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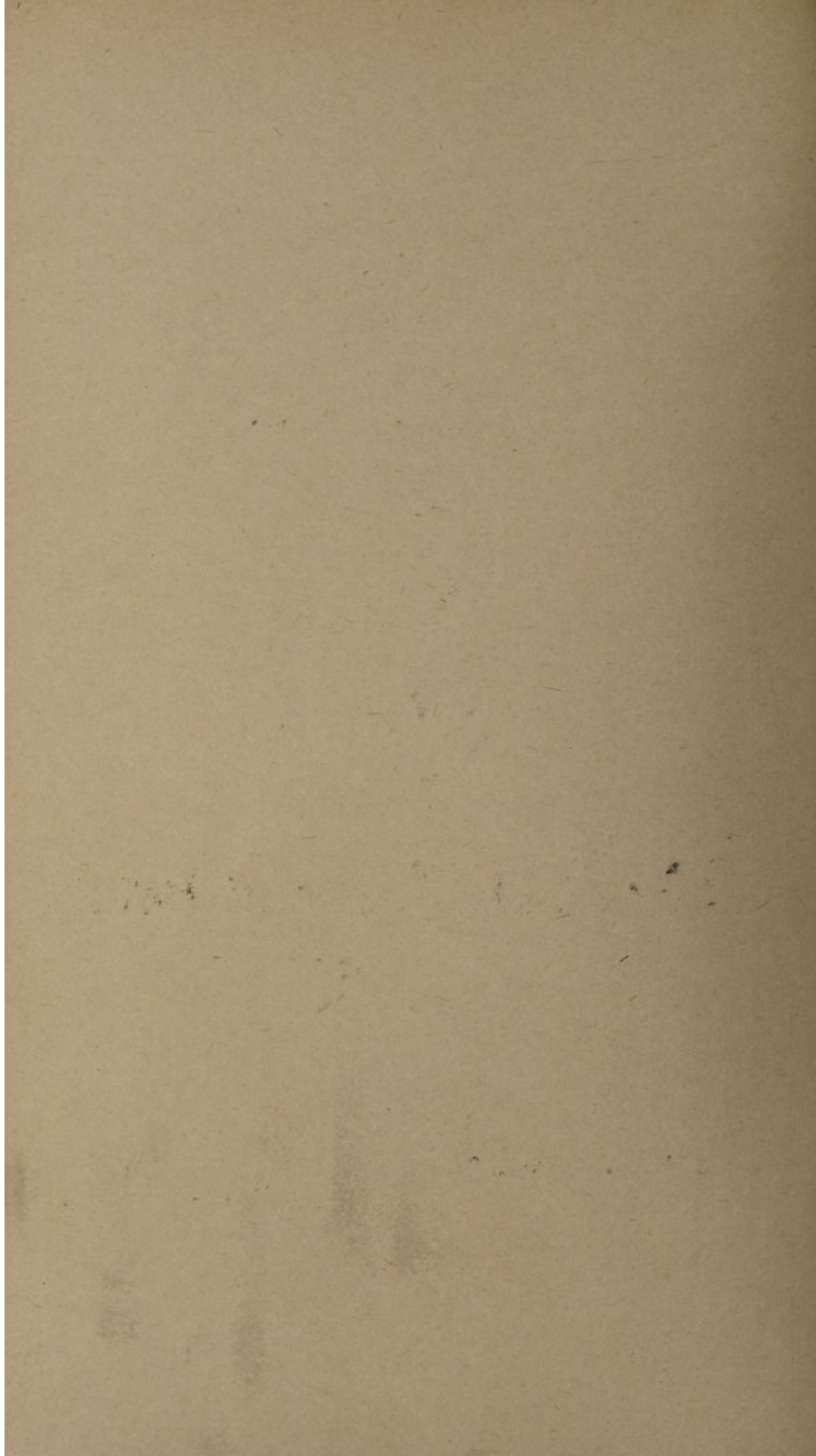
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BOROUGH OF NELSON

**ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1965**

**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

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor F. H. Smith (Chairman)

Councillor J. P. Brown (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor Councillor A. McCallum, J.P. (Hon. Member)

Address: Box 1, Nelson

BOROUGH OF NELSON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1965

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE

OF NEW YORK

1901

ALBANY

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor P. S. Cox (Chairman)

Councillor J. F. Spencer (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor K. Sutcliffe, J.P.) (ex.-officio)

Alderman Mrs. E. Kay

" J. Shepherd

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister

" J. Cuthbert

" Mrs. E. Ennis

" J. Greenwood

" J. C. L. Hilliard

" F. Mansfield

" P. Sagar

" Miss J. Smith

" R. Standage

" H. Trueman

" 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.

Public Health Department,
 101 Dear Street,
 London,
 England, W.C.2.

In the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough of Wandsworth, in pursuance of the resolution passed on 21st December, 1933.

First, you may feel sure that I am most anxious to discharge my duty of "My Fair Lady" and that I am most anxious to ensure that the public health and sanitary administration of the Borough is carried out in the most efficient manner possible.

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

Industrial waste tends to be more, being better than a good example, but domestic waste remains at a low level - and it is at this low level that we breathe.

A high rainfall may contribute to the development of disease germs, as may the working and industrial activities of the community. The major public health factor is the pollution of the food and water supply, and the compulsory measures certain to be taken. The results of any progress are more apparent in the future when the public will be just as with the sewage works, and sewage, water supply and street lighting of last century. Our children and their children will gratefully be grateful for the foresight and honest courage of those who made such decisions on behalf of the community.

This is a lengthy report, and there is an unfortunate feeling that the report would be too long to be read. It is better to include everything, as there is no doubt that the only published statistical report of the year, year by year, which will be of greatest value to a public health officer is the report of the year. I don't know what would be the best way to do it, but it is the only way to do it.

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Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
Nelson.

October, 1966.

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, 1965.

Well, you only just made it. I now know how Professor Higgins, of "My Fair Lady" fame, felt when his pupil finally achieved that perfection towards which he had worked so long and ceaselessly - "She's got it, by George, she's got it!" In my case, it is the decision of the Council to accelerate the replacement of waste water closets, by giving a grant towards the cost of conversion to fresh water closets. The decision came only a couple of weeks or so before the end of the year. If it hadn't, you have no idea the horrible things I had in store, for this letter. Queen Mary I had "Calais" written on her heart when she died; I shall have "tipplers". Anyway, thanks to the support of the Committee, a cash grant is available, and an encouraging response is already apparent. It may be useful to advertise the grant at least once a year.

Another step forward was the preparation of the first smoke control area, and forwarding to the Minister for approval. We have been unfortunate in this programme, and not got as early a start as I should have liked, but with determination and encouragement, and provided the department remains fully staffed, the Borough should be smokeless within the next decade. It may be necessary to appoint a technical assistant to devote the whole of his time to this end, thereby freeing the Public Health Inspectors from routine visiting and allowing them to deal with the more specialised details.

Our town's history is written in stone, bricks and mortar, and so is not easily erased. We must adapt and improve, and can only re-write chapters here and there; the town centre re-development is an exciting example. But elimination of domestic smoke is our greatest need at the present time. We pride ourselves on food hygiene standards, and full inspection of meat at the slaughterhouse; our water supply is pure, so it is surely a logical extension that with only clean food and clean water entering our bodies, we should breathe in clean air.

Industrial smoke tends to rise, being hotter and with a forced draught, but domestic smoke remains at a low level - and it is at this low level that we breathe.

A high rainfall may contribute to the development of chronic bronchitis, as may tobacco smoking and industrial artificial humidification, but the major predisposing factor is air pollution. The final cost will not be cheap, and the compulsory measures certainly will not be popular. The benefits of any progress are never apparent to the person who bears the initial cost, but just as with the sewage works, gas company, water undertaking and street lighting of last century, our children and their children will undoubtedly be grateful for the foresight and indeed courage of those who made such decisions on behalf of the community.

This is a lengthy Report, and there is an unfortunate tendency that the amount actually read is inversely proportionate to the amount available to be read. It is better to include everything, as these texts do constitute the only published historical record of the area, year by year, which will be of immense value to a social and economic historian some time in the future. I doubt whether many would believe that in 1965 we enjoyed bright sunshine on no less than 279 days, but it is all in the statistical tables.

Every year can be recalled by some outstanding event. 1963 saw the worst winter for generations, 1964 the freak rain-storm, and so in 1965, the Poliomyelitis epidemic in a neighbouring Borough. No cases occurred in Nelson, but it was quite a worrying episode. Immunisation was made immediately available for people connected with that town for business or social reasons, whilst at the same time stocks of vaccine were being built up. When confident that all requests could be met, open clinics were organised and advertised for the general public to receive a full course of the vaccine. The larger places of employment were visited, to immunise workpeople, and where necessary, schoolchildren were given a booster dose. Some of my measures and decisions were criticised, in particular allowing the "local Derby" cricket match to take place. However, it is an occupational hazard of Public Health Medical Officers to receive criticism, and the path of duty is often a lonely one.

I thank you, sir, for your genuine interest in our work, and members of the committee for their advice and guidance.

I acknowledge with thanks the continued good work of my colleagues on the staff, and close by recording my gratitude to Mr. Griffiths who was largely responsible for the production of 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. C. D. Barnes	Engineer, North Calder Water Board, Nelson.
Mr. R. Cornfield	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
Ordinance Level, Lowest point	350 feet
Ordinance Level, Highest point	1,100 feet
Ordinance 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, 1965.	31,290
Census, 1961.	32,292
Males	15,176
Females	17,116
Census, 1951.	34,384
Houses - Number inhabited at:	
End of 1965, according to Rate Books	12,185
Census, 1961.	12,110
Census, 1951.	12,162
Houses - Number uninhabited at:	
End of 1965, according to Rate Books	319
Census, 1961.	364
Census, 1951.	222
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1965.	£858,176
General Rate, 1965/66 (s.d. in the £)	11/7
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1965/66	£3,180

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1965/66 was £11,750 which is equivalent to a rate of 3.69d. in the £.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population for mid-1965 was a reduction of 250 on the estimate for the previous year.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A high level of employment has been maintained in all industries during 1965. Textiles, the town's major industry, has had a very busy year and, with the exception of the period of the September holiday and, to a lesser extent, over the Christmas period, there has been very little short-time working.

