ...	284	14.2	296	14.8	4	14	Nil	Nil	8	28	7	25
Average 5 years 1956-1960	-	13.6	-	15.2	-	26	-	Nil	-	21	-	14

† 1961 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 17.2 per 1,000
 * " " death-rate (" 0.97) = 17.1 " "

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1961)

All Causes 342 - Males 174 Females 168			
	CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	6	4
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	5
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
16	Diabetes	-	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	36
18	Coronary disease, angina	37	24
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	8
20	Other heart disease	16	22
21	Other circulatory disease	5	4
22	Influenza	4	4
23	Pneumonia	4	3
24	Bronchitis	4	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	13	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	1
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	13	28
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
34	All other accidents	3	3
35	Suicide	2	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
		174	168

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1961

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	Due to abortion	Total
COLNE	17.2	0.57	17.1	0.05	Nil	0.77	2.52	25.6	22.4	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Estimated home population mid-1961 - 19,450)		34.1 (a)										
ENGLAND AND WALES	17.4	0.33	12.0	0.065	0.007	0.49	1.67	21.4	15.5	0.27	0.07	0.34
(Estimated home population mid-1961 - 46,166,000)		18.7(a)										

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

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

1961 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age. Compiled from the Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes :-	6	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	8
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Infantile Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

The infant Mortality figure for 1961 is 26 per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of 2 per 1,000 on the figure for 1960 and is 5 per 1,000 more than the rate for the country as a whole.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS -

The number of live births registered during the year was 312. Of these, 156 were males and 156 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is 16.0 and is an increase of 1.6 on the previous year, and is 2.4 more than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted birth-rate is 17.2 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.07.

STILL BIRTHS -

The still-birth rate is 0.24 per thousand of the population more than that of the country, as a whole.

DEATHS -

The number of deaths registered was 342, of which 174 were males and 168 females. The death-rate is 17.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing an increase of 1.5 on the previous year, and is 2.4 more than the average for the previous 5 years. The adjusted death-rate is 17.1 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 0.97.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH
DURING THE YEAR 1961

Heart diseases, diseases of the vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Particulars of the Health Department Staff are set out on page 2 of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1961 :-

<u>Bacteriological:-</u>	<u>No. examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	52
Milk - Biological Test	53
Milk - Phosphatase Test	13
Water	13
Ice Cream	13
Total	<u>144</u>

Pathological:-

Cow Livers	3
" Kidneys	3
" Lymph Glands	2
" Spleen	1
Faeces	3
Total	<u>12</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley & District Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are :-

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

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospitals are also available :-

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

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home and Ante-Natal Clinic in Barrowford Road, serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation available consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

The accommodation at the Home has been very fully occupied.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home are admitted to the Maternity Home or hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main buildings of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodations, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held on Monday afternoons by the County Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

Expectant mothers are urged to attend the Ante-Natal Clinics and take full advantages of the facilities they offer.

Mothers are strongly advised to have at least one post-natal examination approximately six weeks after the baby is born. A great deal of unnecessary discomfort and ill-health is borne by sensitive women who have a mistaken belief that such suffering is an inevitable accompaniment of childbirth.

I again repeat the need for emphasis on the value of post-natal examinations. At the present time, too great a difference exists between the number of ante-natal and post-natal examinations.

Year	Ante-natal Examinations	Post-natal Examinations
1921	1,200	1,000
1922	1,300	1,100
1923	1,400	1,200
1924	1,500	1,300
1925	1,600	1,400
1926	1,700	1,500
1927	1,800	1,600
1928	1,900	1,700
1929	2,000	1,800
1930	2,100	1,900
1931	2,200	2,000

The following table shows the number of ante-natal and post-natal examinations given at the Victoria Hospital, during the years 1921 to 1931. The number of ante-natal examinations given has increased steadily from 1,200 in 1921 to 2,200 in 1931. The number of post-natal examinations given has also increased steadily from 1,000 in 1921 to 2,000 in 1931.

The following table shows the number of ante-natal and post-natal examinations given at the Victoria Hospital, during the years 1921 to 1931. The number of ante-natal examinations given has increased steadily from 1,200 in 1921 to 2,200 in 1931. The number of post-natal examinations given has also increased steadily from 1,000 in 1921 to 2,000 in 1931.

