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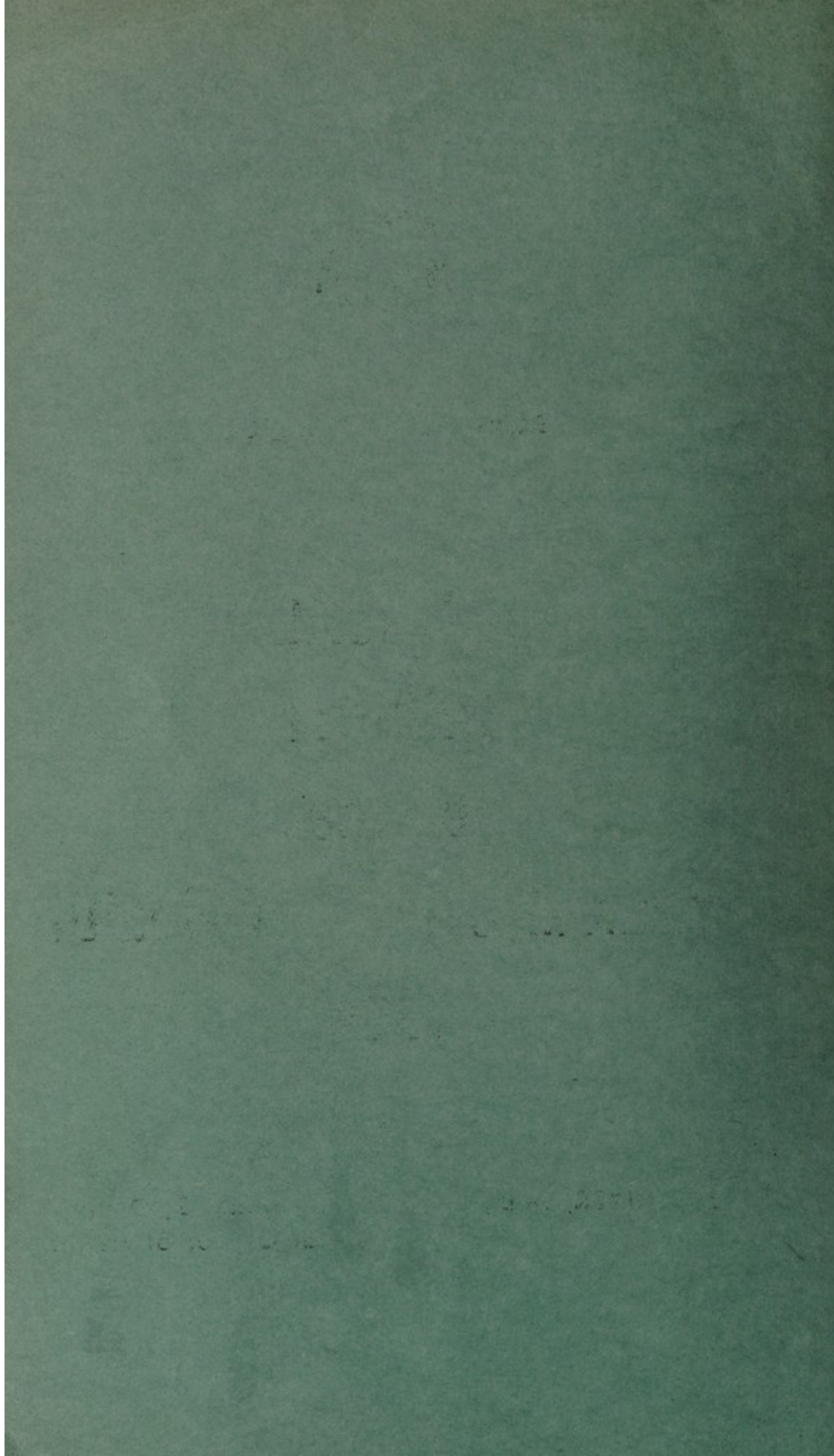
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BOROUGH OF NELSON

**ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1964**

**J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.**





*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Office,
21, Carr Road,
Nelson.*



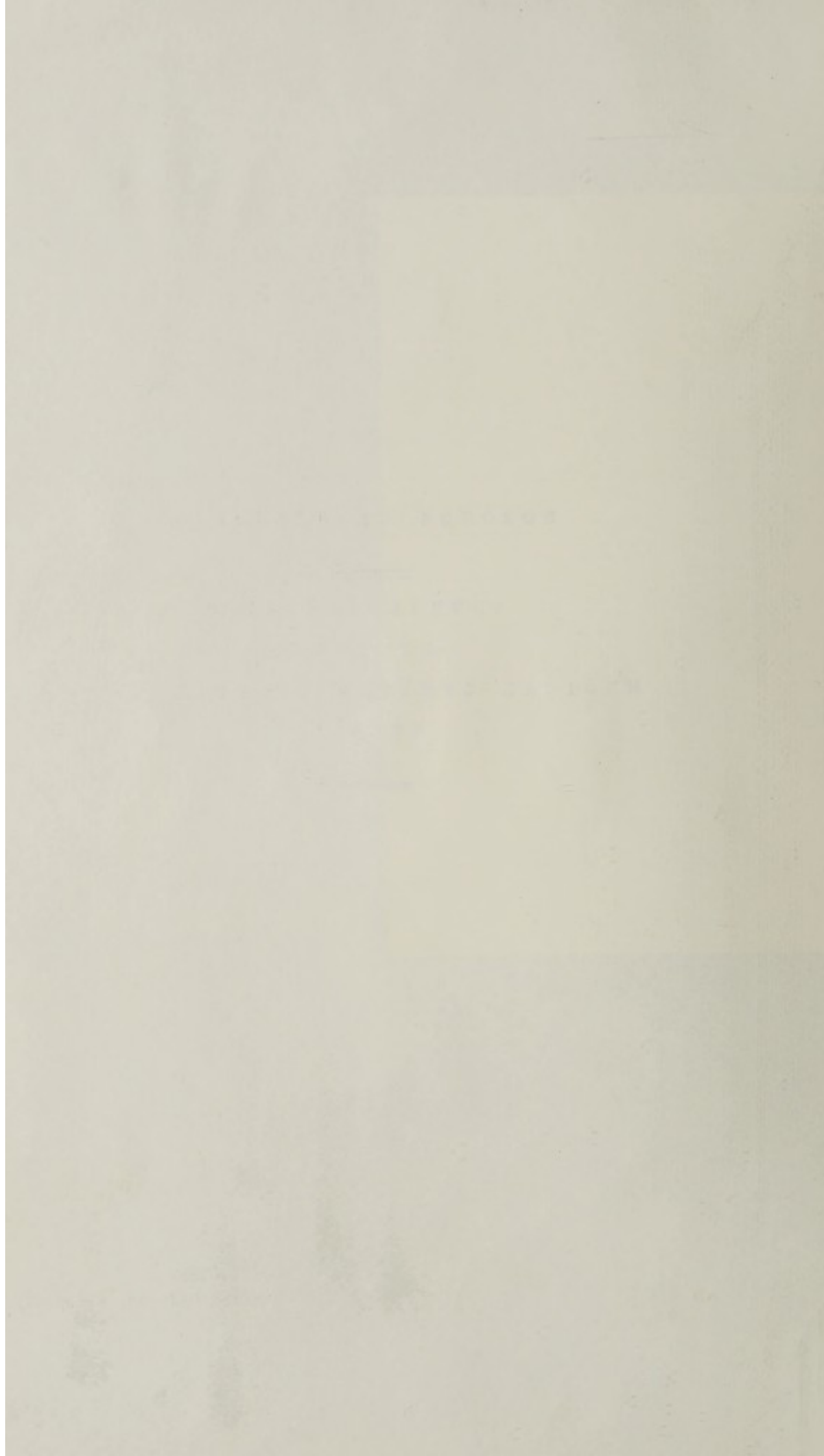
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BOROUGH OF NELSON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1964

J. V. DYER,
Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor R. Stanworth (Chairman)

Councillor J. F. Spencer (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister, J.P.) (ex-officio)

Alderman W. Bannister

" Mrs. E. Kay

" J. Shepherd

Councillor P. S. Cox

" F. Hartley

" J. C. L. Hilliard

" H. Ingham

" F. Mansfield

" Miss J. Smith

" R. Standage

" J. Stephenson

" K. Sutcliffe

" A. Whitworth

LIST OF LOCAL AND ADOPTED SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTEREDBY THE COUNCIL

Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866.
 Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.
 Nelson Improvement Act, 1886.
 Nelson Local Board Act, 1888.
 Nelson Corporation Act, 1903.
 Nelson Provisional Orders, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1904.
 Borough of Nelson (Extension) Orders, 1897.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1891.
 The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted 1896.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts adopted 1912.
 The Nelson Corporation Act, 1921.
 The Public Health Act, 1925, except Sections 15, 35 and 41.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERSIN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Dates of Adoption

1890	Common Lodging Houses
1897	Offensive trades: Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
1897	Nuisances
1897 & 1907	Slaughterhouses
1911	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations.
1931	Sanitary Conveniences
1939	Buildings
1951	Clean Food Bye-Laws
1953	Regulating the emission of Black Smoke
1958	Good Rule & Government and Prevention of Nuisances
July 1960	Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 24 - Bye-Laws

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector	W. T. Beckwith, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	J. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
	F. Grindrod, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths
Clerks	Mrs. K. Schofield
	Miss S. A. Fisk

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introductory Letter	7
Acknowledgement	9
Section A	
Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area	11
Section B	
General Provision of Health Services in the Area. ..	41
Section C	
Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.	45
Section D	
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	55
Section E	
Housing	63
Section F	
Inspection & Supervision of Food	69
Index	75

Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

June, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Nelson, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1964. The form and content are in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/65, dated 11th January, 1965.

Any population depends on the interaction of four factors - births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Our population, sadly, continues its slow but steady decline, despite an excess of births over deaths. I do not blame anyone for moving away in order to increase their standards of living and provide better conditions for their family - I've done it myself a few times, but I do wish they would praise and show pride in the place from where they came.

What struck me immediately about this area is the wide variety of entertainment available; there seems to be something going on every week-end. One need never feel lonely or fed up. A quick look through my diary; civic balls, carnivals, agricultural shows, civic theatre, operatic societies, dramatic societies, school concerts and festivals, Donkey Derby, motor cycle scrambles, coffee evenings, sheep dog trials, etc. etc., or am I just easily pleased?

The weather is against us, and beyond our control, but some things are within our control, and in urgent need of attention, if we want to attract people to East Lancashire, as well as to stop the drift to the south. It is perhaps fortunate that we do not get much hot weather - it would make our thousands of tippler closets smell beyond description as well as encourage flies. I asked that a Council grant be offered to people wishing to convert their tippler to a fresh water closet, but this was received with obvious lack of enthusiasm. One of these days there will be a serious epidemic, then perhaps I may get a more sympathetic hearing. What about Air Pollution? I continue to make excuses but cannot go on much longer. Please let us have something definite by the time I write my next report.

It is not enough to provide the visible signs of progress, we must spend money and it will be expensive, on these hidden factors. But as I have said many times, health cannot be measured in terms of hard cash.

An area with two small blocks of houses was recommended for demolition, and agreed by the Minister after a public enquiry. Since then, we have not been able to put forward any further property for clearance. This is a satisfactory state of affairs but does not mean that the town cannot be improved, and it was with pleasure that I learned of the setting up of a small sub-committee to advise on ways of making the borough more presentable, and dealing with such things as those odd derelict empty houses, and waste patches. I believe and would urge members to consider, that advantage should be taken of the new Improvement powers, whereby not only property, but their surroundings can be made fit and pleasing.

Just as 1963 will be remembered for its severe winter, so will 1964 go down, in meteorological memory, as the year of the storm - 18th July, Black Saturday. In ten minutes, just about lunch time, thousands of pounds worth of damage was done by the golf ball like hail-stones and torrential rain. The drains could not take the water, and streets ran like rivers.

I should like to draw your attention to the table on page 40. What an outstanding success story, in our lifetime. In 1920 only 35 people in a hundred survived to their 65th birthday - last year the figure was 73%. But look at the figures for children, and younger adults. This dramatic decline in mortality is to an undeniable extent, due to improvements in the environment and medical advances - better food, housing and wages, immunisation and penicillin. There is full employment, T.B.-free milk, and with the coming of the motor-car era, no horses, thus fewer flies, we do not see diphtheria (but must keep up our immunisation campaign) and never see rickets these days.

Our Centenary as a self-governing unit and one hundred years of Public Health passed without any evidence of self-congratulations, but it would be a serious omission if I did not make some mention of the progress since that first meeting of the Nelson Local Board on 1st December, 1864, when the Nuisance Inspector was appointed. The Board bought out the Gas Company in 1866, began a water undertaking in 1867, bought a cart for road sweeping in 1872, started sewerage in 1873 and opened the Town Hall in 1881.

In 1864 the population was 3,500 with 875 houses and 3,800 looms but such was the rapid growth of the town, that by 1890, the corresponding figures were 22,000 population, 4,672 houses and 21,000 looms. So Nelson achieved Borough status in 26 years from a small industrious village, led by courageous, forward looking men, to an independent town with a Mayor and Corporation.