Throughout the year, in practically all industries, there has been a demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, and this demand was still evident at the end of the year with, perhaps, very slight signs of some slackening in the textile industry.

On the darker side, however, one small weaving firm and a section from each of two other textile firms closed down. Three small engineering firms also closed down, but no problems ensued in alternative employment being found for the labour that became available as a result.

At the end of 1965 came the introduction of the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, which will be of material interest to every person who becomes redundant in the future.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

January

This was a month of mixed weather. It commenced with several very cold days and nights, then temperatures rose to above average for several days and during this period, approaching and around the middle of the month, it was very stormy with gale force winds, thunder, hail and quite heavy rainfall. There was a third more than average rainfall for January and most of the total fell during this period.

A change occurred again on the 18th with a drop in temperature to below average, and with the exception of a couple of days, they remained so until month end.

Some days had temperatures around the 50°F. mark but there were many days, mainly towards the end of the month, when the maximum daily temperature rose very little above freezing point. In spite of this, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were only a little more than 1°F. below average.

Ground frost was recorded 19 days, air frost 16 days and fog 5 days, but the amount of bright sunshine was 6 hours more than average for the month.

February

The main features of the month were the exceptional dryness and the many dull cloudy days.

There was no heavy rainfall, it was mainly of a showery type and slight. The total for the month was only 26% of average, which made it the driest February since 1959, and the third successive with less than average rainfall.

Frequent cloudy conditions were responsible for the marked lack of sunshine, there being only 47% of average, and it was the dulllest February since 1959, but also there were some quite mild days and almost no severe night frosts.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were average, although ground frost was recorded 19 days, air frost 12 days and there was some fog 3 days.

March

March this year did, indeed, confirm the "Lion and Lamb" theory. It commenced with a week of very cold days and nights, the first three days were unbroken frost and night frosts persisted until the 11th. The second week brought milder conditions, but towards the end of the following week temperatures were subnormal again and there were snowfalls many days, sometimes quite heavy. An improvement was again evident by the end of the fourth week and the final days were exceptionally warm and sunny, there being many hours of continuous sunshine. On the 29th the maximum temperature in the shade reached 70°F. which made it the warmest March day since 1946.

Precipitation was well below average but the amount of bright sunshine was more than thirty hours above average. It was the driest March for three years and the sunniest since 1955, although the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were rather less than normal. Ground frost was recorded on 22 days, air frost 13 days and there was some fog on 3 days.

April

The weather was fairly typical of the month characterised as showery, with some sunny days, often interspersed with sharp reminders of the winter, with some frosts and possibly snow.

The only warm days were the first three and the last, with maximum temperatures around the 60°F. mark. Colder weather commenced on the fourth with maximum day temperatures around the 50°F. level, but there were a few days when the maximum temperatures remained in the lower 40°F. range. There were several quite sunny days and the month as a whole was rather sunnier than average.

Whilst the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were about normal, there were several quite cold nights and ground frost was recorded 11 days and air frost 5 days.

Although there were no prolonged periods of rain, the rainfall being mainly of the showery character, especially from the 9th to the 17th, the rainfall for the month was about one inch more than average.

May

Generally, it was a dull, fairly damp month with average day temperatures, and nights that, on the whole, were not quite so cold as average, except during a short period from the 17th to the 24th.

The most notable feature was a short spell of three days, from the 12th to the 14th inclusive, when the day temperatures suddenly reached the higher seventies and the days were sunny, but following this there was a quick return to several days of below average temperatures.

June

During the first half of the month day temperatures were mostly 5°F. of 6°F. above average and there was very little rainfall, although only 5 days (3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th and 13th) had more than ten hours bright sunshine.

From the 15th - 27th, with two exceptions, the days were cool with rather sub-normal temperatures although the night temperatures generally were above average. On the 29th the maximum temperature rose to 72°F., the warmest day of the month and there were almost ten hours of bright sunshine, the sunniest day since the 13th. There were many dull, damp days during the second half of the month and on the 21st over $\frac{3}{4}$ " of rain was measured.

Altogether it was rather changeable, with occasional warm, sunny days, but there were no prolonged warm spells. In spite of that the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were a little over average and the total rainfall was short of average, but there was a deficiency of bright sunshine.

July

The month was cool and cloudy with few sunny days, and there were really no periods of even a few days with dry, sunny and warm conditions.

It commenced with rather sub-normal temperatures, but on the 3rd there was a further drop of several degrees and with the exception of a very brief spell from the 11th - 13th when the maximum reached normal on one day, this cold period lasted until the 17th.

During the early hours of that day the minimum air temperature dropped to 37.6°F. and the grass minimum to 31.9°F. which actually gave a touch of ground frost, but later during the day the sun shone brightly for 13.4 hours and maximum temperature in the shade just exceeded the July average.

This, however, was not indicative of the commencement of real July weather, for although temperatures were fairly reasonable on the following two days, less than an hour's bright sunshine was recorded each day.

From then onwards day temperatures were again sub-normal although night temperatures were generally a little above average until the 30th, when there was again a sharp decline.

The mean maximum temperature for the month was more than 5°F. below normal, although the mean night temperatures only fell short by around 2°F., bright sunshine was only 59.8% of average and there was 15% more than average rainfall, two days, the 25th and 28th, had almost an inch of rainfall each.

August

August was something of an improvement on the dull, cloudy July; there was an average amount of bright sunshine recorded and the rainfall was only 75% of average, but the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were a little below normal.

There was only one warm spell, from the 9th to the 14th inclusive when the maximum temperature reached 73.1°F. on one day, but there were several quite cool days and nights, in fact the grass minimum temperature dropped to 31.2°F. on the 27th, which meant a touch of ground frost.

September

It was a cool, cloudy, changeable month with several days of heavy rainfall and a marked lack of sunshine.

The early part (up to the 12th) was unusually cool with some day and night temperatures well below average for the period, and there were two very wet days on the 8th and 9th. An improvement occurred on the 13th and was maintained until 15th; when the day temperatures were a few degrees above average and almost 8 hours of bright sunshine were recorded on the 13th. The remainder of the month was quite changeable, temperatures fluctuated, there were two or three warm days, and some very wet days during the last week.

Although there were 9 days when the maximum day temperatures were above average the mean for the month was 2.7°F. below average. Similarly with the night temperatures, there were 11 occasions, when the minimum air temperatures remained above average, but there were also several quite cold nights with temperatures anything from 7°F. - 9°F. below normal, so that the mean minimum temperature for the month was 1.3°F. below average.

Rain fell on 20 days and the total for the month was 149% of average making it the wettest September since 1957. The total of 73.7 hours of bright sunshine recorded was only 72% of average for September.

October

October was a warm, dry, sunny month and did much to compensate us for the very dull, cloudy periods of the earlier summer months.

From the 3rd to the 7th were quite warm days with day temperatures anything from 8°F. - 16°F. above average for October. The maximum on the 5th reached 70°F., giving us the warmest day since August 12th. Altogether there were 20 days with temperatures above average, and the mean maximum temperature for the month was 2.4°F. above average, also the mean minimum temperature was 2.8°F. above average, making it the warmest October since 1959.

There were only three days when bright sunshine was not recorded, and the total of 99.0 hours for the month was 31.6% more than normal. Since our records commenced in 1926, October has only been sunnier on two occasions, in 1959 with 118.5 hours, and in 1931 with 100.7 hours.

Until the last day there had been very little rainfall, the total then being 1.67", which had it remained at that, would have been the driest October since 1951 (with 1.60"), but on the 31st, 1.34" of rain fell making the total for the month 3.01". However, this was 0.28" less than in 1964, 1.75" less than the October average, and the driest October since 1962 (which had 2.16").

November

A mixture of weather conditions was presented this month which was very cold, reasonably dry but much brighter than average.

With the exception of a few quite cold nights, temperatures were seasonable up to the 11th, but from then both day and night temperatures remained consistently below average, by as much as 12°F. during the day and 15°F. during the night on occasions. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were 5.3°F. and 4.8°F. below average making it the coldest November since 1952. Ground frost was recorded on 18 days and air frost on 16.

Although there was 15 days with rain and snow fell on 5 days the total precipitation for the month was only 3.81" or 80% of normal.

There were many quite sunny days and the monthly total of 58.5 hours of bright sunshine was more than 22 hours or 62% more than the monthly average.

Some fog occurred on 3 days and on at least one occasion thunder was heard.

December

The most notable feature was the abnormal amount of rainfall, more than double the average, making it the wettest month since August 1956 (9.87"), and the wettest December since 1951 (9.51"). There were only four days during the month without some form of precipitation.

The first week was very damp, the daily temperatures were a few degrees below normal. There was an improvement in temperatures during the next 12 days, but there were also many very wet days, including over one inch of rainfall on the 8th almost as much on the 9th, and on the 17th over one and a half inches fell.

Afterwards it was drier, but there was a marked drop in temperatures especially around the Christmas period, when night maximum temperatures were anything from 7° - 16°F. below average.

As might be expected there was a deficiency of sunshine, only 80% of average, the dulllest December since 1959.

However, mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were within a degree or so of average.

Ground frost was recorded 14 days, air frost on 10 days, hail and ice fell on 2 days and snow on one.

The Annual rainfall was 47.32" which was 7.6% above average, making it the wettest year since 1961 (47.80"). The wettest day was 17th December when 1.67" of rain was measured. There were 205 days with rain compared with 185 in the previous year.

Bright sunshine was measured on 279 days giving a total of 1066.7 hours for the full year, which was 92.5% of average and the dullest year since 1962 (1065.1 hours). The sunniest day was 17th July with 13.4 hours.