The following table shows the number of ante-natal and post-natal examinations given at the Victoria Hospital, during the years 1921 to 1931. The number of ante-natal examinations given has increased steadily from 1,200 in 1921 to 2,200 in 1931. The number of post-natal examinations given has also increased steadily from 1,000 in 1921 to 2,000 in 1931.

The following table shows the number of ante-natal and post-natal examinations given at the Victoria Hospital, during the years 1921 to 1931. The number of ante-natal examinations given has increased steadily from 1,200 in 1921 to 2,200 in 1931. The number of post-natal examinations given has also increased steadily from 1,000 in 1921 to 2,000 in 1931.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No Maternal deaths occurred in the Borough during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS,
AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Totals including County cases and other Areas		Borough of Colne Only	
	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths
1952	367	-	259	-
1953	369	-	262	-
1954	380	-	251	-
1955	367	1	240	1
1956	380	-	256	-
1957	385	-	235	-
1958	366	-	240	-
1959	335	-	221	-
1960	391	-	251	-
1961	408	-	274	-

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the register at December 31st was 141 viz:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	65	13
Females	46	17
Total	111	30

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows :-

	<u>Males and Females</u>
Tuesday ...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m., 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Friday ...	" " " " " "

HEARING AND REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Welfare Centre, Bank House, every Friday from 10.15 a.m. to 12 noon. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital.

OTHER SERVICES

The Lancashire County Council provide and maintain the following services which are administered from the Divisional Health Offices, Reedley, near Burnley.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train.

All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

CHILD WELFARE

There are four Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and a large waiting room.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Mondays and Tuesdays at Bank House.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 76 children, and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates 40 children.

These nurseries have been fully occupied during the year.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

(Under Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936)

The Welfare of children has long been the concern and interest of this local authority and, in spite of the powers to act being transferred to the County Council, the interest is always present.

Information of cases of neglect or cruelty, or both reaches the Department through very many channels. These are usually School Nurses, Health Visitors, Teachers, Attendance Officers, and on many occasions through neighbours. All rumours or reports are investigated. Warnings are issued if necessary and close watch is kept on the case or cases. If all this fails to produce the desired effect, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is communicated with, and he visits the house. Usually, this has a salutary effect. In all cases where warnings have been issued or there has been a suspicion of neglect, close supervision is maintained.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents.

The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERSILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS INFANTS

Unmarried mothers and children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

One Female and two Male Mental Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally defective persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health, a voluntary committee, was formed during April, 1957. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are two midwives, appointed by the County Council, practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Supervisor. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The Ambulance Hall, Ludgate Circus, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times :-

9 a.m. to 11 a.m. - Mondays to Saturdays inclusive.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. - Mondays and Thursdays.

This service is provided by the St. John Ambulance Association of Colne.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No.14)
 Act, 1903
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17,22,81,85
 86 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Minister
 of Health, 12th February, 1929, as amended by Housing (Rural
 Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
 The Colne (Fish and Greengrocery Shops) Weekly Half-day Holiday
 Order, 1946.
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops 1921.
 The Colne (Fried Fish and Chip Shops) Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1939
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS :-

New Streets, 1925
 Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908
 " " " " Private Slaughterhouses, 1908
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws, 1933
 " " " (Regulations) 1932
 Bye-Laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
 " " " " Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
 Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938
 for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions
 and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and
 Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950
 Building Bye-laws, 1956 and 1957
 Bye-Laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of
 Nuisances in the Borough, 1957

PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was low. There were 67 cases of measles notified but these were spread evenly over the year, most cases being in the 2 to 5 year age group.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was better. B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

It is proposed in the future to offer vaccination to children of 14 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Immunisation against Poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three injections are necessary, the first two being at an interval of 4 weeks, and the third one no less than seven months after the second injection. The response has been quite satisfactory.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented.

TUBERCULOSIS

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

New cases and mortality during 1961

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	6		-		1		-	

The notification of Tuberculosis is reasonably efficient.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

Dr. R. E. Robinson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Borough of Colne.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my eighth annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors. During the year Mr. Frank Grindrod, who was appointed a pupil in September 1958, successfully passed his qualifying examination as a public health inspector and within a few months had further success in passing the Meat and Food Inspectors Examination. By offering him an appointment as a Public Health Inspector the Council has acted wisely. Pressure of work has been building up for some years and with the added responsibility of a long term smoke control programme there had been an obvious need for extra staff. I am pleased that the Council has agreed to a further pupil on the staff - from the summer of 1962 - as this will provide means of ensuring some continuity in staffing over the next few years.