What will the next 26 years bring, until the Centenary of our Charter - a smokeless town, no tippler closets, new town centre, a bathroom and central heating in every house, fluoridated drinking water, trees, flowers?

On this cheerful note I shall end thanking you for your interest and guidance, and my colleagues on the staff of the Health Department, for their continued efficiency throughout the year. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the work of Mr. N. Griffiths and Mrs. K. Schofield, who were largely responsible for producing this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Some of the information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied from external sources, and I would place on record my acknowledgement and appreciation of this and also take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the following who so willingly co-operated in this respect.

Mr. T. J. Atherton	Manager, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office, Nelson.
Mr. H. Barton	Director of Public Cleansing, Nelson.
Mr. T. Beardsworth	Chief Superintendent, Lancashire County Constabulary, Divisional Headquarters, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.
Mr. F. Cook	Housing Superintendent, Nelson.
Dr. S. C. Gawne	County Medical Officer of Health, County Offices, Preston.
Mr. W. Knight	Borough Treasurer, Nelson.
Registrar General	General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.
Mr. E. Robinson	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Nelson.
Mr. J. Gilchrist Smith	Engineer, North Calder Water Board, Nelson.
Miss N. Simpson	Manager, Ministry of Labour Office, Nelson.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	3,446
Ordnance Level, Lowest point	350 feet
Ordnance Level, Highest point	1,100 feet
Ordnance Level, centre of town	458 feet
Drainage of surface water - Natural, chiefly to Walverden Stream and Pendle Water.	
Subsoil - Clay with understratum of sandstone and out-croppings of coal.	
Population - Registrar General's estimate of home population mid-year 1964.	
	31,540
Census, 1961	32,292
Males	15,176
Females	17,116
Census, 1951	34,384
Houses -	Number inhabited at:
	End of 1964, according to Rate Books
	12,169
	Census, 1961
	12,110
	Census, 1951
	12,162
-	Number uninhabited at:
	End of 1964, according to Rate Books
	330
	Census, 1961
	364
	Census, 1951
	222
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1964	£853,890
General Rate, 1964/65 (s.d. in the £)	11/-
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1964/65	£3,200

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1964/65 was £11,130 which is equivalent to a rate of 3.48d. in the £.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population for mid - 1964 was a reduction of 460 on the estimate for the previous year.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The year showed a continuation and intensification of the improvement in the town's industry which was a feature of the closing months of 1963.

The manufacture of textiles, which is still the major industry, had a busy year. A trend towards larger units in the industry was evident, several local firms having been taken over by leading textile companies. In every case the new owners gave an assurance of continued employment.

A high level of employment was also maintained throughout the year in the other industries, Engineering, Paper Bag and Carton, Cardboard Box, Furniture, Sugar Confectionery and Surgical Dressings manufacture. Many of the comparatively new firms in the area continued to expand and to increase their labour force.

Towards the end of the year the labour available was insufficient to meet the demands of all sections of industry. The greatest demand was for women in the younger age groups to undertake the repetition jobs which have resulted from the breaking down of manufacturing processes.

A general trend in industry has been the introduction of a shorter working week and longer holidays. Retail distributors are also discussing the possibility of working a five day week, either by closing shops completely for two full days or by staggering of hours, and it seems likely that this will happen in 1965.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

January

The first 4 days of the month had maximum temperatures approaching the 50°, after which there was a slight fall until the 12th. From then until the 18th was a cold spell with subnormal temperatures, but an improvement followed on the 19th, and the day and night temperatures were generally above average until month-end. There was 10% more than average bright sunshine, and only 40.9% of average rainfall.

Ground frost occurred 21 days, air frost 14 days and there was fog on 9 days. A moderate snowfall occurred on the 13th.

February

Like January, this was a mild dry month. Both the maximum and minimum mean temperatures were above average, by 0.7° and 2.3°F. respectively.

The warm spell at the end of January continued into February, when maximum temperatures approaching 50° were recorded in the first three days. Two days of colder weather followed, after which temperatures returned to normal (low 40's) until the 13th. The next ten days were colder than average and on 3 days the temperature never rose above 32°. This period was followed by warmer conditions and at month end temperatures rose sharply to the region of 50°F.

Although the sunshine recorded was rather more than average, it was the dullest February since 1961, but it was also the driest since 1959, with only 29% of average rainfall. Ground frost occurred on 16 days, air frost on 10 days, and fog on 2 days.

March

This was cold, wet and dull.

There were only four days (10th, 20th, 23rd and 26th) with maximum daily temperatures above normal. Until the 8th, the maximum daily temperatures were anything from 5° - 9° below average, and there was a very cold spell from the 15th - 18th inclusive, when the maximum daily temperatures remained below or around freezing point. Some improvement followed until the 28th, during which period there were three days with maximum temperatures above average, but the last few days of the month, which included the Easter period were cold with subnormal day and night temperatures.

Ground frost was recorded 16 days and air frost 8. The mean maximum temperature for the month was 4.7°F. below average, although the mean minimum was about normal.

Rainfall was approximately half an inch above average, and excluding 1963 (with 3.67") it was the wettest March since 1957.

Sunshine was markedly deficient, being less than 60% of average, making it the dullest March since 1959.

April

The cold days and nights which were a feature of the concluding days of March continued for several days into April. Not until the 8th did the maximum and minimum temperatures rise to the monthly average, but it was dry and there was a reasonable amount of sunshine. The second week was very average, but on the 16th there was an improvement in temperatures and these remained generally above-average until month-end. Three days, the 18th, 26th and 27th had maximum temperatures above 60°F. In spite of the early quite cold period, the mean maximum temperature for the month was average and the mean minimum 3°F. above average, the latter meant there were many quite mild night temperatures, although ground frost was recorded on 8 days and air frost on 3 during the early part of the month.

Rainfall was only a quarter of an inch above normal, making it the driest April since 1960, but it was generally dull there being only 72% of average bright sunshine.

May

The early part of the month was changeable, with many cool days, periods of rain and a shortage of sunshine.

By the middle of the month there was a considerable improvement, the days were much warmer and several were quite sunny. From the 16th - 18th inclusive was a warm spell; on the 17th the maximum temperature rose to well into the seventies and there were over 13 hours of bright sunshine.

After two or three cool days, day temperatures again ascended into the sixties and from the 26th - 30th were hovering around the 70°F. mark, but dropped to normal on the final day of the month.

Night temperatures generally were above average by as much as from 9° - 11°F. on several occasions.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 3.2°F. and 4.6°F. above average, and it was the warmest May since 1960. In fact the maximum temperature of 75.1°F. on the 17th was the highest May maximum temperature since 17th May 1952. There were no ground or air frosts during the month.

The total bright sunshine measured was a little over average, but the rainfall was rather more than 56% above normal.

June

With just over a hundred hours of sunshine, June fell far short of the traditional "flaming June" image. Less than 60% of average sunshine for the month was recorded, making it the dullest June on record. One third of the month's sunshine was concentrated into four days towards the end of the month.

On the credit side, the month was drier than usual, with only 73.6% of average rainfall, making it the driest June since the exceptionally low precipitation figure recorded in 1962.

As might be expected, the lack of sunshine also meant depressed temperature ranges. At 59.7°F, the mean maximum temperature was 3.2°F. lower than average, making it the lowest for ten years. The mean minimum temperature was also somewhat lower than average at 48.8°F.

Neither ground frost nor air frost was recorded. Thunder was heard on two occasions.

July

Until the 12th, the days were somewhat cold for July, although the night temperatures were about average. From the 12th to the 17th, were warm days and mostly sunny, but this period ended with a freak storm on Saturday the 18th, after which temperatures remained around average until month-end.

There was only 87% of average sunshine for the month, making it the dullest July since 1962.

The most notable feature of the month was the rainfall which was 57% above average. There were five wet or very wet days, the 7th, 10th, 17th, 18th and 21st, with a total rainfall of 5.16" or 83% of the total for the month. One of these days, Saturday the 18th had itself a total of 1.90" or 30.6% of the total for the month and it was estimated that 1.36" fell in approximately 15 minutes around noon. This was a freak storm composed of heavy hail-stones (approx. sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ " in some instances) followed by torrential rainfall, which caused a fair amount of storm damage in the area. It was the wettest July since 1960, but it was the concentration of rainfall that was so very remarkable.

August

This was a month of rather changeable weather, there were some warm days with temperatures around 70°F., but in contrast there were also some cloudy rather cold periods with temperatures some degrees below the August average. A touch of ground frost was recorded during the night of the 19th. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were, however, only just below normal.

The last week of the month was more typical, with cloudless skies and sunny days, in fact it was almost the best week of the summer.

It was a relatively dry month with only 53% of average precipitation and on the whole sunnier than average by 13%, largely due to the last week. In fact it was the sunniest and driest since 1959.

September

Up to the middle of the month temperatures were above average and there were three quite warm days, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, when the maximum temperatures were around 70°F. A cold spell of several days occurred during the third week, after which temperatures returned to normal, but there was in fact one day, the 24th, when the temperature rose as high as 71.1°F. There was a touch of ground frost during the early hours of the 13th and again on the 21st, but it was the warmest September since 1961.

With regard to precipitation, there was only one really wet day when the total rainfall was about $\frac{3}{4}$ " and the total for the month was only 59% of average.

The amount of bright sunshine excelled itself, there being 20 hours or 19% more than average.

It was the driest and also the sunniest September since 1959.

October

During the first week of the month the temperatures were above average with the exception of the night of the 2nd, when there was a little ground frost. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th were quite sunny days, but these were followed by four wet days the 5th to the 8th inclusive with a total rainfall of 2.58" or 78% of the total for the month.

Both day and night temperatures then fell below normal until the middle of the month and ground frost was recorded on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

From then, temperatures fluctuated and there was a mixture of both warm and cold days and nights, ground frost being recorded on the 18th and 22nd and again on the 24th, when air frost was also recorded.

There were several quite sunny days and in fact there were only 7 days without sunshine during the month, so that the total recorded was more than 15 hours, or almost 20% above average, whilst the rainfall was $\frac{1}{2}$ ", or more than 11% below average.

Although the mean temperatures for the month were slightly below normal it was sunnier than average and much drier.

November

It was a mild, dry and sunny month. Day and night temperatures were above average on 19 and 17 occasions respectively, and although there was a cold spell for a few days during the second week and again from the 26th when air and ground frosts were recorded, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were around average. Snow and sleet showers occurred during the last days of the month.

There were many quite sunny days, mainly during the early part of the month and the total bright sunshine recorded was 38% above average, whereas the rainfall was only 85% of average.

December

The cold spell which was a feature of the last few days of November continued into December, but from the 5th to the 12th inclusive the days and most of the nights were much warmer than average, by as much as 9° - 10° F. on some occasions, but this was also a very wet period, when 4.43", or almost 75% of total precipitation for the month occurred.

On the 13th there was a marked drop in both the day and night temperatures, and the maximum temperature remained sub-normal until the 29th, in fact from the 25th to the 28th inclusive it was below the average minimum temperature for December.

There was, however, 80% more than average bright sunshine making it the sunniest December since 1946, but also nearly 19% more than average precipitation making it the wettest December since 1959.

The mean maximum temperature for the month was 1.9° below average and the mean minimum 2.9° below average. There was ground frost on 23 days, air frost on 13 days and fog on 7 days.

The Annual rainfall was 38.63" which was 88% of average, almost identical to the previous year. The wettest day was 18th July when 1.90" was measured, and that was the wettest day since 3rd August 1961. There were 185 days with rain compared with 202 in the previous year.

Bright sunshine was measured on 269 days giving a total of 1087.8 hours for the full year, which was rather more than 93% of average. The sunniest day was 27th May with 13.6 hours.

The warmest day of the year was 17th May when the maximum temperature in the shade rose to 75.1° F, and the coldest day was 26th December when the minimum shade temperature was 17.1° F. and on the grass 13.1° F.