The warmest day of the year was 14th May when the maximum temperature in the shade rose to 77.2°F., and the coldest day was 2nd March when the minimum shade temperature was 13.2°F. although the lowest temperature on the grass was 12.3°F. on the 4th January.

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

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 1965

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	29.161	987.5	1.580	53.5	30.572	1035.3	5	28.975	981.2	20
February	29.784	1008.6	1.045	35.4	30.885	1045.9	2	29.813	1009.6	13
March	29.317	992.8	1.184	40.1	30.567	1035.1	31	29.376	994.8	23
April	29.267	991.1	0.998	33.8	30.460	1031.5	1	29.415	996.1	10
May	29.338	993.5	1.019	34.5	30.310	1026.4	29	29.261	990.9	4
June	29.249	990.5	0.894	30.3	30.375	1028.6	27	29.438	996.9	18
July	29.297	992.1	1.063	36.0	30.419	1030.1	16	29.311	992.6	29
August	29.323	993.0	0.815	27.6	30.212	1023.1	11	29.388	995.2	21
September	29.190	988.5	1.214	41.1	30.466	1031.7	20	29.199	988.8	25
October	29.489	998.6	0.922	31.2	30.428	1030.4	18	29.468	997.9	28
November	29.134	986.6	1.828	61.9	30.519	1033.5	5	28.656	970.4	29
December	28.880	978.0	1.335	45.2	30.135	1020.5	21	28.745	973.4	25
For the 12 months	29.286	991.7	1.013	34.3	30.572	1035.3	5th Jan.	28.656	970.4	29th Nov.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen										Mean Temp.	Mean Range	On Grass			In Ground	
	Maximum					Minimum							Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.	
	Mean	Highest Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month							
January	40.3	50.0	7	32.8	3	31.5	41.8	7	19.8	4	35.90	8.8	28.4	12.3	4	36.5	41.5
February	40.7	46.0	6 & 7	33.4	3	33.0	39.0	7-8-12	23.2	3	36.85	7.7	29.7	19.3	3	36.6	40.3
March	45.6	70.0	29	30.0	2	32.4	45.0	15	13.2	2	39.00	13.2	29.2	12.8	3	38.2	40.0
April	50.7	60.2	2	43.2	20	38.0	45.3	15	29.1	1	44.35	12.7	34.3	23.1	1	44.6	42.9
May	57.2	77.2	14	46.9	18	44.3	53.8	14	31.0	19	50.75	12.9	-	-	-	51.1	46.4
June	64.0	72.0	29	57.5	6	49.1	55.6	15	38.0	2	56.55	14.9	46.2	35.0	2	56.7	50.6
July	60.1	66.8	12&17	54.0	5	49.6	56.9	13	37.6	17	54.85	10.5	47.0	31.9	8	58.0	53.3
August	62.7	73.1	12	56.4	7	50.2	56.6	16	38.5	27	56.45	12.5	46.3	31.2	27	58.4	54.7
September	57.8	66.0	22	51.0	8	47.2	55.5	16&25	39.7	1	52.50	10.6	44.1	34.0	1	54.6	54.0
October	56.2	70.0	5	51.3	24	45.1	54.5	28	35.1	16	50.65	11.1	42.2	32.1	16	51.6	52.6
November	42.1	54.3	8	35.2	22	33.4	45.8	8	22.4	23	37.75	8.7	30.6	20.0	22&23	41.7	48.2
December	42.3	52.1	17	30.5	27	33.6	43.8	16	18.1	28	37.95	8.7	30.5	15.1	27	38.4	43.1
For 1965	51.6	77.2	14th May	30.0	2nd March	40.6	56.9	13th July	13.2	2nd March	46.10	11.0	34.0	12.3	4th Jan.	47.2	47.3
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

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSRainfall and Humidity

Month	Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall		Mean Daily Rainfall		Greatest amount in one day			No. of days with rain	No. of days without rain
		Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres	Day of month		
January	85.1	6.00	152.4	0.19	4.9	0.92	23.3	9	20	11
February	83.2	0.89	22.6	0.03	0.8	0.20	5.1	28	10	18
March	82.6	1.77	45.0	0.06	1.5	0.32	8.1	25	13	18
April	77.2	3.50	88.8	0.12	3.1	0.69	17.5	9	21	9
May	73.0	2.99	76.0	0.10	2.5	0.72	18.3	8	16	15
June	72.1	2.31	58.7	0.08	2.0	0.81	20.6	21	16	14
July	77.4	4.41	112.0	0.14	3.6	0.96	24.4	25	19	12
August	81.0	3.39	86.0	0.11	2.8	0.52	13.2	24	19	12
September	83.0	6.03	153.2	0.20	5.1	1.04	26.4	25	20	10
October	84.6	3.01	76.5	0.09	2.3	1.34	34.0	31	11	20
November	85.6	3.81	96.8	0.13	3.3	0.89	22.6	24	15	15
December	89.8	9.21	233.9	0.30	7.6	1.67	42.4	17	25	6
For 1965	81.2	47.32	1201.9	0.13	3.3	1.67	42.4	17th Dec.	205	160
For 1964	82.1	38.63	981.1	0.10	2.6	1.90	48.3	18th July	185	181

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	31.6	1.0	4.4	3 & 31	17	14
February	21.8	0.8	4.9	26	19	9
March	120.1	3.9	10.2	29	25	6
April	131.6	4.4	10.9	30	26	4
May	126.9	4.1	12.3	20	30	1
June	161.4	5.4	13.1	9	30	-
July	88.9	2.9	13.4	17	28	3
August	139.4	4.5	11.1	13	28	3
September	73.7	2.5	7.9	13	21	9
October	99.0	3.2	7.4	5 & 22	28	3
November	58.5	1.9	5.9	22	20	10
December	13.8	0.4	4.2	7	7	24
For 1965	1066.7	2.9	13.4	17th July	279	86
For 1964	1087.8	3.0	13.6	27th May	269	97

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1965 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS,

AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	6.00	0.89	1.77	3.50	2.99	2.31	4.41	3.39	6.03	3.01	3.81	9.21	47.32
% of average	148.9	26.0	69.7	125.0	120.1	80.5	111.6	72.0	147.1	81.1	87.4	184.6	107.6
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	86.7					107.8			108.4		122.7		

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	31.6	21.8	120.1	131.6	126.9	161.4	88.9	139.4	73.7	99.0	58.5	13.8	1066.7
% of average	122.0	44.3	135.3	104.0	73.5	95.1	61.7	100.4	70.2	127.6	153.1	81.2	92.5
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	105.9			89.5				77.9		129.0			

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	7.61	5.30	5.72	6.00
February	1.15	0.81	1.24	0.89
March	2.85	1.97	2.17	1.77
April	4.19	2.90	3.24	3.50
May	3.58	2.67	3.48	2.99
June	3.38	2.14	2.25	2.31
July	6.24	4.82	6.49	4.41
August	4.53	3.95	3.81	3.39
September	7.60	6.07	7.74	6.03
October	4.02	3.24	3.01	3.01
November	4.22	3.94	4.05	3.81
December	11.99	8.73	10.14	9.21
Totals	61.36	46.54	53.34	47.32
Monthly Average	5.11	3.88	4.45	3.94
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
1964	54.35	42.32	48.26	38.63
Annual Averages	54.20	41.68	47.88	41.54

EXTREMES IN ANNUAL RAINFALL, SUNSHINE AND TEMPERATURE STATISTICS OVER THE 15 YEARS, 1951 - 65 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Rainfall					Sunshine					Temperature				
	Wettest		Driest		Days with rain	Annual Amount (hrs.)	Sunniest		Am't. (hrs.)	Days with sun	Highest		Lowest		Lowest Grass Date
	Month	Am't.	Month	Am't.			Month	Am't.			Temp. of F.	Date	Temp. of F.	Date	
1965	Dec.	47.32"	Feb.	1.67"	0.89"	205	1066.7	June	161.4	17th July	77.2	14th May	13.2	2nd March	4th Jan.
1964	July	38.63"	Feb.	1.90"	0.98"	185	1087.8	May	177.9	27th July	75.1	17th May	17.1	26th Dec.	26th Dec.
1963	Nov.	39.39"	Jan.	1.28"	1.21"	202	1133.4	June	180.4	2nd June	80.0	30th July	10.0	12th & 23rd Jan.	25th Feb.
1962	Jan.	40.14"	Nov.	1.28"	1.21"	189	1065.1	June	175.7	5th June	72.4	7th June	12.1	1st & 2nd Jan.	25th Dec.
1961	Jan.	47.80"	Mar.	1.90"	1.79"	207	1056.4	May	157.7	29th June	82.1	29th Aug.	15.1	31st Dec.	28th & 29th Dec.
1960	Nov.	48.57"	June	1.73"	0.85"	230	1144.8	June	232.9	25th June	79.7	21st June	19.6	15th Feb.	14th Jan.
1959	Dec.	34.74"	Sep.	1.78"	0.32"	171	1319.9	May	213.4	14th June	82.0	4th July	11.0	16th Jan.	26th Jan.
1958	June	45.31"	Apr.	1.11"	1.24"	239	929.0	July	130.1	15th June	74.5	10th Aug.	12.6	23rd Jan.	22nd Jan.
1957	Oct.	47.98"	Apr.	2.04"	0.51"	208	1243.0	June	293.1	15th & 17th June	81.0	28th June	22.1	20th Feb.	20th Feb.
1956	Aug.	43.98"	Feb.	1.39"	1.38"	223	1198.3	May	209.9	13th June	76.0	11th June	10.1	2nd Feb.	2nd Feb.
1955	Dec.	32.36"	Aug.	0.92"	0.81"	202	1482.9	July	281.6	31st March & 12th July	81.0	13th July	11.9	22nd Feb.	17th Dec.
1954	Oct.	57.36"	Apr.	1.96"	0.87"	264	982.3	Apr.	148.8	3rd June	77.8	1st Sep.	12.8	2nd Mar.	2nd Feb.
1953	Aug.	43.87"	May	2.23"	1.75"	206	1245.6	May	209.0	27th June	88.8	12th Aug.	20.9	8th Feb.	8th Feb.
1952	Aug.	41.82"	May	1.69"	1.75"	226	1158.7	May	174.5	5th July	80.0	17th May	12.0	27th Jan.	28th Jan.
1951	Dec.	50.38"	June	1.40"	1.27"	229	1136.7	June	197.6	5th June	75.0	22nd July	21.0	11th Dec.	4th Mar.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	217	239	456
Illegitimate	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	239	263	502

Illegitimate live births percentage of total births	8.8%
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	16.0
Adjusted	18.3
Comparability Factor	1.14

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate	7	5	12
	Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	Total	9	5	14

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27.1

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	248	268	516

<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	284	237	521

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude	16.7
Adjusted	14.8
Comparability Factor	0.89
Excess of deaths over live births	19

<u>INFANT DEATHS:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year of age - Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
Under 4 weeks of age - Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Under 1 wk. of age - Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	27.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.7

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	19.9
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	17.9
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Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Early Neo-natal and Still Births per 1,000 total births 44.6

Maternal Deaths

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) births Nil

COMMENTS ON STATISTICSPopulation

A further decline in the population was shown by the Registrar General's Estimate of 31,290, a reduction of 250 on his estimate for the previous year, and the smallest since 1945. However, since 1960 according to these estimates the nett decrease to date has only been 180.