SMOKE CONTROL

Colne's first smoke control order was made by the Council in March 1961. The area chosen consisted of 333 houses in the Barrowford Road district. Objection was taken to the Order and a petition signed by over 200 householders submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The petitioners argued that the area was badly chosen because the Railway, and particularly shunting operations, would continue to pollute the district. Again they complained that being completely residential there was no need for smoke control and, thirdly, that towns to the south west of Colne should be smoke controlled before action was taken in Colne. A public local enquiry was held on the 3rd October, 1961, by the Ministry's Inspector at which several householders gave support to these views. The Council's views, on the other hand, were that this district being almost wholly residential was ideal for starting smoke control. Being to the West of the town and surrounded on the West and North by open country it stood to gain considerably by efforts of smoke control. Railway smoke although regrettable, was not sufficient to jeopardise the scheme.

Confirmation of the Smoke Control Order was received from the Ministry on the 29th December, 1961, and the Minister stated that 'he does not regard the Council's choice of site unreasonable. He agrees with the Inspector's view that the continuance for some years, of some smoke from the railway, is an insufficient reason for taking no action against domestic smoke, which is the biggest contributor to smoke in the air'.

Putting the area into operation for the 1st August, 1962, has involved the introduction of a system of keeping records of approvals and final works, assessing grants, considering cases of hardship, advising householders, stimulating interest in solid smokeless fuels, checking work done. The response by householders has been particularly good, work has been promptly carried out by the various firms concerned and it is expected that alterations will be virtually completed for the starting date.

A five year programme has been agreed by the Council and immediate preparations were made at the turn of the Year to survey the next smoke control area. It is hoped to bring in one area each year at about the same date. Future Orders will include business and factory premises. Factory boiler plants are to continue burning coal only when they are provided with the type of mechanical stoker which will allow working with a minimum of smoke. Shall we have opposition from factory management? The time never seems opportune for spending money on boiler plant. Let us hope that there will prevail the knowledge that fuel efficiency goes hand in hand with smoke abatement.

MEAT INSPECTION

The year has seen a further increase in the number of animals slaughtered. 1961 was an all-time record. Cattle average about 100 a week - this is about 100% more than pre-war. Your inspectors have again spent long hours on this work and here again the extra member of the staff is being most usefully employed and to the relief of Mr. Duerden who has carried the brunt of meat inspection for several years.

I have pleasure in concluding this report by thanking you for all the help and encouragement you have given me since I came to Colne. I wish you a long and happy retirement. I record my thanks to the staff for the help they have given me. I have been well supported by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. PEARSON

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

TOWN'S WATER

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year :-

(a) Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	18
	Chemical Analysis	Nil
(b) Water going into supply, where treatment is installed ..	Bacteriological Examinations	68
	Chemical Analyses	7

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to fifty-one new houses have been laid. ReserVICING work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open-service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises, with piped supplies :-

Direct from mains (a)	Dwellinghouses	7266
(b)	Business premises	949

These are no supplies by means of standpipe.

The supply of town's water is no longer the responsibility of the Colne Corporation. The Statutory Water Undertaker is now the North Calder Water Board. This Board was established on the 1st October, 1960, and comprises Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Barrowford, Brierfield, and parts of Burnley Rural District.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATERFOR COLNE 1961

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	5.67
" " - Permanent - After boiling	<u>.33</u>
	<u>6.00</u>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	3.75
" " - Permanent - After boiling	<u>1.50</u>
	<u>5.25</u>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Fifty dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses, and country cottages. No such premises were connected to the public mains supply during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The reconstruction of these Works was completed during the year. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas, and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored at the Works and sold for agricultural purposes.

Sewer extensions have been carried out to 54 new houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

In July, 1961, serious pollution of Colne Water occurred along $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the river from Cottontree down stream. The Colne Angling Club had taken over this section of the river a few years before and trout up to 18 inches in length were frequently caught. Almost overnight the fish were completely wiped out. The cause was the obstruction of a sewer in the Trawden U.D.C. area which had caused the sewage to by pass a storm water overflow directly into the river. A further sewage discharge into the river was also found. It may take years to restock the river to the condition it was in when this incident happened.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 35 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provisions of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluents.