The following Tables give various statistical information on the Climatological Conditions throughout the year.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 1964,

Height of Instrument above Sea Level 546 feet

Month	Uncorrected Readings				Pressure at Mean Sea Level					
	Mean Reading		Range		Highest Reading			Lowest Reading		
	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of month	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of month
January	29.954	1014.4	1.080	36.6	30.800	1043.0	22	29.689	1005.4	30
February	29.408	995.9	1.544	52.3	30.930	1047.4	7	29.326	993.1	24
March	29.346	993.8	1.187	40.2	30.587	1035.8	6	29.356	994.1	20
April	29.309	992.5	0.957	32.4	30.354	1027.9	25	29.397	995.5	21
May	30.354	1027.9	1.016	34.4	30.596	1036.1	15	29.503	999.1	3
June	29.417	996.2	0.815	27.6	30.401	1029.5	25	29.627	1003.3	2
July	29.471	998.0	1.054	35.7	30.395	1029.3	1	29.329	993.2	8
August	29.414	996.1	1.391	47.1	30.564	1035.0	31	29.134	986.6	18
September	29.437	996.9	1.232	41.7	30.596	1036.1	1	29.347	993.8	16
October	29.382	995.0	1.497	50.7	30.593	1036.0	28	29.072	984.5	10
November	29.463	997.7	1.202	40.7	30.631	1037.3	2	29.385	995.1	14
December	29.257	990.8	1.346	45.6	30.493	1032.6	22	29.096	985.3	30
For the 12 months	29.519	999.6	0.729	24.7	30.930	1047.4	7th Feb.	29.072	984.5	10th Oct.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen										On Grass					In Ground	
	Maximum					Minimum					Mean Temp.	Mean Range	Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.	
	Mean	Highest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of Month						1 ft.	4 ft.
January	43.3	49.0	1,2,3	34.3	15	32.7	38.8	30	21.9	18	38.00	10.6	29.3	17.4	18	36.6	41.2
February	42.3	53.7	27	30.7	18	34.6	45.3	3	23.0	6	38.45	7.7	30.5	16.8	20	38.2	41.0
March	41.9	52.4	23	32.3	15	35.2	44.0	24	31.0	15	38.55	6.7	31.3	21.7	11	39.0	41.1
April	51.6	64.2	27	42.0	1	41.0	51.6	27	29.7	5	46.30	10.6	36.0	23.5	2	44.3	42.5
May	61.2	75.1	17	51.2	1	46.9	52.6	30	40.0	16	54.05	14.3	42.4	35.9	15	52.8	47.1
June	59.7	72.2	26	48.3	1	48.8	55.5	27	36.8	20	54.25	10.9	46.9	35.4	20	56.3	51.2
July	63.4	75.1	17	55.0	9	52.4	59.0	30	42.7	13	57.90	11.0	50.0	37.2	27	58.7	53.8
August	63.9	74.1	25	56.0	19	50.3	58.1	17	38.0	20	57.10	13.6	47.4	31.6	20	59.7	55.7
September	61.5	72.0	4	54.8	19 & 22	47.6	58.0	11	32.2	21	54.55	13.9	42.6	31.5	13	57.0	55.4
October	52.4	60.0	4	45.3	23	41.4	50.0	7	29.9	24	49.90	11.0	36.4	24.2	24	49.1	52.3
November	47.8	55.2	24	31.8	29	39.5	50.5	25	23.8	30	43.65	8.3	36.0	20.5	10	45.1	48.6
December	41.3	53.5	12	30.0	25	31.5	46.0	8	17.1	26	36.40	9.8	28.2	13.1	26	39.0	45.2
For 1964	52.5	75.1	17th May	30.0	25th Dec.	41.8	59.0	30th July	17.1	26th Dec.	47.42	10.7	38.1	13.1	26th Dec.	48.0	47.9
For 1963	50.8	80.0	30th July	27.1	2nd Feb.	39.5	60.3	22nd July	10.0	12 & 23 Jan.	45.14	11.3	35.7	9.5	25th Feb.	-	46.8

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSRainfall and Humidity

Month	Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall		Mean Daily Rainfall		Greatest Amount in one day		Day of month	No. of days with rain	No. of days without rain
		Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres			
January	88.2	1.65	41.9	0.05	1.3	0.42	10.7	29	13	18
February	85.8	0.98	24.9	0.03	0.8	0.36	9.1	23	10	19
March	84.0	3.06	77.7	0.10	2.5	0.90	22.9	14	19	12
April	77.9	2.79	70.9	0.09	2.3	0.40	10.2	11 & 19	19	11
May	71.2	3.90	99.0	0.13	3.3	0.65	16.5	30	18	13
June	77.3	2.20	55.9	0.07	1.8	0.41	10.4	1	18	12
July	77.7	6.20	157.5	0.20	5.1	1.90	48.3	18	16	15
August	77.6	2.51	63.7	0.08	2.0	0.65	16.5	18	12	19
September	82.5	2.42	61.5	0.08	2.0	0.71	18.0	16	15	15
October	87.4	3.29	83.6	0.11	2.8	0.90	22.9	7	13	18
November	89.5	3.71	94.2	0.12	3.0	0.50	12.7	22	16	14
December	86.7	5.92	150.3	0.19	4.8	1.49	37.8	12	16	15
For 1964	82.1	38.63	981.1	0.10	2.6	1.90	48.3	18th July	185	181
For 1963	82.8	39.39	1000.5	0.11	2.8	1.28	32.5	25th Sept.	202	163

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSBRIGHT SUNSHINE

Month	Total Bright Sunshine (hours)	Mean Daily Bright Sunshine (hours)	Highest in one day		No. of days with Bright Sunshine	No. of days without Bright Sunshine
			Amount (hours)	Day of month		
January	28.5	0.9	5.9	16	14	17
February	51.4	1.8	7.8	20	17	12
March	52.6	1.7	9.3	26	15	16
April	92.0	3.1	9.6	10	26	4
May	177.9	5.7	13.6	27	28	3
June	103.6	3.4	12.5	29	28	2
July	126.4	4.1	13.2	16	27	4
August	157.6	5.2	11.8	26 & 31	30	1
September	124.9	4.2	10.0	23	28	2
October	92.8	3.0	9.3	2	24	7
November	49.2	1.6	6.9	2 & 8	18	12
December	30.9	1.0	5.2	3	14	17
For 1964	1087.8	3.0	13.6	27th May	269	97
For 1963	1133.4	3.1	14.7	2nd June	279	86

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1964 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS,

AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	1.65	0.98	3.06	2.79	3.90	2.20	6.20	2.51	2.42	3.29	3.71	5.92	38.63
% of average	40.9	28.6	120.5	99.6	156.6	76.6	157.0	53.3	59.0	88.7	85.1	118.6	87.9
Average 20 years	4.03	3.42	2.54	2.80	2.49	2.87	3.95	4.71	4.10	3.71	4.36	4.99	43.97
Group % of average	57.0			108.9			87.2			98.9			

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	28.5	51.4	52.6	92.0	177.9	103.6	126.4	157.6	124.9	92.8	49.2	30.9	1077.8
% of average	110.0	104.5	59.2	72.7	103.0	61.0	87.7	113.5	119.1	119.6	128.8	180.2	93.4
Average 20 years	25.9	49.2	88.8	126.5	172.7	169.8	144.1	138.8	104.9	77.6	38.2	17.0	1153.5
Group % of average	80.8			79.6			105.4			130.2			

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSRAINFALL

Comparative Table showing amounts measured at various points during the year with monthly averages, and during the previous six years with annual averages.

Month or Year	Ogden Reservoir (Inches)	Sewage Works (Inches)	Coldwell Reservoir (Inches)	Climatological Station (Cemetery) (Inches)
January	2.73	1.85	2.23	1.65
February	1.34	0.95	1.36	0.98
March	3.37	2.97	4.52	3.06
April	3.69	2.59	3.48	2.79
May	4.80	3.29	4.13	3.90
June	2.68	2.11	2.59	2.20
July	8.50	5.18	6.98	6.20
August	3.60	2.75	3.58	2.51
September	3.11	2.40	3.22	2.42
October	4.15	3.64	3.46	3.29
November	3.60	2.75	3.58	3.71
December	3.11	2.40	3.22	5.92
Totals	44.68	32.88	42.35	38.63
Monthly Average	3.72	2.74	3.53	3.22
1958	55.25	46.17	50.53	45.31
1959	43.59	34.05	38.87	34.74
1960	59.62	48.77	58.15	48.57
1961	63.81	47.79	52.17	47.80
1962	54.40	41.53	45.03	40.14
1963	49.42	35.63	44.81	39.39
Annual Average	54.35	42.32	48.26	42.66

[illegible]

Illegitimate live births percentage of total births	6.7%
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	16.4
Adjusted	18.7
Comparability Factor	1.14

	Males	Females	Total
1950	100	100	200
1951	100	100	200
1952	100	100	200
1953	100	100	200
1954	100	100	200
1955	100	100	200
1956	100	100	200
1957	100	100	200
1958	100	100	200
1959	100	100	200
1960	100	100	200
1961	100	100	200
1962	100	100	200
1963	100	100	200
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1974	100	100	200
1975	100	100	200
1976	100	100	200
1977	100	100	200
1978	100	100	200
1979	100	100	200
1980	100	100	200
1981	100	100	200
1982	100	100	200
1983	100	100	200
1984	100	100	200
1985	100	100	200
1986	100	100	200
1987	100	100	200
1988	100	100	200
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1993	100	100	200
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2016	100	100	200
2017	100	100	200
2018	100	100	200
2019	100	100	200
2020	100	100	200
2021	100	100	200
2022	100	100	200
2023	100	100	200
2024	100	100	200
2025	100	100	200
2026	100	100	200
2027	100	100	200
2028	100	100	200
2029	100	100	200
2030	100	100	200
2031	100	100	200
2032	100	100	200
2033	100	100	200
2034	100	100	200
2035	100	100	200
2036	100	100	200
2037	100	100	200
2038	100	100	200
2039	100	100	200
2040	100	100	200
2041	100	100	200

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 7.7

	Males	Females	Total
1950	100	100	200
1951	100	100	200
1952	100	100	200
1953	100	100	200
1954	100	100	200
1955	100	100	200
1956	100	100	200
1957	100	100	200
1958	100	100	200
1959	100	100	200
1960	100	100	200
1961	100	100	200
1962	100	100	200
1963	100	100	200
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1970	100	100	200
1971	100	100	200
1972	100	100	200
1973	100	100	200
1974	100	100	200
1975	100	100	200
1976	100	100	200
1977	100	100	200
1978	100	100	200
1979	100	100	200
1980	100	100	200
1981	100	100	200
1982	100	100	200
1983	100	100	200
1984	100	100	200
1985	100	100	200
1986	100	100	200
1987	100	100	200
1988	100	100	200
1989	100	100	200
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2018	100	100	200
2019	100	100	200
2020	100	100	200
2021	100	100	200
2022	100	100	200
2023	100	100	200
2024	100	100	200
2025	100	100	200
2026	100	100	200
2027	100	100	200
2028	100	100	200
2029	100	100	200
2030	100	100	200
2031	100	100	200
2032	100	100	200
2033	100	100	200
2034	100	100	200
2035	100	100	200
2036	100	100	200
2037	100	100	200
2038	100	100	200
2039	100	100	200
2040	100	100	200
2041	100	100	200

Males	Females	Total
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Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	14.7
Adjusted	13.4
Comparability Factor	0.91

Excess of live births over deaths	54
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Males	Females	Total
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Under 1 wk. of age - Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	4	8

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.6

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	19.3
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Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	15.4
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Early Neo-natal and Still Births per 1,000 total births 23.0

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICSPopulation:

Although there was a natural increase in the population, that is the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths, this increase was off-set by other factors, as the Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year was 31,540, a reduction of 460 on the previous year.

From 1949 until 1960, the annual estimates of the population showed a continual decrease, one factor being the number of deaths each year exceeded the number of live births. In 1961 although this factor occurred again, in that case only by a margin of 6, but the estimate of the population that year showed an increase of 670.

The following year the reverse factor began to operate, the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 24, and this increased in 1963 and again in 1964, but not so the population, for the latest estimate of 31,540 was only 70 more than the 1960 figure.

Live Births:

The net total of 518 births was 1 less than the previous year's figure, and it was the fourth successive year with over 500 live births, the annual average being 526, whereas over the previous four years (1957-1960) the average was 451.

Although there were 439 live births registered in Nelson, 97 or 22% were outward transfers to other areas, so that there were 176 live births or 34% of the net total assignable to Nelson which took place elsewhere.

As many as 304 or 69.2% of the actual live births registered in the borough took place in the Maternity Home, and of those 97, or 31.9%, were to parents living outside the borough.

The Crude Birth Rate at 16.4 per 1000 population and the Adjusted Rate at 18.7 per 1000 each showed an increase of 0.2 per 1000 on the previous year's figures. The Adjusted Rate was the highest recorded since a comparability factor was first supplied in 1950 in order to convert local Crude Rates for national and other external comparisons. It was also 0.3 per 1000 population higher than the National Live Birth Rate which itself was 0.2 per 1000 population higher than in the previous year, and also the highest Live Birth Rate for the country since 1947.

The 35 illegitimate live births were 6.7% of the total live births, reductions of 11 and 2.2% respectively on the previous year. The Illegitimate Live Birth Rates were therefore 1.11 per 1000 population, 67.6 per 1000 live births and 67.0 per 1000 total (live and still) births compared with 1.43 per 1000 population, 88.6 per 1000 live births and 87.6 per 1000 total (live and still) births in 1963.

Still Births:

There was a reduction of 2 in the number of Still Births in 1963 which gave a total of 4 in 1964, and this was the smallest number in any year since the still births were given separately, commencing in 1929. The average number per year during the previous five years (1959-1964) was 13.

With Still Birth Rates at 7.7 per 1000 total births and 0.127 per 1000 population, these were the lowest recorded and compared quite favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole, which were 0.18 per 1000 total births and 8.6 per 1000 population higher.

Deaths:

A reduction in the annual number of deaths which was a feature of the previous two years continued in 1964, when the total of 464 was 29 less than in 1963. It was also 61 less than the average over the previous five years and in fact the smallest annual figure since 1935, although 1952 had only one more.