After three years in which the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths, in 1965 the reverse applied, there being 19 more deaths than live births.

Live Births

Although the total of 502 live births was 16 fewer than in the previous year, and the smallest number in any year since 1960, it was the fifth successive year with over 500, the annual average being 522. The annual average for the previous five years was 450.

Only 410 live births actually took place in Nelson and 83 of those, or 20.2%, were to parents living outside the Borough, so that 175 live births or 34.8% of the nett births assignable to Nelson took place outside the area.

Over the five years period 1961 - 65 when the annual number of live births each year exceeded 500, of the births registered as occurring in Nelson each year the 410 in 1965 was the smallest, although the percentage of outward transferable births included therein was average. The percentage of the total live births which took place out of the Borough each year has shown a steady increase to 34.8% in 1965, the annual average over this period being 31.0%.

Of the 327 Nelson births which actually took place within the Borough 68% were in Fern Lea Maternity Home.

The Crude Live Birth Rate at 16.0 per 1000 population was a reduction of 0.4 per 1000 on 1964 and also the lowest rate since 1960. From 1961 the Crude Live Birth Rate has varied over the range of 16.0 - 16.8 per 1000 population with an average of 16.4.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate at 18.3 per 1000 population, like the Crude Live Birth Rate is 0.4 per 1000 less than the corresponding rate for the previous year. It is also the smallest Adjusted Rate since 1962, but is the same as the average for the last five years, that is since the annual number of births exceeded 500. Compared with the Live Birth Rate for England and Wales the Nelson Adjusted Rate was 0.2 per 1000 greater, and it is the fifth successive year that the Nelson figure has exceeded the national by from 0.2 to 0.4 per 1000 population. The national rate was, however, 0.3 per 1000 down on the previous year's figure which was the first decrease since 1960.

Included in the total of Live Births were 46 illegitimate births or 9.16% of the total. These figures are increases of 11 illegitimate births and 2.4% on the previous year.

The number of illegitimate births was the same as in 1963 which was the highest number since 1908 when these births were first recorded separately, but the 46 in 1965 were 9.16% of the total live births whereas in 1963 they were 8.9%.

The Illegitimate Live Birth Rates of 1.47 per 1000 population and 91.6 per 1000 total live births were increases of 0.36 per 1000 and 23.9 per 1000 respectively on those of the previous year, and the highest recorded for the Borough.

Still Births

There was an increase of 10 in the total still births, compared with the 1964 total, giving a figure of 14, or the highest since 1961 (17), but the 4 registered in 1964 was the smallest annual figure since these births were first recorded separately in 1929. The annual average over the five years 1961 - 65, that is while the annual number of registered births has exceeded 500, is 10.6.

The Still Birth Rates of 27.1 per 1000 total (live and still) births and 0.45 per 1000 population were, of course, marked increases on the previous year, of 19.4 per 1000 total (live and still) births and 0.32 per 1000 population in fact. They were also the highest Still Birth Rates since 1961 which were only 4.0 per 1000 total births and 0.08 per 1000 population higher. The average for the 5 years period 1961 - 65 being 19.8 per 1000 total births and 0.33 per 1000 population.

The national Still Birth Rates were 15.7 per 1000 total (live and still) births and 0.29 per 1000 population, or 11.4 per 1000 total births and 0.16 per 1000 population less than Nelson.

Deaths

The successive annual decrease in the number of deaths over the previous three years was not continued in 1965, when the total of 521 was an increase of 57 on the previous year. This increase was entirely on the deaths of males as the total female deaths was the same as the previous year, and with that exception was the smallest since 1958. Looking further at the increased number of male deaths, shows it to be 38 more than the annual average for the previous five years (1960 - 64), and the largest number of male deaths certainly in post war years, if not since the turn of the century, although in some years the total deaths were not shown separately for the sexes.

The Crude Death Rate was 16.7 per 1000 population, the highest since 1961 which was also 16.7. Since 1951 there has only been one year with a Crude Death Rate higher than 1965, that being 1960 with 16.9 per 1000 population.

A reduction of 0.02 to the comparability factor having been made by the Registrar General, the Adjusted Death Rate for the Borough was 14.8 per 1000 population, an increase of 1.4 on the previous year.

An increase of 0.2 per 1000 was shown in the National Death Rate of 11.5 per 1000, but excepting the 1964 figure it was the lowest since 1960. The Nelson Adjusted Death Rate for 1965 was therefore 3.3 per 1000 population greater than the National Death Rate. Although this margin is larger than in each of the two previous years it is average when compared with the mean rate taken over the two previous quinquennial periods.

The principal causes of death were again the same as in recent years, (1) Heart and Circulatory Diseases, (2) Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, and (3) Cancer.

Deaths from the first of these causes showed a slight increase on the previous year and formed 39.7% of the total deaths giving a death rate of 6.62 per 1000 population which is about average for recent years. Included in this category were 112 deaths from Coronary Disease/Angina which were 54% of the total, and gave a death rate from this cause of 3.58 per 1000 population, an increase of 9 deaths and 0.31 per 1000 on the previous year and the largest figures since 1960. The average over the previous five years (1960 - 64) being 9 deaths fewer and a death rate of 0.35 per 1000 less.

There was an increase of 10 in the deaths from the second principal cause compared with 1964, although the proportion of these to the total deaths remained similar, in fact almost identical. On comparison with the average figures relating to this cause of death for the previous five years, insofar as the number of deaths, their percentage of the total deaths and the death rate are concerned, the 1965 figures are again almost identical.

Although there were 76 deaths from cancer, two more than the previous year, these only amounted to 14.6% of the total deaths compared with 15.9% in 1964, but the death rate from cancer was 2.43 per 1000 compared with 2.35 per 1000 in that year.

The National Cancer Death Rate in 1965 was 2.23 per 1000 population, an increase of 0.02 per 1000 from the previous year, but 0.20 per 1000 less than the Nelson rate.

In the period 1960 - 64 there was an annual average of 74 cancer deaths representing 15.0% of the total deaths and an average Cancer Death Rate of 2.33 per 1000 population which was 0.15 in excess of the average rate for England and Wales as a whole, but for the previous quinquennial period the average Nelson Cancer Death Rate was 2.60 per 1000 population which was 0.50 in excess of the National Cancer Death Rate.

Looking back over the period 1955 - 65 inclusive there has been a steady increase from 2.06 to 2.23 per 1000 in the Cancer Death Rate in England and Wales as a whole, but the corresponding rate for Nelson has fluctuated somewhat, being 2.44 per 1000 in 1955 down to as low as 2.13 in 1960, but up again to 2.43 per 1000 in 1965. This is the difficulty in comparing figures from a small sample population such as ours.

In the age distribution of the deaths the 70 - 75 years group was the highest with 110 deaths or 21% of the total deaths, but 74.3% of the total deaths consisted of persons aged 65 years or over, an increase of 1.1% on the last year. This trend is, of course, expected according to the age construction of the population. The percentage of the total deaths in this category has more than doubled in the last forty years.

As is usual the early months of the year had the larger numbers of deaths, the death rate in January was 1.76 per 1000 population, although the number of deaths in July was remarkably high and gave a mortality rate of 1.63 per 1000.

Only 321 deaths actually occurred in the Borough, this was 4 fewer than last year, and 49 of those were outward transfers to other areas, which meant that only 272 of the deaths actually occurring in Nelson were Nelson residents. This figure was 52.2% of the nett deaths allocated to Nelson in 1965, it follows then that 47.8% of the Nelsonians who died last year died out of the Borough which is the largest proportion on record, and 95.6% of that number died in hospital, usually in the Burnley Group.

In the immediate post-war years the annual percentage of Nelson residents actually dying in the Borough was around 70%, but this has gradually decreased to around 60% in recent years, and last year it was as low as 52%.

An increase is also shown in the percentage of the nett deaths actually occurring in hospital. In the immediate post-war years this was around 35%, the average for the five years 1959 - 63 inclusive was 43.2% and 1964 followed this pattern with 43.3%, but last year it was as high as 51.0%. The age construction of the population of the borough and the increased use of the hospital services for geriatric patients are no doubt the main factors involved here.

Accidents in the home accounted for 16 deaths (5 males and 11 females). This is the highest number for several years and gave a death rate of 0.51 per 1000 population. Falls in the homes were the causes of 12 of these deaths and 9 of them involved fractures. A further 2 deaths were caused by burns and 2 by the accidental inhalation of coal gas.

There were 9 suicides during the year, 2 males and 7 females, a reduction of 3 on the 1964 figure and with two exceptions all these were persons over 70 years of age. Gas poisoning was the cause of 7 of these deaths and the other two were due to drowning.