In September, 1958, for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever, is the lower. In seven instances this Grant was paid to the respective owners, at an average of £25 each. In eight other cases, Standard Grants, under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Acts, 1959, were paid to owners.

The conversion of 127 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

The Corporation Grant of £7 10s. 0d. per conversion was made in 82 instances. The other 45 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still approximately 2073 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1961:-

Waste W.C.s. To fresh W.C. s.	.. ..	127
Waste W.C.s. abolished	.. ..	3
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.s.	.. ..	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.s.	.. ..	15
Additional Fresh W.C.s. provided	.. ..	131
Water Closets abolished	.. ..	2

Various types existing at the end of 1961.

	F.W.C.s.	W.W.C.s.	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	6100	2051	39	35
Factories, Offices & Lock-up Shops	933	12	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	141	-	2	-
Day Schools	161	-	-	-
Public Buildings, Offices, etc.	142	10	-	-
Totals	7477	2073	41	35

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 8,000 bins houses and other buildings, and is transported in four Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Bunkers Hill Tip.

A Salvage Scheme has been in operation since 1940 and up to the end of March, 1962, 8729 tons of material at a value of £39,936 had been recovered and sold.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by collectors, working on the "beat" system with "Orderly" trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier "Yorkshire" Gully Emptier. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed as a rate borne charge.

The majority of the pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers. This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the 3,928 inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :-

Houses re defects (complaints) etc.	1011
" re infectious disease	9
" re dirty/verminous conditions	157
" re Tuberculosis	2
" inspected under Housing Acts	80
" re overcrowding	4
" re Corporation house tenancies	52
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Visits re clearance areas	95
Empty and derelict properties	9
Drains inspected and/or tested	556
Sewers inspected and/or tested	21
Factories with power	80
Factories without power	5
Workplaces (general)	7
Workplaces (offices)	8
Smoke observations	106
Visits to premises re smoke emissions	16
Boiler plant	1
Visits re Smoke control areas	48
Warehouses	3
Dairies, milk shops & milk vehicles	13
Bakehouses	61
Ice cream premises	15
Fried fish shops	13
Cafe and canteen premises	55
Borough market - Food stalls	3
Food shops - Butchers	12
Food shops - Grocers	47
Food shops - Greengrocers	11
Food shops - Confectioners	4
Food shops - others	11
Pet shops	10
Premises re making up of meat products	5
Visits to Public Abattoir	587
Visits to private slaughter houses	260
Visits re unsound food	7
Mobile food vans	2
Keeping of poultry, animals, etc	12
Visits re rats and mice	62
Council Estate Bungalows - re clover mite infestation	70
Hospitals - Maternity Home re fly nuisance	2
Schools	27
Public Sanitary Conveniences	83
Bunkers Hill Tip	3
Waste Food on farm land	1
Litter on Waste ground	3
Septic Tanks	12
Visits re land drainage	1
Fouling of ditches and water course	5
Colne Water - re pollution	5

Carried forward

3676

Brought forward

3676

Houses re accumulaton of rubbish	..	..	..	..	..	2
Licensed houses	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hotels and clubs	..	..	..	..	..	5
Youth Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits re Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	16
Visits re water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	12
Formal samples purchased	..	..	..	..	..	27
Informal samples purchased	..	..	..	..	..	39
Bacteriological (a) Water	..	..	..	..	..	12
(b) Milk	..	..	..	..	..	57
(c) Ice cream and Ice lollies	..	..	..	..	..	13
(d) Cream	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk (a) Biological	..	..	..	..	..	44
(b) Phosphatase test	..	..	..	..	..	13
(c) Turbidity test	..	..	..	..	..	2
(d) Culture for Brucella	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<u>3928</u>

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No of Visits	..	..	..	..	..	774
Disinfecting and Stoving after infections						
Diseases - Houses	..	..	..	..	..	3

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	300
" " informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	145
" " statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	31
" " nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	..	319
" " " abated	..	..	..	..	..	259 (includes some
" " " carried forward to 1962	..	..	..	..	..	75 outstanding from 1960)

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

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 Authorities	51	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	125	80	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	-	-
Total	179	88	5	-

2 - 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(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	4	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	7	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	19	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

No. of rodent operatives employed - one (part-time).