The Crude Death Rate at 14.7 per 1000 population was less than that of the previous year by 0.7 per 1000, was 1.6 per 1000 less than the average rate for the previous five years and also the smallest Crude Death Rate recorded since 1952, which was 13.7 per 1000 population.

With no change in the comparability factor which gave an Adjusted Death Rate of 13.4 per 1000 population this was a reduction of 0.6 per 1000 on 1963, but like the rate for that year it was the smallest since 1955, which was 13.2 per 1000 population. It was, however, 2.1 per 1000 population greater than the Death Rate for England and Wales.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation with a total of 189 deaths which formed 40.7% of the total deaths and gave a death rate of 5.99 per 1000 population, were again the principal cause of death, followed by Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System with 76 deaths or 16.4% of the total and a death rate of 2.41 per 1000. These figures are very similar to those of recent years.

Deaths from cancer totalled 74, which was the average annual number over the previous four years, and the smallest since 1961. These gave a Cancer Mortality Rate of 2.35 per 1000 population, a reduction of 0.18 per 1000 on the previous year, and average over the last four years.

The Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales as a whole was 0.14 per 1000 less than the Nelson rate, but the Nelson Death Rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus was 0.06 per 1000 less than the national rate for that cause.

Almost 19% of the deaths were of persons aged from 75-80 years of age, with a similar number, almost the same, in the 70-75 years group. Deaths of persons 65 years of age or over formed 73.2% of the total, an increase of 2.2% on the previous year but average over recent years.

The early months of the year had the largest number of deaths, and the January total was as high as 57 with a death rate of 1.80 per 1000 population.

Although there was a small increase in the number of deaths which took place in hospital or institution, the 1964 figure was almost identical to the average number for the previous five years. Of the deaths which actually occurred in Nelson almost 3% less took place in hospital than in 1963, but of those Nelson residents who died outside the borough 95% occurred in hospital or institution, a similar percentage to last year, and indeed, just about average over recent years.

It is regrettable to have to report an increase in deaths from suicide. These totalled 12, (8 males and 4 females) an increase of 4 on last year and the highest number since 1954. As is generally the case, most of these were due to coal gas poisoning. With two exceptions all the suicides were of persons 60 years of age or over, and indeed, two were of persons over 80 years of age. The suicide death rate was 0.38 per 1000 population, the highest rate since 1954 which was 0.48 per 1000.

Only two deaths, both females, were due to accidents in the home. This is the smallest number for many years. Over the previous ten years there was an average of 10 a year.

Infant Mortality

The 11 deaths of infants under the age of 12 months was a reduction of 1 on the previous year and the Infant Mortality Rate of 21.2 per 1000 live births was a reduction of 1.9 per 1000 on the rate for 1963, although, excluding that year it was the highest Infant Mortality Rate since 1958. It was also 1.2 per 1000 greater than the National Infant Mortality Rate which was 20.0 per 1000 related births and the lowest on record.

An analysis of the causes of these deaths is shown in the Table on page 27.

All but one of the infant deaths were of infants under the age of one month which gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 19.3 per 1000 live births, an increase of 7.7 per 1000 on the previous year. The Neo-natal Rate for England and Wales was 13.8 per 1000 related births.

Six of the ten deaths were of infants under one day old and two were under two days of age.

Maternal Mortality:

Once again no maternal death occurred. With the exception of one maternal death in 1960, there has been none since 1953.

The National Maternal Death Rate in 1964 was 0.25 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

The following Tables show:-

1. Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for England and Wales and Nelson, 1964.
2. Nelson Vital Statistics 1964, and previous 10 years, with 5 years' averages.
3. Comparison of Nelson Birth & Death Rates with the National Rates, 1938-1964 inclusive.
4. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1964 with equivalent Death Rates.
5. Death Rates from Various Causes, 1958-1963 inclusive.
6. Principal Causes of Death 1964 and previous 7 years.
7. Classification of Infant Deaths 1964, according to causes and ages.
8. Analysis of Cancer Deaths 1964, according to age groups and location of growth.
9. Cancer Death Rates according to sites of growths, 1958-1964.
10. Summary of Ages at Death, 1964.
11. Monthly Analysis of Deaths 1964, showing rates per 1000 population.
12. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions in relation to total deaths 1964.
13. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions, Annual Percentages and Averages 1954-1964.
14. Percentages of Total Deaths at 5 years' intervals according to Ages, from 1920-1960, with 1964 added for comparison.

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND
NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1964

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population
Births:				
Live Births	874,110	18.4	518	16.4
Still Births	14,524	(0.31 (16.3(a)	4	(0.13 (7.7(a)
Deaths:				
All Causes	534,556	11.3	464	14.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,483	0.052	1	0.03
Respiratory	2,208	0.047	1	0.03
Non-respiratory	275	0.006	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	104,698	2.21	74	2.35
Lung and bronchus	25,371	0.54	15	0.48
Other cancer	79,327	1.67	59	1.87
Maternal Mortality (total)	226	0.25(a)	-	-
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	176	0.20(a)	-	-
Due to Abortion	50	0.06(a)	-	-
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Infant Mortality	17,507	20.0(b)	11	21.2
Neo-natal Mortality	12,106	13.8(b)	10	19.3

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 47,401,300

(2) 31,540

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 18.7 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.14)
Death Rate 13.4 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.91)

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS' AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
1954	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	6	16
1955	33,220	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	nil	nil	5	12	3	7
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	nil	nil	8	18	7	16
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	nil	nil	10	23	6	14
1958	32,060	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	nil	nil	11	26	5	12
Average for 5 yrs.		418	12.8	503	15.4	10	22	nil	nil	8	20	5	13
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	nil	nil	9	19	7	15
1960	31,470	467	14.8	533	16.9	16	33	1	2.07	8	17	7	15
1961	32,140	530	16.5	536	16.7	17	31	nil	nil	7	13	6	11
1962	32,000	539	16.8	515	16.1	12	22	nil	nil	9	17	8	15
1963	32,000	519	16.2	493	15.4	6	11	nil	nil	12	23	6	12
Average for 5 yrs.		506	15.8	525	16.3	13	26	0.2	0.41	9	18	7	14
1964	31,540	518	16.4	464	14.7	4	8	nil	nil	11	21	10	19

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF NELSON BIRTH AND DEATH RATES WITH THE NATIONAL RATES OVER A PERIOD OF 27 YEARS, 1938 - 1964 INCLUSIVE

Year	Nelson										England and Wales				
	Estimated Population	Birth Rates			Death Rates				Birth Rates			Death Rates			
		Live	Still	Total	Maternal	Infant		Live	Still	Total	Maternal	Infant			
						Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n					Per 1000 Total Births	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births
1938	35,110	9.2	-	52.8	15.6	16.6	5.86	55	40.2	15.1	-	11.6	2.97	53	-
1939	34,390	8.1	-	31.9	15.2	16.2	10.17	78	60.3	15.0	37.8	12.1	2.82	50	-
1940	33,520	9.6	-	31.8	15.8	14.4	5.95	56	32.8	14.6	36.1	14.3	2.16	55	-
1941	32,240	10.5	-	55.0	14.3	-	5.06	51	-	14.2	34.4	12.9	2.23	59	-
1942	32,580	13.8	-	46.8	15.1	-	Nil	56	-	15.8	33.0	11.6	2.01	49	-
1943	31,590	13.3	-	41.1	16.1	-	Nil	48	-	16.5	30.2	12.1	2.29	49	27.2
1944	31,420	15.6	-	23.8	15.3	-	1.98	24	-	17.6	27.7	11.6	1.93	46	25.2
1945	31,100	13.4	-	43.4	15.3	-	2.28	40	-	16.1	27.6	11.4	1.79	46	24.3
1946	32,650	16.2	-	50.1	15.1	-	Nil	28	-	19.1	27.2	11.5	1.43	43	24.8
1947	33,140	20.1	-	16.9	14.9	-	1.47	40	31.4	20.5	24.1	12.0	1.17	41	24.5
1948	34,530	16.4	-	25.7	15.0	-	Nil	40	28.2	17.9	23.2	10.8	1.02	34	22.7
1949	34,530	13.8	-	28.4	15.9	14.1	Nil	36	16.7	16.7	22.7	11.7	0.98	32	19.7
1950	34,670	14.1	15.1	10.1	16.3	14.5	4.04	12.2	10.2	15.8	22.7	11.6	0.86	29.8	19.3
1951	34,240	13.6	14.4	27.2	16.9	14.9	2.10	28.0	21.6	15.5	23.0	12.5	0.79	29.6	18.5
1952	33,900	13.4	14.2	21.5	13.7	12.1	2.15	17.5	13.1	15.3	22.6	11.3	0.72	27.6	18.8
1953	33,510	14.5	15.4	20.1	15.7	13.8	2.01	32.8	24.6	15.5	22.4	11.4	0.76	26.8	18.3
1954	33,390	11.1	12.1	28.8	15.1	13.5	Nil	21.6	16.2	15.2	23.4	11.3	0.69	25.5	17.7
1955	33,220	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.9	13.2	Nil	12.0	7.2	15.0	23.1	11.7	0.64	24.9	17.3
1956	32,700	13.6	14.8	22.0	15.9	15.3	Nil	18.0	15.8	15.7	23.0	11.7	0.56	23.8	16.9
1957	32,330	13.3	14.4	27.0	15.6	15.2	Nil	23.2	13.9	16.1	22.4	11.5	0.47	23.0	16.5
1958	32,060	13.5	14.5	20.4	15.3	14.6	Nil	25.5	11.6	16.4	21.6	11.7	0.43	22.5	16.2
1959	31,720	14.9	16.1	32.7	16.6	15.9	Nil	19.0	14.8	16.5	20.7	11.6	0.38	22.0	15.8
1960	31,470	14.8	16.0	33.1	16.9	16.1	2.07	17.1	15.0	17.1	19.7	11.5	0.39	21.7	15.6
1961	32,140	16.5	17.8	31.1	16.7	15.8	Nil	13.2	11.3	17.4	18.7	12.0	0.33	21.4	15.5
1962	32,000	16.8	18.2	21.8	16.1	15.3	Nil	16.7	14.8	18.0	18.1	11.9	0.35	21.4	15.1
1963	32,000	16.2	18.5	11.4	15.4	14.0	Nil	23.1	11.6	18.2	17.3	12.2	0.28	20.9	14.2
1964	31,540	16.4	18.7	7.7	14.7	13.4	Nil	21.2	19.3	18.4	16.3	11.3	0.25	20.0	13.8

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 1

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years										Total All Ages	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over			
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	15	0.48	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	6	1	14	0.48	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	7	0.22	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	6	0.19	
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	2	4	15	0.95	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	5	5	15	-	
15. Leukemia, aleukemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.09	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	15	19	40	2.41	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	12	19	36	-	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	12	24	20	59	3.27	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	17	12	12	44	-	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	0.22	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	-	
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	7	16	1.81	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	26	41	-	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	9	0.70	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	13	-	
Totals c/f to Part 2	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	31	65	61	169	344		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	29	52	81	175			

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 2

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years										Total All Ages	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
				Age in years											
				1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over			
Totals (b/f from Part 1)	M	-	-	1	-	-	4	7	31	65	61	169	344		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	29	52	81	175			
23. Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	15	0.48	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	9			
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	19	28	0.89	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	9			
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	0.06	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	0.06	
31. Congenital malformations	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	
	F	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	6	15	45	1.43	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	13	30			
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	0.13	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2			
34. All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	8	0.25	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5			
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	8	12	0.38	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4			
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.03	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Totals	M	5	-	1	1	1	5	10	39	84	80	227	464	14.71	
	F	5	1	-	-	1	3	15	36	67	109	237			

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1958 - 1963 INCLUSIVE

Cause of Death	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
	Death Rate per 1,000 of population					
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.03	-	0.03	0.06	00.03	00.03
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	00.03	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	0.03	0.03	0.10	00.03	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	0.06	0.03	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	0.38	0.50	0.47	0.35	00.73	00.62
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0.53	0.50	0.44	0.51	00.50	00.34
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	0.22	0.13	0.25	0.19	00.19	00.09
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.03	00.13	00.22
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1.19	1.12	1.00	0.95	01.42	01.56
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10	00.13	00.03
16. Diabetes	0.06	0.09	-	0.10	00.16	00.12
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.63	2.81	2.58	2.80	02.90	02.37
18. Coronary disease, angina	3.31	2.94	3.02	3.59	03.28	03.21
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.25	00.25	00.15
20. Other heart disease	1.69	2.00	2.80	2.13	02.08	02.46
21. Other circulatory diseases	0.78	0.88	0.93	0.99	00.66	00.56
22. Influenza	0.09	0.31	0.34	0.03	00.09	-
23. Pneumonia	0.31	0.47	0.40	0.41	00.35	00.25
24. Bronchitis	1.19	1.13	0.87	0.95	00.66	00.81
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	00.09	00.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.25	00.22	00.09
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	0.06	0.06	0.10	00.09	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.10	00.13	00.06
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.22	00.16	00.09
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.06	00.06	00.15
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1.59	1.56	1.68	1.52	01.39	01.22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.16	00.16	00.09
34. All other accidents	0.41	0.31	0.50	0.70	00.47	00.37
35. Suicide	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.16	00.19	00.15
36. Homicide & operations of war	-	-	0.06	-	-	00.06
All Causes	15.41	16.09	16.68	16.93	16.58	15.25

VITAL STATISTICS

Comparison of the Principal Causes of Death
during 1964 and the previous 6 years, 1957 - 1963.