Infant Mortality

The 14 deaths of infants under 12 months of age was an increase of 3 on the previous year, and the largest number since 1953. The average for the previous 10 years (1955 - 64) was 9.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 27.9 per 1000 live births, an increase of 6.7 per 1000 on that of the previous year and the highest since 1953 (32.8 per 1000 live births). It was also 8.9 per 1000 greater than the National Infant Mortality Rate, which was 1.0 per 1000 less than the 1964 rate and the lowest on record.

Classification of the infant deaths according to ages and causes is shown in the table on page

Ten of the infant deaths were of children under the age of one month giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 19.9 per 1000 live births, an increase of 0.6 per 1000 on the rate for the previous year. It was also the highest Neo-natal Mortality Rate since 1953 and 6.9 per 1000 higher than the corresponding National Rate.

Maternal Mortality

Once again, and for the fifth successive year, there was no maternal death to record. Since 1953 there has only been one such death and that was in 1960.

The Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales for 1965 was 0.25 per 1000 total births.

The following Tables show:-

1. Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for England and Wales and Nelson, 1965.
2. Nelson Vital Statistics 1965, and previous 10 years, with 5 years' averages.
3. Comparison of Nelson Birth and Death Rates with the National Rates, 1938 - 1965 inclusive.
4. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1965 with equivalent Death Rates.
5. Death Rates from Various Causes, 1959 - 1964 inclusive.
6. Principal Causes of Death 1965 and previous 7 years.
7. Classification of Infant Deaths 1965, according to causes and ages.
8. Analysis of Cancer Deaths 1965, according to age groups and location of growth.
9. Cancer Death Rates according to sites of growths, 1959 - 1965.
10. Summary of Ages at Death, 1965.
11. Monthly Analysis of Deaths 1965, showing rates per 1000 population.
12. Deaths occurring in Nelson and outward and inward transferable deaths in percentage comparison with the nett deaths assigned to Nelson each year over the period 1933 - 1965 inclusive.
13. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions in relation to total deaths 1965.
14. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions, Annual Percentages and Averages 1954 - 1965.
15. Percentages of Total Deaths at 5 years' intervals according to Ages, from 1920 - 1960, with 1965 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 1965

	(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	864,000	18.1	502	16.0
Still Births	13,800	(0.29 15.7(a))	14	(0.45 27.1(a))
Deaths:				
All Causes	549,320	11.5	521	16.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,282	0.048	1	0.03
Respiratory	2,008	0.042	1	0.03
Non-respiratory	274	0.006	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	106,338	2.23	76	2.43
Lung and bronchus	26,399	0.55	16	0.51
Other cancer	79,939	1.67	60	1.92
Maternal Mortality (total)	219	0.25(a)	-	-
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	166	0.19(a)	-	-
Due to Abortion	53	0.06(a)	-	-
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Infant Mortality	16,414	19.0(b)	14	27.9
Neo-natal Mortality	11,200	13.0(b)	10	19.9

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 47,762,800

(2) 31,290

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 18.3 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.14)

Death Rate 14.8 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.89)

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF NELSON BIRTH AND DEATH RATES WITH THE NATIONAL RATES OVER A PERIOD OF 28 YEARS, 1938 - 1965 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Estimated Population	Nelson										England and Wales				
		Birth Rates			Death Rates			Birth Rates			Still		Total		Death Rates	
		Live		Still	Total		Maternal	Infant		Live	Per 1000		Per 1000		Total	Infant
		Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n		Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n		Total per 1000 Live Births	Neo-natal Live Births per 1000		Per 1000 pop'n	Total Births	Per 1000 pop'n	Total Births	per 1000 Live Births	Neo-natal Live Births
1938	35,110	9.2	-	52.8	15.6	16.6	5.86	55	40.2	15.1	11.6	-	11.6	2.97	53	-
1939	34,390	8.1	-	31.9	15.2	16.2	10.17	78	60.3	15.0	12.1	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	14.3	36.1	14.3	2.16	55	-
1941	32,240	10.5	-	55.0	14.3	-	5.06	51	-	14.2	12.9	34.4	12.9	2.23	59	-
1942	32,580	13.8	-	46.8	15.1	-	Nil	56	-	15.8	11.6	33.0	11.6	2.01	49	27.2
1943	31,590	13.3	-	41.1	16.1	-	Nil	48	-	16.5	12.1	30.2	12.1	2.29	49	25.2
1944	31,420	15.6	-	23.8	15.3	-	1.98	24	-	17.6	11.6	27.7	11.6	1.93	46	24.3
1945	31,100	13.4	-	43.4	15.3	-	2.28	40	-	16.1	11.4	27.6	11.4	1.79	46	24.8
1946	32,650	16.2	-	50.1	15.1	-	Nil	28	-	19.1	11.5	27.2	11.5	1.43	43	24.5
1947	33,140	20.1	-	16.9	14.9	-	1.47	40	31.4	20.5	12.0	24.1	12.0	1.17	41	22.7
1948	34,530	16.4	-	25.7	15.0	-	Nil	40	28.2	17.9	10.8	23.2	10.8	1.02	34	19.7
1949	34,530	13.8	-	28.4	15.9	14.1	Nil	36	16.7	16.7	11.7	22.7	11.7	0.98	32	19.3
1950	34,670	14.1	15.1	10.1	16.3	14.5	4.04	12.2	10.2	15.8	11.6	22.7	11.6	0.86	29.8	18.5
1951	34,240	13.6	14.4	27.2	16.9	14.9	2.10	28.0	21.6	15.5	12.5	23.0	12.5	0.79	29.6	18.8
1952	33,900	13.4	14.2	21.5	13.7	12.1	2.15	17.5	13.1	15.3	11.3	22.6	11.3	0.72	27.6	18.3
1953	33,510	14.5	15.4	20.1	15.7	13.8	2.01	32.8	24.6	15.5	11.4	22.4	11.4	0.76	26.8	17.7
1954	33,390	11.1	12.1	28.8	15.1	13.5	Nil	21.6	16.2	15.2	11.3	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	11.7	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	11.5	23.0	11.5	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	11.5	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	11.7	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	11.6	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	11.5	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	12.0	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	11.9	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	12.2	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	11.3	16.3	11.3	0.25	20.0	13.8
1965	31,290	16.0	18.3	27.1	16.7	14.8	Nil	27.9	19.9	18.1	11.5	15.7	11.5	0.25	19.0	13.0

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965 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.	
				Age in years										
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75			75 & over
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)	0.03
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2)	0.06
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	6	12)	0.54
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5)	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M.	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	3	-	1	14)	0.51
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2)	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	0.10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	-	5	15)	1.18
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	11	22)	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1)	0.06
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)	
16. Diabetes	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)	0.16
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4)	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	16	-	18	41)	2.75
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	25	45)	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M.	-	-	-	-	3	5	19	30	15	-	10	67)	3.58
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	21	-	21	45)	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3)	0.26
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5)	
20. Other heart disease	M.	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	8	8	-	18	33)	1.96
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	17	28)	
21. Other circulatory disease	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	6	13)	0.83
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	13)	
Totals c/f to Part 2	M.	-	-	1	8	13	41	75	65	203)			377	
	F.	-	-	1	4	6	16	56	91	174)				

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965 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.
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	65 & over					
										65	91				
Totals (b/f from Part 1)	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	8 4	13 6	41 16	75 56	65 91	203 174	377		
23. Pneumonia	M. F.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 1	- 1	6 3	9) 6)	15	0.48	
24. Bronchitis	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	2 2	13 1	4 2	20) 7)	27	0.86	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	3) -)	3	0.10	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1) 1)	2	0.06	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- 3	1 3	4) 4)	8	0.26	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	3 3	3	0.10	
31. Congenital malformations	M. F.	2 -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3) 2)	5	0.16	
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	M. F.	6 2	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	1 2	8 3	4 14	22) 21)	43	1.37	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 2	7) 2)	9	0.29	
34. All other accidents	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 1	- 5	2 5	6) 13)	19	0.61	
35. Suicide	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	- -	2) 7)	9	0.29	
36. Homicide and operations of war	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1) -)	1	0.03	
Totals	M. F.	8 2	2 2	- 1	1 1	2 2	13 5	13 8	51 21	104 71	90 123	284) 237)	521	16.66	

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM

VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1959-1964 INCLUSIVE

Cause of Death	1964 Death Rate	1963 Rate	1962 per 1,000 of	1961 population	1960	1959
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	0.06	0.03
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
3. Syphilitic disease	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.03
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	0.48	0.38	0.50	0.47	0.35	0.73
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0.48	0.53	0.50	0.44	0.51	0.50
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.19
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.13
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	0.95	1.19	1.12	1.00	0.95	1.42
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.13
16. Diabetes	0.09	0.06	0.09	-	0.10	0.16
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.41	2.63	2.81	2.58	2.80	2.90
18. Coronary disease, angina	3.27	3.31	2.94	3.02	3.59	3.28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.25
20. Other heart disease	1.81	1.69	2.00	2.80	2.13	2.08
21. Other circulatory diseases	0.70	0.78	0.88	0.93	0.99	0.66
22. Influenza	-	0.09	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.09
23. Pneumonia	0.48	0.31	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.35
24. Bronchitis	0.89	1.19	1.13	0.87	0.95	0.66
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.25	0.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0.03	-	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.09
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.16
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
31. Congenital malformations	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1.43	1.59	1.56	1.68	1.52	1.39
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16
34. All other accidents	0.25	0.41	0.31	0.50	0.70	0.47
35. Suicide	0.38	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.19
36. Homicide & operations of war	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-
All Causes	14.71	15.41	16.09	16.68	16.93	16.58

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
DURING 1965 AND THE PREVIOUS 7 YEARS, 1958 - 1964.