Action relating to rodent control during 1961.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling Houses	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	7244	961	72
(b) No. of properties inspected	76	68	2
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	320	442	12
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	6	-
minor	11	21	2
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	55	44	2
(e) No. of infested properties treated	76	68	2
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	78	96	2
(g) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	14	4	-

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

Test-baiting of the public sewer system was carried out during late May and early June. One hundred and six manholes were baited, of which 'takes' were recorded in 14 instances.

Two separate treatments were carried out during the year as follows:-

Dates of Treatment	No. of manholes Baited	No. showing Prebait 'Take'	Bait Used
1961			
June 12th onwards	43	15	'Warfarin' S.T.'
Nov. 13th onwards	35	5	- do -

It would appear that the sewers are almost free from infestation apart from the Bunkers Hill district.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough nor individual caravans permanently occupied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:-

Tanners 3: Leather Dressers 1

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

During the year 174 inspections were made to shops and 8 to offices. The prevailing conditions relating to ventilation, temperature and to sanitary conveniences were in general satisfactory.

Fourteen written notices were served, and nine written notices complied with. Verbal requests were made in eight instances, and in five cases, verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of Notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the towns are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Antiques	1	Brought forward	301
Arts and Crafts	2	Ladies and Children's	
Brushmaker.. .. .	1	Ware and Drapery	31
Builders' Merchants and		Lending Library	1
Fire-range Dealers	3	Needlecraft and Knitting	
Butchers	28	Wools	3
Cabinet Makers and		Newsagents and Booksellers	22
Upholsterers	1	Painters and Decorators	18
Carpet Dealers	1	Pet Shops	3
Chemists	6	Photographers	2
Cloggers and Boot and Shoe		Picture Framers	2
Repairs and Sales	18	Plumbers	12
Confectioners, Cafes, etc	29	Printers, Stationery, etc	2
Cycle and Motor Cycle Dealers	3	Refrigerator, sales .. .	1
Dry Cleaners	5	Sweets	15
Fancy Goods	1	Tailors and Outfitters ..	9
Fish Fryers	15	Tobacconists	1
Florists	5	Toys	1
Furnishers (House)	6	Tripe Sellers	1
Garages	15	Wardrobe Dealers	1
Gas Appliances	1	Wine & Spirit Merchants	2
General Store	1	Wireless, T.V. Electrical	
Glass and China Ware .. .	2	and Music Dealers .. .	20
Greengrocers	16	Vacant Shops	37
Grocers and mixed	109		<u>485</u>
Hairdressers (Ladies) .. .	16	Market Hall:	
" (Men)	9	Shops	17
Herbalist	1	Stalls	76
Ironmongers and Hardware ..	4	Cafes	3
Jewellers and Optician .. .	2	Vacant	<u> </u>
	<u>301</u>	Grand Total	<u>581</u>

Licences were granted to the proprietors of three Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

One hundred and six smoke observations, each of 30 minutes' duration, were taken during the year from the 35 factory chimneys now in use in the district. In 5 instances it was found necessary to report the existence of a smoke nuisance to the management of the firms concerned. Sixteen visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were instituted.

No requests for prior approval of new boiler plants were received.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, now require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The target year for completion of the programme is 1976. This will absorb the built-up parts of the town.

The first Order, comprising of 333 houses in the Barrowford Road area of the town, has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and has been confirmed by them, and will come into operation on the 1st August, 1962. It will be known as the Colne (No. 1) Smoke Control Order and details are as follows:-

(a)	No. of dwellinghouses involved	..	..	..	333
(b)	Commercial Premises	..	..	..	2
(c)	Other properties	..	..	..	5
(d)	No. of appliances requiring replacements	..	..	..	552
(e)	Total cost	..	..	..	£4,730
(f)	Exchequer Contribution	..	..	..	£1,892
(g)	Council's Contribution	..	..	..	£1,419
(h)	1. Tonnage of bituminous coal now used				980 tons
	2. Tonnage of smokeless fuel required				945 tons

A further area will be dealt with by mid 1962. This is of approximately similar dimensions to the No. 1 area, except that it will be entirely of Council Houses.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The results of Analyses of the monthly deposit of the Atmospheric Deposit Gauge, which until the end of December was installed on a site at the rear of the Public Library, are indicated below.