Principal Causes of Death		Year							
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Number	205	205	199	219	225	192	191	189
	% of Total	40.6	41.9	37.8	41.1	41.9	37.3	38.7	40.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	6.35	6.39	6.27	6.96	7.00	6.00	5.97	5.99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	Number	86	76	92	88	83	90	84	76
	% of Total	17.0	15.5	17.5	16.5	15.5	17.5	17.0	16.4
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.66	2.37	2.90	2.80	2.58	2.81	2.63	2.41
Cancer	Number	73	92	98	67	73	76	81	74
	% of Total	14.5	18.8	18.6	12.6	13.6	14.7	16.4	15.9
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.25	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.34
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	46	37	38	46	54	66	53	45
	% of Total	9.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	10.1	12.8	10.8	9.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.42	1.15	1.20	1.46	1.68	2.06	1.66	1.43
Other or Ill-defined Diseases	Number	39	39	44	48	53	50	51	45
	% of Total	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.4	9.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.21	1.22	1.39	1.52	1.66	1.56	1.59	1.43
Accidents and Suicides	Number	28	20	26	32	29	23	24	24
	% of Total	5.5	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.87	0.62	0.82	1.02	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.76
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
	% of Total	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-
	Rate per 1000 pop.	-	-	-	0.03	0.06	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	Number	5	1	2	2	1	-	1	1
	% of Total	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	0.03	0.03
All other causes	Number	23	19	27	30	16	18	8	10
	% of Total	4.6	3.9	5.1	5.6	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.2
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.71	0.59	0.85	0.95	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.32
Total deaths during the year		505	489	526	533	536	515	493	464
Estimated Population		32330	32060	31720	31470	32140	32000	32000	31540
Annual Death Rate		15.62	15.25	16.58	16.93	16.68	16.09	15.41	14.71

VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1964 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

Location of Growth	Age Groups																Total M. F.	Total	Rate per 1000 pop'n
	5-15 M. F.	15-24 M. F.	25-40 M. F.	40-45 M. F.	45-50 M. F.	50-54 M. F.	55-60 M. F.	60-65 M. F.	65-70 M. F.	70-74 M. F.	75-80 M. F.	80-85 M. F.	95-90 M. F.						
BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03		
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		
Naso-pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48		
Stomach	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	9	6	15	0.22		
Large intestine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	7	0.22		
Rectum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	0.09		
Biliary Passages and Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.06		
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.06		
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06		
Trachea and Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	7	1	8	0.22		
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25		
BREAST AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22		
Breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	0.09	
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.09	
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.06	
Ovary	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.06	
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		
Kidney	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03	
Bladder & Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	0.06		
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03		
Brain & Other Parts of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03		
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03		
Connective Tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03		
Lymphatic & Haemopoietic Tissues ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.13		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03		
Totals	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	12	5	5	2	6	5	39	35	74	2.35		

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE,

FOR THE YEARS 1958 - 1964 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population						
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:							
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Mouth	-	-	0.06	0.03	-	-	-
Tonsil	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Pharynx	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03
Other parts, unspecified	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:							
Oesophagus	0.15	0.06	-	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.03
Stomach	0.62	0.73	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.38	0.48
Small intestine, inc. duodeunum	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Large intestine	0.12	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.22
Rectum	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.09
Liver & biliary passages	0.09	0.09	-	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.06
Pancreas	0.22	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06
Peritoneum	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:							
Larynx	0.09	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-
Trachea & bronchus of lung	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.19	0.22	0.22
Lung	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.31	0.31	0.25
Mediastinum	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:							
Breast	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.22	0.22
Cervix Uteri)	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.19
Corpus Uteri)							
Uterus)							
Ovary	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	0.13	0.06
Other female genital organs ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03
Prostate	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09	-
Testis	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-
Kidney	0.09	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.03
Bladder & other urinary organs.	0.06	0.06	0.10	-	0.06	0.25	0.06
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:							
Skin	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain & other parts of nervous system	0.09	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Endocrine glands	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.13
Other	-	0.13	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.06
All Sites	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.35

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1964 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES

Cause of Death (International Classification)	Neo-natal Deaths										Other Infant Deaths										Total Infant Deaths
	Age at death (days)										Age at death (months)										
	-1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-20	21-28	Total	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-	Total						
Diseases attributable to Viruses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Congenital Malformations of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Delivery with Specified Complication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Delivery complicated by Placenta Praevia or Ante-partum Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Birth Injuries, Asphyxia & Infections of the Newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Intra-cranial and Spinal Injury at Birth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
With Immaturity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Without Immaturity	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Other Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Post-natal Asphyxia & Atelectasis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
With Immaturity	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Pneumonia of the Newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Immaturity - unqualified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Totals	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11				

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH - 1964

Age Groups	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total Deaths allocated to Nelson			% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	4	6	5	6	11	2.38
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 " " 5 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.22
" 5 " " 10 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.22
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.22
" 20 " " 25 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " " 35 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	0.43
" 35 " " 40 "	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	0.43
" 40 " " 45 "	2	2	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	1.28
" 45 " " 50 "	3	2	-	-	3	2	6	4	10	2.16
" 50 " " 55 "	3	6	-	1	1	6	4	11	15	3.23
" 55 " " 60 "	5	9	3	1	7	4	9	12	21	4.53
" 60 " " 65 "	21	21	2	1	11	4	30	24	54	11.64
" 65 " " 70 "	23	15	4	-	19	14	38	29	67	14.44
" 70 " " 75 "	30	30	3	6	19	14	46	38	84	18.10
" 75 " " 80 "	27	38	3	4	15	14	39	48	87	18.75
" 80 " " 85 "	18	30	2	5	6	10	22	35	57	12.28
" 85 " " 90 "	12	16	1	2	5	6	16	20	36	7.76
" 90 " " 95 "	3	4	-	-	-	2	3	6	9	1.93
" 95 " " 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	150	175	19	23	96	85	227	237	464	100.00

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1964

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths in Nelson			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
January	17	22	2	2	11	11	26	31	57	1.80
February	16	17	2	2	9	8	23	23	46	1.45
March	13	21	3	3	11	9	21	27	48	1.52
April	18	15	1	1	11	5	28	19	47	1.49
May	16	18	1	1	5	8	20	25	45	1.43
June	11	16	2	2	7	4	16	18	34	1.08
July	10	12	1	2	9	7	18	17	35	1.11
August	6	11	1	3	5	7	10	15	25	0.80
September	7	12	-	3	6	6	13	15	28	0.89
October	15	8	2	-	8	4	21	12	33	1.05
November	13	19	2	3	6	7	17	23	40	1.27
December	8	4	2	1	8	9	14	12	26	0.82
Totals	150	175	19	23	96	85	227	237	464	14.71

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1964

Quarter Ended	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett Deaths	
	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.
31st March	46 60 106	8 17 25 23.6%	7 7 14	6 7 13 92.9%	31 28 59	29 28 57 96.6%	70 71 141	31 38 69 48.9%
30th June	45 49 94	8 6 14 14.9%	4 4 8	4 3 7 87.5%	23 17 40	22 17 39 97.5%	64 62 126	26 20 46 36.5%
30th September	23 35 58	5 8 13 22.4%	2 8 10	2 6 8 80.0%	20 20 40	17 18 35 87.5%	41 47 88	20 20 40 45.4%
31st December	36 31 67	6 8 14 20.9%	6 4 10	5 4 9 90.0%	22 20 42	21 20 41 97.6%	52 57 109	22 24 46 42.2%
Total for the year	150 175 325	27 39 66 20.3%	19 23 42	17 20 37 88.1%	96 85 181	89 83 172 95.0%	227 237 464	99 102 201 43.3%

VITAL STATISTICS

Percentage of Deaths which occurred in Hospitals, Institutions, Etc., annually
from 1954 - 1964 inclusive, with averages

Year	Deaths in Nelson			Inward Transfer Deaths from Other Areas		Nett Deaths Assigned to Nelson	
	Total Number in Nelson	% occurring in hospital, inst. etc.	Outward Transfers to Other Areas	% occurring in hospital, inst. etc.	Total Number	% occurring in hospital, inst. etc.	Total Number
1954	411	22.1	59	93.4	153	93.4	505
1955	406	21.9	58	88.1	146	88.1	494
1956	414	20.8	54	81.0	161	81.0	521
1957	408	19.8	49	87.0	146	87.0	505
1958	381	17.6	50	93.8	158	93.8	489
Average	404	20.3	54	84.0	153	84.0	503
1959	366	15.3	34	87.0	194	87.0	526
1960	362	20.4	43	82.3	214	82.3	533
1961	375	18.4	40	81.4	201	81.4	536
1962	356	19.9	47	77.5	206	77.5	515
1963	369	23.0	52	78.7	176	78.7	493
Average	366	19.4	43	86.5	198	86.5	521
Average 10 years 1954-63	384	20.0	49	81.4	175	81.4	512
1964	325	20.3	42	83.7	181	83.7	464
				88.1		88.1	43.3

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES, (AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS) FROM 1920-1960
WITH 1964 ADDED FOR COMPARISON

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.4
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
5 - 15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
15 - 45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3	21.6
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1	Not available	69.1	69.7	72.6	73.2
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533	464
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470	31,540
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9	14.7

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 5 of this report.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health services within the Borough, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community.

Liaison between County Council Services and Borough Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

HOSPITALS

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

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

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

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

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

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

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

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

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston, are available for the use of your Authority.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream, etc., were submitted for examination and the results are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The responsibility for the care of the aged in their own homes belongs to the Lancashire County Council as the Health Authority for the Borough. Under the Divisional scheme the specially appointed Welfare Organiser co-operates with representatives and officers of all statutory and voluntary bodies and organisations concerned with this aspect of public health.

For many years now your Council has provided a Welfare Scheme which is now supplementary to the County Services.

The Scheme is financed by the Mayor's Welfare Fund and Voluntary subscriptions from employers and voluntary organisations. Eight full-time female welfare workers are employed and their duties are not only to visit the aged in their own homes but also to give assistance by helping with such things as shopping, collecting pensions, lighting fires, and making drinks etc.

More than 40,000 visits were paid by these workers during the year, this being an increase of something like 5,000 visits on the total in the previous year. This was very satisfactory and is a much appreciated service.

Also in the borough there are four Social Clubs for Aged Persons. These are also provided by the Council and have a total membership of more than a 1,000.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951
SECTION 47

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

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

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

OTHER SERVICES

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

- Ambulance Service
- Care of the Aged in their own homes
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
 - Child Welfare Centres
 - Ante-natal Clinics
 - Post-natal Care
 - Dental Care
 - Day Nurseries
 - Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children
 - Problem Families
- Chiropody Service for the Aged, Handicapped Persons & Expectant Mothers
- Domiciliary Laundry Service
- Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- Health Visiting
- Home Help Service
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients
- Mental Health Service
- National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services
 - Residential Accommodation
 - Short-stay Accommodation
 - Registration of Private Homes for Disabled & Aged Persons
- Prevention of Illness - Care and After-Care

Health Education and Propaganda
 Care and After-Care - Convalescence
 Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment
 Home Help
 Health Visiting
 Protection of Children - B.C.G. Vaccination
 Loan of Nursing Equipment
 Night Helps and Evening Helps
 Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons
 Welfare of the Blind & Partially Sighted Persons
 Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
 Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

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

WEEKLY RATE OF CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT

The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has again co-operated in supplying me with particulars of the number of new claims to sickness benefits made through that office each week throughout the year. A small percentage of the total does not strictly apply to Nelson residents as claimants are entitled to use the National Insurance most convenient to them.

However, new claims during the year almost reached the 13,000 mark, and although this represented an increase of around 1,000 on the total for the previous year, it was within normal limits.

Particulars supplied by the Ministry of Pensions Office are as follows:-

Number of New Claims per week - Working Population, 1964.

January 7	420	April 7	330	July 7	176	October 6	241
January 14	289	April 14	284	July 14	69	October 13	261
January 21	319	April 21	266	July 21	125	October 20	315
January 28	269	April 28	260	July 28	254	October 27	286
February 4	285	May 5	232	August 4	210	November 3	280
February 11	274	May 12	221	August 11	245	November 10	240
February 18	265	May 19	187	August 18	193	November 17	343
February 25	285	May 26	243	August 25	243	November 24	312
March 3	293	June 2	237	September 1	212	December 1	251
March 10	284	June 9	210	September 8	211	December 8	255
March 17	315	June 16	232	September 15	219	December 15	242
March 24	294	June 23	193	September 22	233	December 22	241
March 31	189	June 30	188	September 29	254	December 29	186

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Altogether there were 254 notifications received during the year, a similar total to the previous year, 18 less as a matter of fact, and about 40 less than average over recent years.