Principal Causes of Death		Year							
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Number	205	199	219	225	192	191	189	207
	% of Total	41.9	37.8	41.1	41.9	37.3	38.7	40.7	39.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	6.39	6.27	6.96	7.00	6.00	5.97	5.99	6.62
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	Number	76	92	88	83	90	84	76	86
	% of Total	15.5	17.5	16.5	15.5	17.5	17.0	16.4	16.5
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.37	2.90	2.80	2.58	2.81	2.63	2.41	2.75
Cancer	Number	92	98	67	73	76	81	74	76
	% of Total	18.8	18.6	12.6	13.6	14.7	16.4	15.9	14.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.34	2.43
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	37	38	46	54	66	53	45	45
	% of Total	7.6	7.2	8.6	10.1	12.8	10.8	9.7	8.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.15	1.20	1.46	1.68	2.06	1.66	1.43	1.43
Other or Ill-defined Diseases	Number	39	44	48	53	50	51	45	43
	% of Total	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.4	9.7	8.3
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.22	1.39	1.52	1.66	1.56	1.59	1.43	1.38
Accidents and Suicides	Number	20	26	32	29	23	24	24	37
	% of Total	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	7.1
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.62	0.82	1.02	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.76	1.18
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
	% of Total	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
	Rate per 1000 pop.	-	-	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
Tuberculosis	Number	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1
	% of Total	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
All Other Causes	Number	19	27	30	16	18	8	10	24
	% of Total	3.9	5.1	5.6	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.2	4.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.59	0.85	0.95	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.32	0.77
Total deaths during the year		489	526	533	536	515	493	464	521
Estimated Population		32060	31720	31470	32140	32000	32000	31540	31290
Annual Death Rate		15.25	16.58	16.93	16.68	16.09	15.41	14.71	16.66

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1965 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES

Causes of Death (International Classification)	Neo-natal Deaths. Ages	Other Infant Deaths. Ages	Total
Inflammatory Diseases of Central Nervous System Hydrocephalus		3 months.	1
Diseases of Respiratory System Broncho-pneumonia		3 months.	1
Other Diseases of Intestines and Peritonium Intussusception		6 months.	1
Congenital Malformations Spina Bifida and Meningocele Genito-urinary System	1 week. 1 day.		1 1
Birth Injuries, Asphyxia & Infections of the Newborn Intra-cranial and Spinal Injury at Birth (a) without immaturity (b) with immaturity	11 hours. 3 days. 9 hours. 2 days.		2 2
Other Birth Injury (a) with immaturity	11 hours.		1
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (a) without immaturity (b) with immaturity	5 hours. 3 days.		1 1
Immaturity unqualified	17 hours.		1
Symptoms referable to systems or organs Convulsions		5 months.	1
Totals	10	4	14

VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1965 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

Location of Growth	Age Groups														Total	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.																
	25-29		35-39		40-44		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69				70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		Total M. F.					
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.							
BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX																																
Salivary Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03			
Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM																																
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	0.16	
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	17	0.54	
Large Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	0.22	
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.06
Biliary Passages and Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM																																
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Trachea and Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	0.19
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	0.32
Mediastinum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
BREAST AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS																																
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	0.10
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	0.06
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	0.06
Testis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Kidney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	0.13
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITES																																
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0.03
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	0.10
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	0.13
Totals	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	6	7	2	3	7	7	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	76	76	2.43

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE,

FOR THE YEARS 1959 - 1965 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:							
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Salivary Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Mouth	-	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Tonsil	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
Pharynx	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Other parts, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:							
Oesophagus	0.06	-	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.16
Stomach	0.73	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.38	0.48	0.54
Small intestine, inc. duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
Large intestine	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.22
Rectum	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.06
Liver & biliary passages	0.09	-	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03
Pancreas	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03
Peritoneum	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:							
Larynx	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Trachea & bronchus of lung	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.19
Lung	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.32
Mediastinum	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS							
Breast	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.22	0.22	0.10
Cervix Uteri)	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.19	0.03
Corpus Uteri)							
Uterus)	0.03	-	-	-	0.13	0.06	0.06
Ovary							
Other female genital organs	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.03
Prostate	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09	-	0.06
Testis	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Kidney	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Bladder & other urinary organs ..	0.06	0.10	-	0.06	0.25	0.06	0.13
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:							
Skin	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Brain & other parts of nervous system	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03
Endocrine glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.10
Other	0.13	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.06	0.13
All Sites	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.35	2.43

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH - 1965.

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	3	1	-	-	7	3	10	4	14	2.69
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 " " 5 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.20
" 5 " " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.20
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	0.38
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	0.57
" 30 " " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.20
" 35 " " 40 "	6	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	8	1.53
" 40 " " 45 "	3	1	-	-	3	3	6	4	10	1.92
" 45 " " 50 "	2	1	1	-	2	-	3	1	4	0.77
" 50 " " 55 "	7	4	-	-	4	3	11	7	18	3.45
" 55 " " 60 "	10	7	3	2	9	4	16	9	25	4.80
" 60 " " 65 "	21	10	3	1	17	3	35	12	47	9.02
" 65 " " 70 "	23	17	2	5	21	11	42	23	65	12.48
" 70 " " 75 "	41	35	4	8	25	21	62	48	110	21.11
" 75 " " 80 "	25	24	5	2	13	28	33	50	83	15.93
" 80 " " 85 "	20	25	5	2	14	22	29	45	74	14.20
" 85 " " 90 "	12	11	1	1	11	6	22	16	38	7.29
" 90 " " 95 "	2	5	1	-	4	5	5	10	15	2.88
" 95 " " 100 "	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.38
Totals	175	146	26	23	135	114	284	237	521	100.00

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1965.

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths in Nelson			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number			Rate per 1,000 pop'n.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
January	18	15	2	3	13	14	29	26	55	1.76
February	19	10	1	2	12	7	30	15	45	1.44
March	13	19	4	2	13	11	22	28	50	1.60
April	16	11	3	-	14	9	27	20	47	1.50
May	10	7	1	3	10	11	19	15	34	1.09
June	14	10	2	4	10	5	22	11	33	1.06
July	15	15	1	1	15	8	29	22	51	1.63
August	13	13	4	2	4	8	13	19	32	1.02
September	10	12	2	-	10	13	18	25	43	1.37
October	15	11	1	2	12	11	26	20	46	1.47
November	17	12	3	-	9	6	23	18	41	1.31
December	15	11	2	4	13	11	26	18	44	1.41
Totals	175	146	26	23	135	114	284	237	521	16.66

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN NELSON AND OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFERABLE DEATHS
IN PERCENTAGE COMPARISON WITH THE NETT DEATHS ASSIGNED TO NELSON
EACH YEAR OVER THE PERIOD 1933 - 1965 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Deaths in Nelson					Deaths out of Borough		Nett deaths assigned to Nelson
	Actual Number	Outward transfers to other areas		Deaths in Nelson of residents		Inward Transfers to Nelson		
		Actual Number	% of above	Actual Number	% of nett deaths	Actual Number	% of nett deaths	
1965	321	49	15.3	272	52.2	249	47.8	521
1964	325	42	14.8	283	61.0	181	39.0	464
1963	369	52	14.1	317	64.3	176	35.7	493
1962	356	47	13.2	309	60.0	206	40.0	515
1961	375	40	11.9	335	62.5	201	37.5	536
1960	362	43	13.5	319	59.9	214	40.1	533
1959	366	34	10.2	332	63.1	194	36.9	526
1958	381	50	15.1	331	67.7	158	32.3	489
1957	408	49	13.6	359	71.1	146	28.9	505
1956	414	54	15.0	360	69.1	161	30.9	521
1955	406	58	16.6	348	70.4	146	29.6	494
1954	411	59	16.8	352	69.7	153	30.3	505
1953	439	47	12.0	392	74.5	134	25.5	526
1952	382	52	13.6	330	71.0	135	29.0	465
1951	440	26	5.9	414	71.4	166	28.6	580
1950	451	30	6.6	421	74.6	143	25.4	564
1949	433	25	5.8	408	74.5	140	25.5	548
1948	386	15	3.9	371	71.3	149	28.7	520
1947	419	26	6.2	393	79.1	104	20.7	497
1946	412	26	6.3	386	78.1	108	21.9	494
1945	389	18	4.6	371	77.6	107	22.4	478
1944	367	18	5.1	349	72.6	132	27.4	481
1943)								(509
1942)								(491
1941)								(491
War years - figures not available								
1940	406	10	2.5	396	74.7	134	25.3	530
1939	415	19	4.6	396	75.4	129	24.6	525
1938	426	12	2.8	414	75.3	136	24.7	550
1937	395	12	3.0	383	78.0	108	22.0	491
1936	401	21	5.2	380	79.2	100	20.8	480
1935	368	13	3.5	355	77.2	105	22.8	460
1934	401	17	4.2	384	80.7	92	19.3	476
1933	462	23	5.0	439	81.9	97	18.1	536

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1965.

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	50 44 94	8 12 20 21.3%	7 7 14	5 6 11 78.6%	38 32 70	36 30 66 94.3%	81 69 150	39 36 75 50.0%
30th June	40 28 68	6 7 13 19.1%	6 7 13	5 6 11 84.6%	34 25 59	31 24 55 93.2%	68 46 114	32 25 57 50.0%
30th September	38 40 78	12 4 16 20.5%	7 3 10	5 2 7 70.0%	29 29 58	27 29 56 96.5%	60 66 126	34 31 65 51.6%
31st December	47 34 81	10 7 17 21.0%	6 6 12	5 4 9 75.0%	34 28 62	34 27 61 98.4%	75 56 131	39 30 69 52.7%
Total for the year	175 146 321	36 30 66 20.6%	26 23 49	20 18 38 77.5%	135 114 249	128 110 238 95.6%	284 237 521	144 122 266 51.0%

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ANNUALLY
FROM 1954 - 1965 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	88.1	153	93.4	505
1955	406	21.9	58	81.0	146	73.9	494
1956	414	20.8	54	87.0	161	96.9	521
1957	408	19.8	49	93.8	146	94.5	505
1958	381	17.6	50	84.0	158	90.5	489
Average	404	20.3	54	87.0	153	90.2	503
1959	366	15.3	34	82.3	194	95.9	526
1960	362	20.4	43	81.4	214	95.3	533
1961	375	18.4	40	77.5	201	93.5	536
1962	356	19.9	47	78.7	206	96.6	515
1963	369	23.0	52	86.5	176	96.6	493
Average	366	19.4	43	81.4	198	95.4	521
Average 10 years 1954-63	384	20.0	49	83.7	175	93.1	512
1964	325	20.3	42	88.1	181	95.0	464
1965	321	20.6	49	77.5	249	95.6	521

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES, (AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS) FROM 1920 - 1965.