MONTH	Water inches rain	Tons per sq. mile		
		Total water insoluble matter	Total water soluble matter	Total Solids
January	5.16	5.41	7.02	12.43
February	3.66	5.79	5.92	11.71
March	1.26	12.52	4.79	17.31
April	4.21	19.24	6.85	26.09
May	2.56	27.89	5.14	33.03
June	0.99	16.23	2.50	18.73
July	3.07	7.12	4.93	12.05
August	5.20	6.40	8.08	14.48
September	3.98	14.16	6.47	20.63
October	4.61	5.14	5.99	11.13
November	3.11	4.51	5.44	9.95
December	3.35	3.46	4.52	7.98
Total	41.16	127.87	67.65	195.52
Monthly Average	3.43	10.65	5.64	16.29

This was the last reading from this Deposit Gauge which was installed in 1953, and at the end of the year was replaced by a Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Gauge at Bank House.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. The Corporation owns Public Baths and Swimming Pools, which were opened in 1909.

They consist of the following :-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, and also seats for spectators, with dressing cubicles and sanitary accommodation. There is also a series of medicated baths. The children's swimming pool is to be modernised and reopened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and reheating. Twelve samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 9 were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory. A new filter plant was installed during the early part of the year.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is here taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:-

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Treatments carried out
Council Houses	35	38
Other Houses	29	32
Schools	5	6
Tip	1	4
Business premises and others	2	2

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses treated for fleas are dealt with by "Gammexane" smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with "Dieldrin" insecticidal lacquer and "Dieldrin" liquid insecticides. The results obtained were quite satisfactory. The technique in treating for cockroaches has been improved.

CORPORATION HOUSES - INCOMING TENANTS

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

SCHOOLS

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough. Of these 18 schools, there are 1 Grammar School and 3 Secondary Modern Schools, one of which serves the Catholic Section of the Community. All 4 schools in this category are buildings which have been brought into use since the War.

Most of the schools have now taken on a "new look". Modern colour schemes have been introduced into the class rooms and main halls, and this has been greatly appreciated by Staff, pupils and visitors.

We can no longer comment on the unsatisfactory washing facilities at the Junior and Infant Schools. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in all Schools there are now sufficient wash basins over which hot and cold running water is available.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	14	40	-
(i) By the Local Authority	9	40	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies and persons	5	-	-
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Act:-			
(i) By the Local Authority	9	40	-
(ii) By other bodies and persons	-	-	-

Total number of new houses built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919 - 1957 to the end of 1961 1,601

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)	440
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	1,091
(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ..	163
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	543

2. Houses Demolished:-
in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses Unfit for human habitation	-	66	31
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	3	2
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	2	7	2
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owners	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	130	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9 & 16	13	3
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use
(Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:- Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, 11 purchased during the year	14

7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc.

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	2	2	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	2	2	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	3	3
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	4	4
(e) Work completed	7	7	5	5
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants :-	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	90
(b) Applications approved by local authority	90
(c) Work completed	85

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,348 of which 7,160 were inhabited.

Approximately 250 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1965.

One-fifth of the houses are Council houses, mainly living room, scullery, 3 bedrooms and bathroom type. The remainder are mostly terraced, stone built houses, of sound construction built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. Several house owners, mainly owner-occupiers have made application for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceding table.

Overcrowding - The exact number of cases of overcrowding is unknown, but probably very few. No cases of overcrowding on Corporation estates was found. One slum house was badly overcrowded by a family ejected from a Corporation house. A Closing Order was made on the house but has not been enforced, the Corporation refusing to rehouse the family.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses is 529, viz. -

No. of applicants for Corporation flats	..	143
" " " " " bungalows	..	151
" " " " " houses	..	235

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:-

In hand : Nil

Contemplated: Lob Common - Scheme No. 37 - 12 houses and 82 flats

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	110
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc)	19
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	36
Bakers and/or Confectioners	32
Fried Fish Shops	15
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc	15
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc	66
Others	16
Total	309

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 16

REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Fish Fryers	15	13
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	2	2
" " (Storage and Sale)	70	13
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	36	17
Total	123	45

MILK SUPPLY

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

No. of distributors registered by the Local Authority and operating from:-

(a) Dairies in the district	27
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	48

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

No. of dealers' licences in force at the end of year in respect of:-

(a) Pasteurising plant	- Nil
(b) Sterilising plant	- Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12) (1) (c)	- 75
(d) Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg 12.) (1) (d)	- 2

No refusal of revocation of licences for designated milk was necessary during the year.

SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT:

(a) Samples for Biological Examination -

	No. of samples	RESULTS		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
Total number submitted	53			
Results:-				
(i) Tuberculosis		-	46	3
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		24	27	-
(iii) " Culture Test		2	1	1
(iv) " Biological Test		9	38	-

Milk from one farm was diverted to pasteurising plant following Brucella Abortus on guinea pig tests. All individual cow samples proved negative.

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests -

	No. of samples	RESULTS		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	42	33	3	6
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	13	10	-	3
(ii) Phosphatase Test		13	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	2	2	-	-

ICE CREAM

There are on the register, 2 manufacturer/retailers and 70 retailers. The former are small traders supplying their own needs and the latter retail, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice creams. In addition, there are 2 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice cream is sold in the district.

Fifteen inspections were made during the year, including visits to the two registered manufacturer/retailers. One of these uses the heat-treatment method and one the cold-mix method satisfactorily.

Thirteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Twelve were Grade 1, and one Grade 2.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 242 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:-

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Informal	8	23
Verbal	11	8

(The informal notices complied with include some outstanding from the previous year).

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:-

Provision of counter screens, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap towels and nail brushes, provision of artificial lighting, "wash hands" notices and first aid kits, provision of separate clothing accommodation and repair of structural defects.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

Four cases were notified during the year.

This occurred during August and was a family outbreak, involving a man, wife and two children. Investigations showed that the organism responsible was *Clostridium Welchii* (heat resistant) and that the probable infection was a jar of pre-packed ham and tongue paste which had been consumed in the home. The illness was only of a moderate nature and the duration approximately 48 hours. The family were very unco-operative, and it was not possible to obtain faeces samples from them. No other cases were reported. The jar of paste from which the infection was supposed to come was manufactured by a very well known firm and there was no justification for taking any further action in respect of this food.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. During 1959 an additional room was made available in which the N.E.L. Meat Wholesalers Ltd., installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Two private slaughterhouses are licensed, these being the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and James Pickles and Sons, rear 5 Market Street.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED
1961

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley St.	Rear 5 Market St.	
Cows	1665	-	-	1665
Cattle other than cows ..	2541	839	99	3499
Sheep and Lambs	15287	3825	451	19563
Pigs	2207	1154	-	3361
Calves	94	-	-	94
Totals	21794	5818	550	28162

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1961

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3479	1665	94	19563	3361	-
Number inspected	3479	1665	94	19563	3361	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	3	9	10	27	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	580	613	8	398	429	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.76	37.36	19.15	2.17	12.91	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	5	-	-	32	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.03	0.30	1.06	-	0.98	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallows, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS:

127 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat		3	3	15
" Fruit		3	0	15
" Vegetables and Soup			3	2
" Fish				4
" Milk				4
Potatoes (10 x 1 cwt bags)	10		0	0
Flour (1 x 140 lb. sack)	1		1	0
Imported Fresh Fruit:				
Apricots 3 Qtrs. 15 lbs.				
Blackcurrants 2 25				
		1	2	12
Desicated Coconut				15
Miscellaneous				5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	0	3	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Local Authority became a Food and Drugs Authority as from 1st October, 1939, and the following samples were purchased during 1961:-

FORMAL:-

Milk	26
Salmon Paste	1

INFORMAL:-

Milk	17
Meat Paste	3
Butter	2
Fish Cakes	2
Meat Pie	2
Aspirin Tablets	1
Cornflour	1
Cough Mixture	1
Double Cream	1
Kidney Soup	1
Lemon Marmalade	1
Mixed Fruit	1
Olive Oil	1
Plum Pudding	1
Pork Pie	1
Powdered Gelatine	1
Salmon Paste	1
Tinned Carrots	1

 66

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
Salmon Paste	Informal No. 19	Deficient of Salmon. Salmon content 45 per cent	The Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order, 1951 requires Fish Paste to contain at least 70% Fish. This sample was therefore deficient of at least 25 parts in 70 parts or 35% of its minimum required Salmon content. Formal sample No. 27 taken.
Salmon Paste	Formal No. 27	Deficient of Salmon. Salmon content 50 per cent.	The Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order, 1951 requires Fish Paste to contain at least 70% Fish. This sample was therefore deficient of at least 20 parts in 70 parts or 28½% of its minimum required Salmon content. Vendor cautioned.