Once again most of these were measles notifications which totalled 198, rather less than the previous year, but again about the average figure for recent years. The disease was prevalent during the latter months of the year and although there was some doubt that all cases were notified, there were nothing like epidemic proportions. The incidence rate was 6.28 per 1000 population compared with the National Rate of 6.471 per 1000 population.

Altogether there were 20 cases of dysentery which occurred mostly in May and June. Faecal specimens were obtained from 6 patients who had not already commenced treatment at the time of the visit, but in only 3 cases was the diagnosis confirmed as dysentery and these were of the Sonnei type. The incidence rate was 0.63 per 1000 population which was 0.2 higher than the rate for the country as a whole.

Although there were 13 cases of food poisoning notified, in two cases specimens of faeces submitted for laboratory examination showed the presence of dysentery organisms, in one case of the Sonnei type and the other Shigella Flexneri. Other specimens submitted from notified cases proved to be negative with one exception, and in this case the diagnosis of food poisoning was confirmed, the causative organism being Salmonella typhimurium. The final number of 11 cases gave an incidence rate of 0.35 per 1000 population. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 0.114 per 1000 population.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified, 11 respiratory patients and 4 others. Apart from the year 1962, when the last Mass Miniature Radiography Survey was carried out, this was the largest number since 1960. Five of the patients were Commonwealth immigrants.

The incidence rates were, respiratory 0.35 per 1000 population and non-respiratory 0.13 per 1000, whereas the national rates were 0.317 per 1000 and 0.51 per 1000 respectively. Throughout the country there were also 144 cases of tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central Nervous System, giving an incidence rate of 0.003 per 1000 population, but none of those cases occurred in Nelson. There was, however, one male death from respiratory tuberculosis in Nelson giving a death rate from this disease of 0.03 per 1000 population.

The register of tuberculosis patients contained the names of 107 patients at year end, 90 of these being respiratory cases, the same number as last year, and the remainder, 17, non-respiratory, an increase of 4 during the year. Although there were 15 new cases brought onto the register during the year and also 4 patients transferred in from other areas, there were also 15 non-respiratory cases removed from the list, 2 having died, 6 recovered and 7 left the district.

One unusual feature was the fact that a case of malaria was notified. This was an infant child of a Commonwealth immigrant and it was evident that the infection had been contracted abroad.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at Marsden Hospital, Burnley, when required, for all infectious diseases with the exception of smallpox. If on occasions, accommodation thereat is not available arrangements are then made through the Bed Bureau for admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 - SECTION 172

It was not found necessary to invoke the provisions of this Section for the removal to hospital of any infectious person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In the light of current knowledge the disinfection of rooms, bedding and personal clothing is not undertaken these days unless specially requested. No such disinfection was carried out during the year for any of the notified cases of infectious diseases.

There were, however, a few cases of scabies which, incidentally, are not notifiable. As part of the treatment for those patients, their clothing and bedding was subjected to steam disinfection. Arrangements are made with the County Borough of Burnley to carry out this work as and when required.

The following Tables give further detailed information relative to Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

Comparison of 1964 figures with those of the previous 5 years and average

Notifiable Diseases	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs.	Average Number per year	Notifications 1964
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963			
Scarlet Fever	37	11	21	8	10	87	17.4	-
Whooping Cough	7	69	13	-	2	91	18.2	9
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	139	516	55	82	231	1023	204.6	198
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	46	15	7	17	7	92	18.4	20
Meningococcal Infections	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	1	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Pneumonia	13	3	15	3	1	35	7.0	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -								
Infective	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	2	3	-	-	8	1.6	-
Food Poisoning	2	3	6	16	14	41	8.2	11
Tuberculosis -								
Respiratory	15	14	6	21	3	59	11.8	11
Meninges & C.N.S.	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Other	3	3	3	3	2	14	2.8	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.4	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	266	639	130	151	272	1458	291.6	254

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Acute Poliomyelitis -													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	27	31	86	46	198
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	2	1	5	5	1	2	1	-	1	-	20
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -													
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	11
Tuberculosis -													
Respiratory	1	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	11
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	5	7	5	4	11	7	7	9	31	34	87	47	254

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING

THE YEAR 1964

Notifications (Corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population
Typhoid Fever	120	0.003	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	230	0.005	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	505	0.011	-	-
Scarlet Fever	20,126	0.425	-	-
Whooping Cough	31,609	0.667	9	0.28
Diphtheria	20	0.000	-	-
Erysipelas	1,740	0.037	-	-
Smallpox	-	Nil	-	-
Measles	306,721	6.471	198	6.28
Acute Pneumonia	1,252	0.195	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	31	0.001	-	-
Non-paralytic	8	0.000	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	114	0.002	-	-
Post Infectious	143	0.003	-	-
Dysentery	20,163	0.425	20	0.63
Food Poisoning	5,425	0.114	11	0.35
Puerperal Pyrexia	6,030	0.127	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	15,026	0.317	11	0.35
Meninges & C.N.S.	144	0.003	-	-
Other	2,437	0.051	4	0.13
Anthrax	5	0.000	-	-

Estimated Home Population (1) 47,401,300

(2) 31,540

(1) Provisional Figures based on Registrar General's Quarterly Returns

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE
DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1964

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
	11		4		1		-	

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASESTUBERCULOSISPARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 27 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	Rate per 1,000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1964	11	-	2	2	15	0.47
1963	2	1	2	-	5	0.16
1962	12	9	3	-	24	0.75
1961	3	3	2	1	9	0.28
1960	7	7	3	-	17	0.54
1959	10	5	3	1	19	0.59
1958	17	15	-	2	34	1.06
1957	9	5	1	1	16	0.49
1956	10	10	-	2	22	0.67
1955	14	10	1	1	26	0.78
1954	12	13	1	3	29	0.86
1953	7	16	3	1	27	0.80
1952	12	12	5	2	31	0.91
1951	14	8	6	7	35	1.02
1950	13	4	6	7	30	0.86
1949	24	15	4	9	52	1.50
1948	22	10	4	7	43	1.24
1947	12	9	2	4	27	0.79
1946	25	6	3	9	43	1.31
1945	16	9	4	10	39	1.25
1944	18	9	3	11	41	1.30
1943	19	5	11	7	42	1.32
1942	20	8	6	9	43	1.31
1941	15	11	10	2	38	1.10
1940	16	10	9	7	42	0.95
1939	10	6	6	13	35	1.01
1938	9	10	13	13	45	1.28

2. DEATHS

1964	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1963	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1962	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
1961	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1960	1	1	-	-	2	0.06
1959	1	-	1	-	2	0.06
1958	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1957	3	1	1	-	5	0.15
1956	4	3	-	-	7	0.21
1955	2	1	-	-	3	0.09
1954	-	2	1	-	3	0.09
1953	5	1	1	-	7	0.21
1952	9	2	-	-	11	0.32
1951	4	2	1	1	8	0.23
1950	5	8	-	-	13	0.37
1949	12	5	2	2	21	0.60
1948	11	8	2	2	23	0.66
1947	3	4	-	-	7	0.21
1946	9	3	2	1	15	0.45
1945	10	3	-	3	16	0.50
1944	14	3	1	1	19	0.60
1943	7	5	5	1	18	0.57
1942	6	4	1	3	14	0.43
1941	9	9	3	-	21	0.62
1940	7	6	2	-	15	0.44
1939	13	4	3	-	20	0.58
1938	5	9	2	2	18	0.51

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASESTUBERCULOSISNUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1964

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
<u>Number of cases on register commencement of year</u>	53	37	90	11	2	13	64	39	103
<u>Number of cases added to register during the year:-</u>									
(a) New Cases	11	-	11	2	2	4	13	2	15
(b) Inward Transfers from other districts	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
<u>Total Cases</u>	67	38	105	13	4	17	80	42	122
<u>Number of cases removed from register during year:-</u>									
(a) Died	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
(b) Recovered	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
(c) Left District	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total deletions</u>	9	6	15	-	-	-	9	6	15
<u>Number of cases on register at end of year</u>	58	32	90	13	4	17	71	36	107

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The statutory water undertaker for the Borough is the North Calder Water Board, which was constituted in 1960. The Board supplies water to a population of almost 70,000, in an area covering not only the Borough of Nelson and Colne, but including the adjoining Urban Districts of Barrowford, Brierfield and Trawden, and part of the Rural District of Burnley.

The source of supply is mainly upland surface over catchment areas of 2,250 acres on the periphery of the townships. Additional supplies are obtained from two boreholes, capable of yielding over 1 million gallons per day but not run to full capacity. The eight storage and compensation reservoirs have a combined capacity of 545 million gallons. The three service reservoirs contain almost 12 million gallons. The demand for water over the Board's area of supply exceeds 3.5 million gallons per day, equal to something over 50 gallons per head of population.

Water treatment plants are in operation at three points in the Board's area. Samples of water were taken by the Board's officers on 211 occasions during the year, when all but three of these samples returned satisfactory results. The samples were divided almost equally between raw and treated water, the three unsatisfactory samples occurring amongst the 98 bacteriological examinations of treated water. 96 bacteriological examinations were made of raw water, together with 17 chemical analyses of raw and treated water. The supply has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of some 19 dwellings, situate in areas remote from a mains supply, all dwellings within the Borough are provided with a public water supply, which in every case is taken inside the dwelling. The old bogey of joint service pipes remains, that is, the gradual constriction of the pipe resulting in a restricted supply of water to a terrace of property served by such a pipe. This is, of course, a condition which is continually arising with joint service pipes, and each year, subject to the agreement of all property owners in an affected row, the Board undertakes the replacement of these defective pipes. Some 116 yards of mains were laid during the year to improve the water supply at 102 houses, but there still remain an estimated 250 houses served by defective joint service pipes. Fourteen new dwellings were connected to the public supply during the year, necessitating the laying of 86 yards of mains. In addition, 1531 yards of new mains were laid to other developments.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

As in the case of mains water supply, a few isolated properties in the rural parts of the district are not served by a sewerage system. Sewage, at a dry weather flow of 1.75 million gallons a day, is dealt with at the Corporation Sewage Works at Linedred, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year three new humus tanks and a pumping station were under construction at Linedred. Sewage treatment takes the usual form of screening, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters, finishing with humus tanks. The final effluent, along with storm water overflow, passes to Pendle Water. Screenings are buried on site, and sludge is available, after digestion, for spreading on surrounding farmland or for use in parks and gardens. A complaint of smell from sludge being deposited on garden land in the town was received during the year - since the odour of sludge can be rather strong to urban noses, intending sludge users should arrange for deliveries to coincide with labour available for digging it into the land.

Sewer reconstructions during the year included the completion of the section from Netherfield Road to Bradley Road, with work in progress on the Valley Mills section. Fifteen new dwellings were connected to the sewerage system, and one existing dwelling was connected to a septic tank.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of privy middens	23
Number of closets attached to these middens	22
Number of pail closets	23
Number of waste water closets	3,627
Number of fresh water closets	9,627

Conversions during 1964:

Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of privy closets to pails, etc.	Nil
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets	192

The above figures relate to sanitary accommodation at all premises at the end of the year.

There are 12,572 dwellings on the water carriage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The responsibility for the detection of pollution in watercourses lies with the Lancashire Rivers Board.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Under the control of the Director of Cleansing, the Cleansing Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, street cleansing, the maintenance of public conveniences, the repair and cleansing of drains, rodent control, the provision and repair of transport for its own and other departments' use, and the maintenance of an approved vehicle testing station.

Household refuse is collected, as far as circumstances permit, at weekly intervals. Trade refuse, for the collection of which a charge is made, is also picked up at weekly intervals, whilst butchers and greengrocers can have a twice weekly collection service of putrescible refuse, containers being provided by the Cleansing Department. Traders may also take their own refuse to the tip, when a charge of 2/- a ton is levied. Nearly 11,000 tons of refuse were collected during 1964, equal to about 6.7 cwt. per person.

Dustbins are provided free of charge to dwellings, renewals being effected out of the rate fund. There were 13,016 dustbins in use in the town at various premises. Even so it is surprising how many people manage to fill their dustbins completely in seven days, and a delay in the weekly collection finds them voicing complaint. The average family should be able, with proper use of the dustbin, to make it serve well over a week - although whether that is sound from the public health aspect is another matter.

The type of refuse vehicle in service is, with one exception, the antiquated side loader, a type which freely disperses its more buoyant refuse as it makes its rounds. The exception, a rear-loading vehicle, is a step in the right direction towards a dustless refuse collection service.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme, where the level of the land is being raised prior to laying out as playing fields. It became apparent during the year that this land had a limited life for tipping purposes, and it is likely that other sites may be brought into use in the near future. One of the problems associated with tipping is fire, either accidental or by design, (as in the case of small boys). Apart from any danger aspect, a tip fire is a particularly foul nuisance to any householders to the leeward of it. It can be said that the Fire Brigade do not need a map to find their way to the Swinden Hall tip.

An exceptionally useful service undertaken by the Cleansing Department is the removal of surplus household furniture. A free service to any householder, the number of requests for removals often proves an embarrassment to the Department. Some days as many as 30 or 40 separate collections are made. One can only applaud the success of this service - were it not available, much of this surplus furniture would no doubt be dumped on vacant land in the district.