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.7
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	Not available	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	4.6
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3	18.0
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	72.6	74.3
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533	521
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470	31,290
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9	16.7

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 sections 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 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.

Almost 40,000 visits were paid by these workers during the year, which was about the same as 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 1000.

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 to 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.

New claims during the year reached the 14,000 mark, which was an increase approaching a 1000 on the total for the previous year, but within normal limits.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE

NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK - WORKING POPULATION

Week Ended:		1965	1964	Corresponding Week Average 1962 - 1965
January	5th	427	420	483
	12th	366	289	437
	19th	261	319	349
	26th	272	269	326
February	2nd	342	285	324
	9th	345	274	305
	16th	306	265	270
	23rd	295	285	284
March	2nd	313	293	275
	9th	336	284	294
	16th	327	215	311
	23rd	351	294	311
April	30th	339	189	264
	6th	315	330	298
	13th	294	284	245
	20th	209	266	244
May	27th	258	260	234
	4th	268	232	239
	11th	261	221	226
	18th	216	187	205
June	25th	244	243	215
	1st	236	237	210
	8th	204	210	183
	15th	230	232	212
July	22nd	224	193	187
	29th	256	188	200
	6th	175	176	167
	13th	70	69	64
August	20th	139	125	128
	27th	265	254	228
	3rd	251	210	203
	10th	261	245	224
September	17th	243	193	198
	24th	317	243	230
	31st	244	212	211
	7th	315	211	214
October	14th	248	219	216
	21st	235	233	224
	28th	311	254	247
	5th	296	241	245
November	12th	260	261	243
	19th	239	315	255
	26th	265	286	258
	2nd	259	280	240
	9th	252	240	237
	16th	297	343	272

<u>Week Ended</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>Corresponding Week</u>
			<u>Average 1962-1965</u>
November 23rd	273	312	272
30th	268	251	260
December 7th	320	255	264
14th	265	242	239
21st	258	241	270
28th	180	186	190

STANDARD GRADES OF GRAIN

The following is a list of the standard grades of grain as established by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is intended to be used as a guide in the selection of grain for export or import. The grades are based on the quality of the grain as it is received at the port of export or import, and are subject to change at any time.

November 1914	100	100	100
December 1914	100	100	100
January 1915	100	100	100
February 1915	100	100	100
March 1915	100	100	100
April 1915	100	100	100
May 1915	100	100	100
June 1915	100	100	100
July 1915	100	100	100
August 1915	100	100	100
September 1915	100	100	100
October 1915	100	100	100
November 1915	100	100	100
December 1915	100	100	100
January 1916	100	100	100
February 1916	100	100	100
March 1916	100	100	100
April 1916	100	100	100
May 1916	100	100	100
June 1916	100	100	100
July 1916	100	100	100
August 1916	100	100	100
September 1916	100	100	100
October 1916	100	100	100
November 1916	100	100	100
December 1916	100	100	100
January 1917	100	100	100
February 1917	100	100	100
March 1917	100	100	100
April 1917	100	100	100
May 1917	100	100	100
June 1917	100	100	100
July 1917	100	100	100
August 1917	100	100	100
September 1917	100	100	100
October 1917	100	100	100
November 1917	100	100	100
December 1917	100	100	100
January 1918	100	100	100
February 1918	100	100	100
March 1918	100	100	100
April 1918	100	100	100
May 1918	100	100	100
June 1918	100	100	100
July 1918	100	100	100
August 1918	100	100	100
September 1918	100	100	100
October 1918	100	100	100
November 1918	100	100	100
December 1918	100	100	100
January 1919	100	100	100
February 1919	100	100	100
March 1919	100	100	100
April 1919	100	100	100
May 1919	100	100	100
June 1919	100	100	100
July 1919	100	100	100
August 1919	100	100	100
September 1919	100	100	100
October 1919	100	100	100
November 1919	100	100	100
December 1919	100	100	100
January 1920	100	100	100
February 1920	100	100	100
March 1920	100	100	100
April 1920	100	100	100
May 1920	100	100	100
June 1920	100	100	100
July 1920	100	100	100
August 1920	100	100	100
September 1920	100	100	100
October 1920	100	100	100
November 1920	100	100	100
December 1920	100	100	100
January 1921	100	100	100
February 1921	100	100	100
March 1921	100	100	100
April 1921	100	100	100
May 1921	100	100	100
June 1921	100	100	100
July 1921	100	100	100
August 1921	100	100	100
September 1921	100	100	100
October 1921	100	100	100
November 1921	100	100	100
December 1921	100	100	100
January 1922	100	100	100
February 1922	100	100	100
March 1922	100	100	100
April 1922	100	100	100
May 1922	100	100	100
June 1922	100	100	100
July 1922	100	100	100
August 1922	100	100	100
September 1922	100	100	100
October 1922	100	100	100
November 1922	100	100	100
December 1922	100	100	100
January 1923	100	100	100
February 1923	100	100	100
March 1923	100	100	100
April 1923	100	100	100
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July 1923	100	100	100
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July 1924	100	100	100
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July 1931	100	100	100
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October 1938	100	100	100
November 1938	100	100	100
December 1938	100	100	100
January 1939	100	100	100
February 1939	100	100	100
March 1939	100	100	100
April 1939	100	100	100
May 1939	100	100	100
June 1939	100	100	100
July 1939	100	100	100
August 1939	100		

REPORT ON THE 1940-1941 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL YEAR

During the epidemic year 1940-1941, the epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

The 1940-1941 year of the epidemic curve was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

At the year end there were 100 cases of epidemic year 1940-1941. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

The total epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

REPORT ON THE 1940-1941 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL YEAR

This is a report on the epidemic year 1940-1941. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

REPORT ON THE 1940-1941 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL YEAR

The distribution of cases, deaths and persons affected by epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

The epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year. The epidemic curve for epidemic year 1940-1941 was similar to that of 1939-1940 during the first quarter of the year.

The following tables give the data collected relative to infectious and other diseases during the year.

SECTION 2

REVIEW OF THE CONTROL OF

INFECTION AND DISEASE

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Only 122 notifications were received, the smallest number for several years, and 94 of those were measles, most of which occurred during the first quarter of the year. The incidence rate for measles was 3.00 per 1000 population compared with 10.676 per 1000 for England and Wales as a whole.

The incidence rate of the other notified diseases compared quite favourably with the corresponding national rates, with the exception of Tuberculosis - other forms than respiratory, meningeal or of the central nervous system, in which group 6 cases were notified and gave an incidence rate of 0.19 per 1000 population compared with a national rate of 0.050 per 1000 population. Four of those patients were Commonwealth immigrants and in each case the disease was present in glands of the neck. Two of the respiratory patients were also Commonwealth immigrants.

At the year end there were 108 names on the register of tuberculous patients, 85 respiratory patients and 23 others. In addition to the 11 new cases notified during the year there was also 1 patient transferred in from another area, but 11 cases were removed from the register, 3 having died, 6 had recovered, and 2 had left the district.

No food poisoning was notified but there were 5 incidental cases of dysentery. In all those cases treatment had commenced prior to the receipt of the notifications and so specimens were not obtained for bacteriological examination. No secondary cases occurred.

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.

No patients were admitted during the year.

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

The disinfection of rooms, bedding and personal clothing of notified cases is not usually undertaken unless specially requested and there were no such requests during the year.

Scabies is not a notifiable disease, but again several cases were discovered through the school medical service and referred to this Department for treatment which is carried out on our behalf by the County Borough of Burnley on a payment basis, as and when required. The steam disinfection of personal clothing and bedding, etc., forms part of the treatment.

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

NOTIFIED DURING 1965

[illegible]

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

Comparison of 1965 figures with those of the previous 5 years and average

Notifiable Diseases	Notifications received during					Total for 5 yrs.	Average Number per year	Notifications 1965
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964			
Scarlet Fever	11	21	8	10	-	50	10.0	1
Whooping Cough	69	13	-	2	9	93	18.6	8
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	516	55	82	231	198	1082	216.4	94
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	15	7	17	7	20	66	13.2	5
Meningococcal Infections	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	-	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Pneumonia	3	15	3	1	-	22	4.4	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	3	-	-	-	5	1.0	-
Food Poisoning	3	6	16	14	11	50	10.0	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	14	6	21	3	11	55	11.0	5
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	3	2	4	15	3.0	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.4	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	-
Totals	639	130	151	272	254	1446	289.2	122

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	8
Acute Poliomyelitis -													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	35	32	6	3	3	-	1	5	9	-	-	-	94
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -													
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -													
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	36	34	7	5	6	2	7	5	12	1	3	4	122

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING

THE YEAR 1965

Notifications (Corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 population
Typhoid Fever	136	0.003	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	832	0.017	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	406	0.009	-	-
Scarlet Fever	26,725	0.560	1	0.03
Whooping Cough	12,903	0.270	8	0.26
Diphtheria	26	0.001	-	-
Erysipelas	1,757	0.037	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	509,909	10.676	94	3.00
Acute Pneumonia	7,980	0.167	3	0.10
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	55	0.001	-	-
Non-paralytic	36	0.001	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	97	0.002	-	-
Post Infectious	71	0.001	-	-
Dysentery	26,175	0.548	5	0.16
Food Poisoning	5,002	0.105	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5,189	0.109	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	13,552	0.284	5	0.16
Meninges & C.N.S.	146	0.003	-	-
Other	2,404	0.050	6	0.19
Anthrax	4	0.000	-	-

Estimated Home Population (1) 47,762,800
(2) 31,290

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

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE
DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1965

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
	5		6		1		-	

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 28 YEARS.