No legal proceedings were instituted.
Of the total number of samples taken, 3% were found to be adulterated.

I N D E X

Abattoir	48	Adulteration	52
Ambulance Service ..	15	Food Hygiene (General)	
Animals Slaughtered ..	48	Regulations 1960 ..	46
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal		FOOD INSPECTION AND	
Care	13	SUPERVISION	44, 52
Ante-Natal Clinic ..	12	Food Poisoning	47
Area of Borough ..	4	Food Premises within the	
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	16	Borough	44
Atmospheric Pollution	37	GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH	
		SERVICES	11-18
Baby Foods	16	Hearing Aid Repair ..	
Bacteriological		Service	15
Examinations	11	Home Help	18
Births:-		Home Nursing	18
Comparative Tables ..	7, 9	Hospitals	11, 12
Live	6, 10	Houses - No. of	4
Still	6, 10	HOUSING	40-43
Birth Rate	6, 10		
		Ice Cream	46
Carcases Inspected and		Immunisation	20
Condemned	49	Immunisation Clinic ..	16
Child Life Protection	17	Imported Meat	50
Children's Act, 1948	17	INFECTIOUS AND OTHER	
Child Welfare	15	DISEASES	20-22
Child Welfare Clinic	16	Infectious Diseases	
Clean Air Act	36	Notification	21
Clean Food Campaign ..	47	Institutional Provision for:-	
Clearance Areas	23	Persons in Need of Care	
Clinics for Children	16	and Attention	11
Closet Accommodation	27	Unmarried Mothers	
Committee	1	Illegitimate Infants and	
Common Lodging Houses	34	Homeless Infants	17
Condemned Meat and Food	50, 51	Laboratory Facilities	11
Convalescent Home Care	15	Legal Proceedings	30, 52
		Lip Reading Clinic	16
Day Nurseries	17	LOCAL ACTS AND REGULATIONS	19
Deaths:-		Maternity Home	12
Comparative Tables ..	7, 9	Meat Inspection	24
Infant	6, 10		48-50
Maternal	6, 14	Medical Comforts - Loan of	18
Principal Causes	8, 10	Mental Health	18
Death Rate	6, 10	Midwifery	18
Dental Clinic	16	Milk Supply	45
Disinfection	30	Minor Ailment Clinic	16
Disinfestation	38	Movable Dwellings and	
Disposal of Condemned Meat		Camping Sites	34
and Offall	57	Nuisances Recorded &	
Drainage and Sewerage	26	Abated	30
		Offensive Trades	34
Factories Inspections	31		
Factories - Outwork ..	32		
Food and Drugs			

I N D E X

Ophthalmic Clinic	16	Vaccination	20
Orthopaedic Clinic	16	Vaccination Clinics	16
Orthoptic Clinic	16	Venereal Diseases Clinics	14
Pathological Examinations	11	Water Supply	25, 26
Pet Shops	35		
Population	4		
Preface	3		
Premature Infants	12		
Principal Industries	4		
Private Slaughterhouses	48		
Public Cleansing	28		
Rainfall	5		
Rateable Value	4		
Relaxation Classes	13		
Report of Chief Public Health Inspector -			
Introduction	23-24		
Rivers and Streams	26		
Rodent Control	33, 34		
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES ..	25-39		
Sanitary Inspections	29		
Schools	39		
School Health	15		
Sewage Disposal	26		
Shops and Offices	35		
Shops within the Borough	35		
Smoke Control	23, 36		
Smoke Control Areas	36		
Staff	2		
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	4-10		
Swimming Baths and Pools	37		
Temperature	5		
Tuberculosis:-			
Chest Clinic	14		
New Cases and Mortality	22		
No. on Register	14		