Another commendable service undertaken by the Cleansing Department is the Cleansing and repair of drainage. For a 5/- fee, a householder with an obstructed drain can have it cleared. Repairs are undertaken on an at-cost basis. The all-too-common waste water closet is adept at blocking up, and one must pay tribute to the drainage staff of the Cleansing Department who perform the most objectionable and unenviable work of releasing obstructed "long drops". A plea to certain householders - please don't wait until Friday afternoon to ask that your waste water closet, which is full to the brim, be cleared before weekend.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

In addition to the normal routine inspections of various premises, requests to visit for various purposes continued during the year. Visits totalled 3,733 to 2,459 separate premises of all types. Two hundred and five notices were served to remedy 409 defects or nuisances, 299 of which were abated by year end.

Complaints covered the usual wide range of subject, with water under floor topping the poll as usual. Housing defects of various types, including dampness and defective drainage, peculiar smells and smoky flues, provided other sources of complaint. The scruffy sections of the population added their quota to the variety of complaint - the inveterate rubbish dumpers, the dog owners too idle to clean up their fouled back yards or to take their dogs onto open spaces. Noise complaints ranged from water hammer to barking dogs. The advent of shift work has increased the number of complaints of noise. Smell complaints included those from commercial sources and from an adjoining sewage works.

	<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	<u>RE-INSPECTIONS</u>
Bakehouses	130	16
Boiler plants inspected	11	-
Butchers' shops	122	11
Closets water	28	14
Closets waste water	81	54
Closets pail	1	-
Cold Stores	21	-
Complaints received	336	558
Complaints confirmed	205	64
Dairies, milkshops and milkatores	5	-
Drains inspected	80	61
Drains olfactory test	1	2
Drains colour test	155	147
Drains defective	75	83
Educational talks given	10	-
Entertainment Houses	1	-
Fish frying establishments	86	22
Food (preserved) manufacturers	146	7
Food catering establishments	248	22
Food shops & warehouses	231	15
Factories - power	71	14

	INSPECTIONS	RE-INSPECTIONS
Factories - non-power	21	2
Fishmongers' shops	72	-
Hawkers' vans	4	-
Houses defective	181	506
Houses detailed inspection	-	41
Houses overcrowding	2	4
Ice-cream manufacturers	28	-
Ice-cream retailers	24	2
Infectious/notifiable diseases	52	15
Insect infestations	21	7
Interviews	307	1
Markets	108	-
Meat & Food inspections	364	-
Meat & Food condemnations	294	-
Meetings with owners	117	5
Meetings with contractors	39	-
Miscellaneous	554	4
Notices served:		
Verbal	41	-
Informal	124	-
Statutory P.H.A.	40	-
Offensive accumulations	34	201
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act ..	7	-
Pet Stores	12	3
Rats and mice	9	11
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	33	-
Milk (biological test)	164	-
Milk (methylene blue test)	164	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	20	-
Milk (turbidity test)	7	-
Other foods	1	-
Water, etc. and milk bottles	35	-
Slaughterhouses	223	-
Schools	3	-
Smoke observations	34	-
Tents, vans and sheds	7	-
Verminous premises	8	8
Verminous articles	2	-
Water supply	6	2

SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.

The provisions of the Shops Act were administered, as in former years, by the Shops Inspector, a member of the staff of the Town Clerk. During the year there came into operation the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and regulations made thereunder. This Act repealed certain provisions in the Shops Act relating to the health and comfort of shop-workers and reenacted them in more exacting form, along with measures to safeguard the safety of office and shop-workers. The public health inspectors were appointed inspectors under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Employers of staff in offices and shops were required to register their premises with the local authority. By the end of the year, 248 employers had done so, but it was apparent that these did not represent the total number of premises which ought to have been registered. Street by street inspections were commenced, and any premises which looked as if it might be registrable was inspected. In this way, many additional registrations were effected.

The premises on the register at year end comprised 57 offices, 166 retail shops, 11 wholesale shops and warehouses, 13 catering establishments and 1 fuel storage depot. Seven general inspections of registered premises were completed by year end, when 14 contraventions were found.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric pollution was continued during 1964, although figures relating to the deposition of solids were available for only eleven months, the collection bottle for the month of January having been broken in transit. The results available showed a total deposit of 90.3 tons per square mile for the eleven months, a higher figure than for the previous two years. Estimates of the sulphur content of the air, which were available for the full twelve month period, did show that the slight downward trend noted in previous years was being maintained.

Interest in smoke control remained in a decline, and by year end no decision on policy had been made.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The three swimming pools provided in the borough are under Corporation control, and include the Open Air Swimming Pool in Marsden Park, and the Public Baths in Bradley Road. The largest pool is the open air one, and this is open to the public during the summer months. The two pools in the Public Baths are open all the year, along with eighteen slipper baths.

Mains water is supplied to all pools, where continuous filtration plant is in operation. The turnover period varies from one hour at the smaller of the public baths, to three hours at the larger pool, to six hours at the open air pool.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation nowadays usually means the eradication of insect pests such as cockroaches, silverfish and golden spider beetle. Infestations of bugs and fleas, especially the former, are now rarely encountered.

Sixty one dwellings were disinfested during the year, three of them Council dwellings. This is a free service to householders, whilst those who wish to carry out their own disinfestation may obtain free supplies of insecticide. The agents used are in the main Gammexane and D.D.T., although dieldrin, lindane and malathion have also been used. They may be in powder form or used as residual spray or smoke generator, or applied in lacquer form. Different situations require different treatments, but all have proved satisfactory in use.

RODENT CONTROL

As mentioned earlier in the report, this service is under the control of the Director of Cleansing, when one full-time rodent operative is employed. The following table shows the action taken in this respect during 1964.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses	All Other	
No. of properties in district	12,048	3,814	41
No. of properties inspected	517	90	3
Total inspections (inc. re-inspections). ..	579	148	12
No. of properties infested by:			
Rats - Major.	-	1	1
Minor.	64	44	2
Mice - Major.	-	-	-
Minor.	110	38	-
No. of infested properties treated .	174	83	3
Total treatments (inc. re-treatments)	174	84	3
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

Conditions at the 23 schools remained satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for the 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	14	23	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138	85	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Totals	154	108	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	To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work) ..	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	2	-	2	-

No notifications of outworkers were received during the year, although inquiries were made of one firm who did employ people in their own homes, but it was found that the type of employment did not require notification.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

There are no such premises within the district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Police are the appointed Inspectors for the Borough under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders. No cases of the diseases covered by the Acts and Orders were observed during the year, but the issue of 52 licences or orders under the Swine Fever Order, 1938 was necessary.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

As it no doubt will be for many years to come, the chief sanitary requirement is the abolition of the waste water closet. It is estimated that over 3,600 of these abominations remain. The impetus to conversion occasioned by the Standard Grant Scheme, inaugurated five years ago, is slackening somewhat. Most closet conversions are carried out under this scheme, although one or two have been done under the discretionary Public Health Act measure. A suggestion of extending this discretionary scheme was put forward to Committee during the year, by which it was felt that the end of the waste water closet would be hastened. Whilst every endeavour would be made to persuade grant applicants to apply for the Standard Grant this discretionary scheme would assist the owner who was unable to afford to improve his house on the scale of the Standard Grant requirements.

SECTION E

HOUSING

Housing conditions in the town are generally of a sound and satisfactory quality, which is reflected in the small numbers which it has been possible to represent as unfit over the years. With Nelson being a comparatively young town, it is obvious that the question of clearance of large areas of unfit houses will not arise for some years to come. Watch is kept on small pockets of older properties which appear to be approaching unfitness, and these are represented as they reach the standards of unfitness laid down by the Housing Act.

The position is not helped by a declining population - the Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population showed a decrease of 460 from the previous year. With the declining population, and a drift from what used to be called "working class houses" into houses in more salubrious surroundings, there remain over 300 empty houses in the town. These tend to be in the areas adjoining industry, and some of them have been vacant for many years. Many of them are of sound basic construction, but through lack of regular maintenance are showing signs of weathering. The current craze of vandalism has depreciated the value of many empty properties, and some owners are growing weary of repeatedly boarding up doors and windows, only to have their property broken into again and again. A small committee was set up during the year to consider this problem of empty property and the indiscriminate rubbish dumping which usually accompanies it.

The twelve houses represented earlier as being unfit were the subject of an inquiry during the year, when the Minister confirmed the Order for Compulsory Purchase. At that time there were in occupation 32 individuals in the twelve houses.

Applications for Standard Grants during the year numbered 293, all but 4 of which were in respect of owner-occupied houses. It has in the main been the owner-occupier who has taken advantage of the Standard Grant to improve his house. The Housing Act of 1964 seeks to improve on this by giving local authorities the power to declare improvement areas, in which tenanted properties can be compulsorily improved. It was put forward that the implementation of these provisions would provide a means of raising the standard of tenanted houses, which amount to about 14% of the dwellings in the area.

During the year, 106 houses were found to be in need of repair in varying degrees, and action was taken to remedy the 308 defects found. Four notices, covering eighteen defects, were subsequently cancelled for various reasons. Twenty-eight statutory notices were served during the period, during which 99 houses were made fit by the repair of 231 defects.

The following table analyses the defects found and remedied in dwellings.

	Found During 1964	: Remedied During 1964	Found in 1963 Remedied in '64
<u>Roofs, Etc.</u>			
Defective roof	15	3	6
Defective chimney stack	1	1	-
Defective chimney flashing	1	1	-
Defective chimney flaunching	4	3	1
Defective eavesgutters	45	22	11
Defective rainwater downspout ...	57	34	7
<u>Walls, external</u>			
Defective pointing	19	3	8
Defective damp proof course	2	-	-

		<u>Found : Remedied Found in 1963</u>	
		<u>During 1964</u>	<u>Remedied in '64</u>
<u>Doors</u>			
Defective door/door frame	6	1	4
<u>Windows</u>			
Defective window frame/sashes	19	2	4
Broken sashcords	1	1	3
Broken glazing	3	1	-
<u>Ceilings</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	11	-	6
<u>Walls, internal</u>			
Defective wall plaster	14	1	10
<u>Floors</u>			
Defective flag floor	3	-	2
Defective wood floor	2	-	3
<u>Staircases</u>			
Defective/absent handrail	1	-	2
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	1	-	1
Defective hearth	1	1	-
<u>Sinks, baths, etc.</u>			
Defective sink	2	-	-
Defective sink waste pipe	10	2	6
Defective tap	2	1	-
Obstructed sink waste pipe	1	-	-
<u>Drainage</u>			
Defective drainage	25	21	5
Defective tippler	2	2	1
Defective soil pipe	-	-	1
Defective dishbrick	2	1	4
Obstructed drainage	1	1	-
Obstructed waste water closet	10	10	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>			
Defective roof	2	-	2
Defective wall	4	-	-
Defective door	2	-	2
Defective closet seat	2	-	1
Defective w.c. cistern	4	2	1
Defective w.c. flush pipe	-	-	2
<u>Yards</u>			
Defective yard surface	4	-	1
Defective yard gate	7	4	3
Dirty yard surface	3	2	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Defective water supply pipe	1	-	-
Absence of artificial light	1	-	-
Premises insecure against trespass	3	2	1
Accumulation of refuse	10	8	1
Dirty house	1	1	-
Dirty floor	1	1	-
Absence of particulars in rent			
book	2	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
(i) By the Local Authority	-	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	15	-

1. Total no. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 1699

2. Inspection of dwellings during the Year:

- (i) (a) Total no. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 118
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 728
- (c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. 106
- (ii) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:
- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 12
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made.. . -

3. Houses Demolished:

<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H. ..	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Closed:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>

(1) Under Ss. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(2) Under Ss. 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under S.18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

5. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:

	<u>By</u> <u>Owner</u>	<u>By Local</u> <u>Authority</u>
(1) After informal action by local authority	71	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	25	3
(b) Ss.9 & 16 Hsg.		
Acts, 1957	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

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

Position at end of year:	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of separate</u>
	<u>Houses</u>	<u>dwellings contained</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>in column (1)</u>
		<u>(2)</u>
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48.. .. .	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46.. .. .	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation		
under Ss. 34 or 53	-	-

7. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

<u>No. of Houses</u> (1)	<u>No. of occupants of houses</u> <u>in Col. (1)</u> (2)
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
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87	87
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89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

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

Action during year:	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected in schemes of -	
	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ..	6	-
(b) Approved by local authority..	6	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry.	-	-
(e) Work completed	6	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above.	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts (give brief particulars)		Nil

9. House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 & Housing Acts, 1961 & 1964 -
Standard Grants

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority .	297
(b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	-
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	291
(d) Work completed	267
(e) Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings	-

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

Although there were over 400 applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses, there is no actual shortage of houses in Nelson. As mentioned earlier, there were over 300 houses unoccupied, representing a slight increase over the previous year's figure. Fifteen new houses were built by private bodies, but none were erected by the local authority. Neither were there any housing schemes contemplated by the local authority, although private development seemed likely to continue on a fairly small scale. There would be no difficulty in providing suitable sites for housing development. The number of Council-owned dwellings at year end was 1,699. This was 34 less than for the previous year, and was due to the gradual run-down of pre-fabs.

The following table shows the requirements of applicants for Council dwellings.

	<u>At comm. of 1964</u>	<u>At end of 1964</u>
No. of active applications	461	410
<u>Type of house required</u>		
(a) 2 bedroomed type	120	108
(b) 3 bedroomed type	94	89
(c) 4 bedroomed type	-	-
(d) Old Folks' bungalows	204	175
(e) Flats	28	24
(f) Disabled Persons' bungalows	8	6
(g) Aged Persons' houses	7	8

OVERCROWDING

No case of overcrowding was discovered during the year. Six houses were visited following complaints from neighbours, but in no case was it found that the permitted number for the house was exceeded. Most Nelsonians have set themselves an overcrowding standard which is much higher than that of the Housing Act, and to them a house which is still short of the legal standard seems to be grossly overcrowded. The Housing Act standard is necessarily a low one, since there are many parts of the country where the shortage of housing is still a major problem, and to raise the standard would only make the problem more acute.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

All milk sold retail in the area is subject to a number of examinations : it is analysed chemically, to ascertain the content of fat and non-fat solids; it is examined biologically, to ascertain whether it contains tuberculosis or brucellosis; it is examined bacteriologically, to indicate its cleanliness and keeping quality. Another test instituted during the year is for the detection of antibiotics in milk.

Samples of milk for chemical analysis are taken by officers of the Lancashire County Council. Ninety-eight of these samples were obtained, eight of which gave unsatisfactory results. The local authority inspectors took 374 samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination, with results as detailed in the tables below.

Total no. of samples submitted for Biological examination	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No Result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	152	9
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	64	97	-
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test ..	27	31	6
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test	25	36	3

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Results		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	166	122	31	13
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	20	18	-	2
(ii) Phosphatase Test	20	20	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	7	7	-	-

Three samples of milk were found to contain antibiotics, but for the eighth successive year no sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

During the year the designation "Tuberculin Tested" disappeared from use, to be replaced by the more prosaic term "Untreated". Such have been the advances in animal health and milk quality control over the years that whereas "Tuberculin Tested" milk was once the rarity to be sought after by discriminating buyers, it is now at the bottom of the league of available milk quality.

FOOD INSPECTION

The link between meteorology and food inspection may seem rather tenuous, until one recalls the 18th of July. The phenomenal downpour resulted in a surcharge of the sewers, and parts of the town were quickly flooded with sewage - contaminated water. The premises of one food firm were flooded with this filthy water, and the only wise course of action was the destruction of all affected foodstuffs. Since this amounted to some 80 tons, this presented something of a problem. After trying one or two alternative methods without success, it was realised that burning the contaminated foodstuffs on open ground was the only solution. For over a week, members of the Department assisted in this task. One of the problems was that of keeping children away from the fire itself and of ensuring that every particle of food was burned - the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was still fresh in the mind to illustrate what could happen if contaminated foodstuffs were eaten.

The Aberdeen outbreak had its repercussions throughout the country, and on three occasions when the Ministry issued details of suspected canned meats your Inspectors made searches for similar cans. As a result a number of cases of canned meats were withdrawn from circulation.

Food inspection in the more usual sense of the term yielded almost nine tons of unsound food, all of which was surrendered voluntarily.

Type of Food	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	411		11	0	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit	1058		12	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables	595	7	2	3	14	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish	84		1	1	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk	85		1	0	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	1245		11	1	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Totals	3478	8	19	3	26	13 $\frac{1}{4}$

MEAT INSPECTION

223 visits for the purposes of meat inspection were made during the year to the one private slaughterhouse, when 100% inspection of all meat and offal intended for human consumption was maintained. 1888 lbs. of meat and offal were rejected as unfit for human consumption. Income for meat inspection services amounted to £115 for the year.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	306	65	1	2376	245	-
Number inspected	306	65	1	2376	245	-

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	4	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98	32	-	235	33	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	32.02%	49.23%	-	10.05%	14.28%	-

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

CYSTICERCOSIS:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

The routine inspection of all types of premises where food was prepared, stored or offered for sale was maintained during the year, when 1543 inspections were carried out. Ninety one defects were found and 79 were remedied, as detailed in the following table.

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1963</u>
	<u>During 1964</u>	<u>Remedied in '64</u>	
<u>Structural defects</u>			
Defective roof	1	-	1
Defective rain water pipe	3	-	-
Defective wall surface	9	8	-
Defective glazing	1	1	-
Defective floor	-	-	1
Defective ceiling	1	1	1
Defective drain	4	3	-
Defective sink	1	-	-
Defective sink waste pipe	1	-	1
Defective water closet cistern ..	1	1	-
<u>Hygiene defects</u>			
Defective/absent wash hand basin.	2	1	-
Absent/insufficient hot water supply	2	-	1
Absent handwashing notice	1	1	-
Defective geyser	1	-	-
Want of redecoration	28	17	13
Dirty floor	3	1	-
Dirty equipment	4	1	-
Defective equipment	2	1	-
Dirty refrigerator	1	-	1
Inadequate food protection	7	2	11
Inadequate storage	2	1	-
Absent/insufficient clothing locker	3	2	1
Dirty w.c. compartment	2	1	1
Accumulation of rubbish	6	3	-
Animals in food room	2	-	-
Improper use of food room	2	1	-
Dirty yard surface	1	1	-

No. of food premises, by type of business, in district at year end:

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	168
Greengrocers & fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game, etc).	42
Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game, etc). .. .	5
Meat shops, (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc) .. .	59
Bakers and/or confectioners. .. .	73
Fried Fish shops .. .	27
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	70
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, and similar catering establishments .. .	58
Others .. .	13

No. of food premises registered

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which Registration effected</u>	<u>No. registered at end of year</u>	<u>No. of inspections of registered premises during year</u>
Butchers	Lancs. Cty. Cl.	37	72
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd. &	56	96
Baking & Catering/Cafe	General Powers)	1	3
Mixed and Grocery	Act, 1938 - s.	7	23
Fish friers	116 or Food &	-	-
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act, 1955, s. 16.	5	19
	Total	106	213

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples obtained under the provisions of the Act by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

A total of 160 samples was obtained, consisting of 98 samples of milk (7 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 62 others comprising:-

1 Teething powders	1 Prawns
2 Olive oil	1 Puff pastry biscuits
1 Soup mixture, dehydrated	1 Throat lozenges
1 Compound codeine tablets B.P.	1 Shredded Wheat
1 Cake coating	1 Steak and dumplings with gravy, canned
2 Cooking oil	1 Steak and kidney pie
1 Chicken with sauce, canned	1 Fruit curd
3 Christmas pudding	1 Condensed milk
1 Pie crust mixture	1 Custard powder
1 Trifle mixture	1 Vinegar
1 Extract of malt	1 Liquid paraffin
3 Sweets	1 Dripping
1 Agar liquid	1 Double cream
2 Tomatoes, fresh	1 Raspberries, canned
1 Tomato ketchup	1 Barley
1 Plums, canned	1 Lime cordial and lager
1 Cream, sterilised	2 Ice-cream
1 Fish paste	1 Ice lolly
1 Dairy ice-cream	1 Stuffed olives
1 Honey	1 Vegetables, dried (lentils)
1 Minced beef	1 Fish, canned
1 Vegetables dried (split peas)	1 Cut, mixed peel
2 Tea	2 Table jelly
1 Flour confectionery	1 Apple sauce, canned
1 Vegetable sauce, canned	1 Candied peel
1 Dried peas	
1 Dried fruit (raisins)	

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

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Informal Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated 1.1% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Formal Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated 0.3% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned.
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.07 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.45%, deficient 18.3% fat.	Farmer cautioned.
1 Cooking oil	Did not consist of pure maize oil. Contained approx. 55% ground nut oil.	Packer communicated with.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.65%, deficient 11.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
1 Informal milk	Milk bottle faintly marked with milk casein deposit, not easily removeable with bicarb. detergent as used for hand washing of bottles. Warm solution of 1% caustic soda/soda ash mixture as used in mechanical bottle washing machines moved it quite easily.	Dealt with by County Public Health Officer.

ICE CREAM

Thirty four samples of ice-cream were examined bacteriologically, with the following results:-

Provisional Grade 1	-	21 samples
Provisional Grade 2	-	8 samples
Provisional Grade 3	-	4 samples
Provisional Grade 4	-	1 sample

Seven manufacturers' products were available in Nelson, three of them being manufactured in the town. Twelve of the Nelson manufacturers' thirteen samples gave satisfactory results.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

There are no such premises in the district, and no samples of liquid egg were obtained during the year.

INDEX

Acknowledgements	9
Acts and Byelaws, Local	4
Aged Persons, Welfare of	42
Animals, Diseases of	62
Atmospheric Pollution	60
Barometric Pressure	17
Birth Rate (1964)	23,24,27,28, 29
Birth Rate (1938 - 1964)	29
Births	23,24,27, 28
Byelaws & Acts, Local	4
Camping Sites & Movable Dwellings	53
Cancer Deaths (1964)	34
Cancer Death Rates (1958 - 1964)	35
Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District	62
Climatological Conditions	13
Common Lodging Houses	62
Contents, List of	6
Deaths	23,25,27,28,30, 31
Deaths, Ages at, Summary of	37
Deaths, Age Groups as percentages of totals (1920 - 1964)	40
Deaths, Cancer, (1964) According to age groups and location of growth	34
Deaths, Cancer Rates, (1958 - 1964)	35
Deaths, Causes of and Rates (1964)	30, 31
Deaths, Causes of and Rates (1958 - 1963)	32
Deaths, Infant	23,26, 36
Deaths, Infant, Causes and Ages	36
Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions, Etc. (1964)	38
Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions, Etc. (1954 - 1964 and averages)	39
Deaths, Maternal	26, 27
Deaths, Monthly Analysis	37
Deaths, Principal Causes (1957 - 1964)	33
Death Rates	23,25,27,28,29,30,31,32, 33
Death Rates (1938 - 1964)	29
Deaths, Summary of Ages at Death	37
Disinfection After Infectious Diseases	47
Disinfestation	60
Drainage and Sewerage	56
Egg Pasteurisation Plants	74
Factories Acts	61
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Sampling	73
Food Inspection	70
Food Inspection and Supervision	69
Food Premises	72
Food Premises, Defects	72
Food Premises, Registered	73
Food Premises, Types in district	72
Health Committee	3
Health Services, General Provision for the Area	41
Health Services, Other	43
Hospitals	42
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases	46
Houses let in Lodgings	62
Houses, Sufficiency of Supply	68
Housing	63
Housing, Defects	64
Housing, Statistics	66
Humidity	19
Ice Cream	74
Infant Deaths	23,26,27, 36
Infant Mortality Rate	23,26, 27
Infectious Diseases, Cases Notified 1964	46, 48
Infectious Diseases, Case Rate Comparison with England and Wales	51
Infectious Diseases, Comparisons and averages - 5 years	49
Infectious Diseases, Disinfection after	47
Infectious Diseases, Hospital Accommodation	46
Infectious Diseases, Monthly Incidence	50
Infectious Diseases, Prevalence and Control over	45

Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis	52,53, 54
Inspection and Supervision of Food	69
Inspection of Meat	70
Inspections, Public Health	58
Introductory Letter	7
Laboratory Facilities	42
Live Birth Rate	23,24,27,28, 29
Live Births	23,24,27, 28
Local Acts and Byelaws	4
Meat Inspection	70
Milk Supply	70
Mortality Rate, Cancer (1958 - 1964)	35
Mortality Rate, Early Neo-natal	23
Mortality Rate, Infant	23,26,27, 28
Mortality Rate, Maternal	26,27, 28
Mortality Rate, Neo-natal	23, 27
Mortality Rate, Peri-natal	23
National Assistance Acts	43
Offensive Trades	61
Other Health Services	43
Overcrowding	68
Population	12,24, 28
Public Cleansing	57
Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172	47
Public Health Inspections	58
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act	62
Rainfall	19,21, 22
Rivers and Streams	57
Rodent Control	60
Sanitary Accommodation	57
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	55
Schools	61
Shops, Offices, Etc.	59
Sickness Benefit - Weekly Returns	44
Social Conditions	12
Staff of Public Health Department	5
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	11
Still Birth Rate	23,24,27,28, 29
Still Birth Rates (1938 - 1964)	29
Still Births	23, 24
Sunshine	20, 21
Swimming Baths and Pools	60
Temperatures, Thermometer Readings and Mean Temperatures	18
Tuberculosis, Cases on Register (1964)	54
Tuberculosis, New Notifications (1964)	52
Tuberculosis, New Notifications and Deaths, (1964)	
Analysis, age group and sex	52
Tuberculosis, New Notifications and Deaths over 27 years	53
Tuberculosis Service	43
Tuberculosis, Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172	47
Venereal Diseases Clinics	42
Vital Statistics	23
Vital Statistics - Comments on	24
Vital Statistics (1964) Comparison with England and Wales	27
Vital Statistics (1964) and previous 10 years, with averages	28
Vital Statistics, 27 years and comparison with National Rates	29
Vital Statistics, Various Tables	27 - 40
Water Supply	56
Welfare of the Aged	42