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	Rate per
	Male	Female	Male	Female		1,000 Population
1965	5	-	5	1	11	0.35
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

1965	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1964	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1963	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1965

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
<u>Number of cases on register at commencement of year</u>	54	36	90	13	4	17	67	40	107
<u>Number of cases added to register during the year:-</u>									
(a) New Cases	5	-	5	5	1	6	10	1	11
(b) Inward transfers from other districts	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Total Cases</u>	59	37	96	18	5	23	77	42	119
<u>Number of cases removed from register during year:-</u>									
(a) Died	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
(b) Recovered	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
(c) Left District	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total deletions</u>	8	3	11	-	-	-	8	3	11
<u>Number of cases on register at end of year</u>	51	34	85	18	5	23	69	39	108

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board, constituted in 1960, supplies water to the Borough of Nelson and the surrounding districts. The gathering grounds on the hills on either side of the townships feed the Board's five storage reservoirs, which have a combined capacity of over 410m. gallons. Two boreholes have a potential of over a million gallons per day. The three compensation reservoirs have a total capacity of 135m. gallons, and the three service reservoirs almost 12m. gallons. The total water storage capacity is thus over 555m. gallons.

All water is filtered and chlorinated before going into supply at the treatment plants at Barley, Coldwell and Laneshaw. The area of supply is zoned according to locality and altitude to utilise the available head of water from the service reservoirs, namely 718.5 feet at Waidshouse and 755 feet at Ridgaling. The majority of premises in the urban part of the district lie between altitude 400 and 600 feet, with the highest point in the Borough at 1123 feet in open moorland.

The Board supplies water to an estimated population of around 68,000, whose average daily consumption for domestic purposes was 37.5 gallons per head. In addition, water supplied for manufacturing and trade purposes, at almost 850,000 gallons per day, amounted to the equivalent of over 12 gallons per person per day. The total quantity of water supplied per day on average was 3.4m. gallons.

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. One hundred and ten samples of raw water were examined bacteriologically, together with 13 chemical analyses: all were reported upon satisfactorily. Of the 147 bacteriological examinations of treated water, 4 received adverse sample reports. The thirteen chemical analyses of treated water all gave satisfactory results. The waters are not plumbo-solvent in action.

Piped water from the mains supply is provided internally to all but 19 houses. These nineteen, situated in the rural parts of the district and remote from the main supply, derive their water from individual private sources. Thirty six newly built houses were connected to the public supply during the year, when 125 yards of water main were used. 39 houses had joint service pipe replacements totalling 96 yards of water main. It is estimated that a further 250 houses would receive a more adequate water supply if the joint service pipes were replaced.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The urban areas of the district are all served by sewers, having an estimated daily dry weather flow of 1,750,000 gallons. Certain isolated properties are situate in unsewered areas, and the emptying of pail closets is undertaken by the Cleansing Department. Forty seven new houses were connected to the sewerage system. Work on the Sagar Street sewer diversion was undertaken during the year.

The treatment of sewage is carried out at Linedred Works, and consists of screening, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks. The final effluent, part of which is recirculated, may be pumped to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, serving as compensation for water taken from the Canal at Huncoat by the Central Electricity Authority. Storm water, after passing through tanks, goes to Pendle Water. Sludge from the treatment purposes is stored in digestion tanks during the summer months, and later utilised on agricultural land.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The responsibility for dealing with watercourses lies with the Lancashire Rivers Authority.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	23
No. of closets attached to these middens	27
No. of pail closets	23
No. of waste water closets	3,424
No. of fresh water closets	9,877

Conversions during 1965:-

No. of privy closets to fresh water closets	Nil
No. of privy closets to pails, etc.	Nil
No. of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets ..	203

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

There were 46 dwellings not on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

With a staff of 75, the Director of Cleansing is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, street cleansing, the maintenance of public conveniences, rodent control, the provision and repair of Corporation transport, and the maintenance of a vehicle testing station approved by the Minister of Transport. The Cleansing Department also undertakes, at the request of owners or occupiers, the cleansing and repair of drains, and drainage work generally, but especially in connection with the conversion or abolition of waste water closets.

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 green-grocers 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 10,000 tons of refuse were collected during 1965, equal to about 6.2 cwt. per person. Altogether, 13,700 tons of refuse were disposed of last year.

Dustbins are provided free of charge to dwellings, renewals being effected out of the rate fund. All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on land adjoining Surrey Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

A total of 3,872 visits were made to 2,079 premises of all types during the year, when 1,224 defects were found, the majority of these defects occurring under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and dealt with more fully in the next section of the report.

The number of complaints remained at the normal level and covered the usual range of subjects, animate and inanimate, noisy and noisome. The current vogue of cleaning the stonework of buildings by sandblasting gave rise to several "new" complaints during the year when adjoining residents found themselves trying to live or run a business in conditions approaching a desert dust storm, not to mention the accompanying noise. It is fortunate that such conditions are of relatively short duration.

One gets exasperated, year after year, in reporting that dumping of rubbish in vacant properties and on open land continues unabated, as does vandalism in vacant properties. One can only say that it is a sign of the times, since Nelson is not unique in suffering the thoughtless or even wanton acts of a minority. The answer, in the absence of identification of the offenders, remains elusive. The Special (Improvements Liaison) Committee, on which the Health Committee is represented, met several times during the year to discuss the problem, and made recommendations to the various parent committees, resulting in the abolition of a number of erst while permanent eyesores.

	<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	<u>RE-INSPECTIONS</u>
Bakehouses	96	4
Boiler plants inspected	1	-
Butchers' shops	114	4
Cesspools	1	5
Closets, water	16	21
Closets, waste water	66	78
Cold stores	20	-
Complaints received	350	375
Complaints confirmed	267	67
Drains inspected	69	68
Drains colour test	106	121
Drains defective	86	89
Educational talks given	25	-
Fish frying establishments	75	3
Food (preserved) manufacturers	138	2
Food catering establishments	181	19
Food shops and warehouses	247	18
Factories, power	4	5
Factories, non-power	26	7
Fishmongers' shops	50	-
Hawkers' vans	1	-
Houses defective	137	498
Houses detailed inspection	47	-
Houses overcrowding	3	1
Ice-cream manufacturers	24	-
Ice-cream retailers	9	-
Infectious/notifiable diseases	44	10
Insect infestations	15	5
Interviews	361	2
Markets	99	-
Meat and food inspections	295	-
Meat and food condemnations	246	-
Meetings with owners	102	-
Meetings with contractors	22	-
Miscellaneous	158	-
Notices served:		
Verbal	17	-
Informal	346	-
Statutory P.H.A.	71	-
Offensive accumulations	28	151
Pet stores	8	-
Public houses	23	4
Rag flock premises	1	-
Rats and mice	10	10
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	37	-
Milk (biological test)	99	-
Milk (methylene blue test)	99	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	15	-
Milk (turbidity test)	7	-
Other foods	8	-
Water, etc.	81	-
Septic tank installations	3	-
Slaughterhouses	196	-
Schools	5	-
Smoke observations	8	-
Verminous premises	4	-
Verminous articles	1	-
Watercourses	3	-
Water supply	14	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act -		
Inspections	229	23
Visits	526	100
Riding Establishment Act - Inspection	1	1
Waste water closet conversions	79	14

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Most of the provisions of the Act were in operation during the year, when the programme of general inspections of premises to which the Act applies was continued. The total number of premises on the register at year end was 331, an increase of 83 over the previous year's figures. New registrations totalled 108, but due to various changes in circumstances, the net increase was only 83. A general inspection, that is a complete inspection in which the firm's compliance with the provisions of the Act is assessed, was carried out at 208 premises during the year. When visits of re-inspection and visits other than general inspections are added, the total number of visits of all kinds was 878.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at year end.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	18	72	32
Retail shops	79	227	151
Wholesale shops and warehouses	6	17	13
Catering establishments and canteens	4	15	12
Fuel storage depots	1	-	-
Totals	108	331	208

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 878

As would be expected, the greatest proportion of the total number of employees was seen in retail shops, with almost 69% of the registered employees. Again, retail shops employed more women than men, the ratio being over 2 to 1, although overall the ratio of women to men was 3 to 2.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISESBY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	198	180	378
Retail shops	292	624	916
Wholesale shops and warehouses	65	23	88
Catering establishments and canteens	80	90	170
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-

Exemption of certain of the sections of the Act may be applied for, but none was received or granted during the year.

It was found upon inspection that virtually every premises fell short of the requirements of the Act. In many cases, the deficiency was comparatively small and easily rectified - as in the 123 premises where an abstract of the Act was not displayed for employees' use.

The following table shows the nature of the 870 defects found and remedied during the year, divided into class of business.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Record of defects found and remedied on inspections under the Act.

Type of defect	Offices		Retail Shops		Whole-sale Shops and Warehouses		Catering and Canteens		Fuel Storage Depots	
	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.
<u>Registration</u>										
Failure to register premises	3	3	9	7	1	1	1	1	-	-
<u>Cleanliness</u>										
Dirty walls and/or ceiling	1	-	13	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Defective wall plaster	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective ceiling plaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dirty floor	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dirty staircase	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulation of rubbish	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Overcrowding</u>	1	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Temperature</u>										
Absence of indicating thermometer	15	6	55	5	7	1	9	1	-	-
Lack of facilities for heating	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate heating	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective heating pipe	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Defective chimney flue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unprotected electric cable	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Ventilation</u>										
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dangerous ventilator	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<u>Lighting</u>										
Inadequate lighting	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective electric switches	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>										
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absence of separate sanitary accommodation	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of arrangements for shared sanitary accommodation	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Defective wall surface	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective floor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>										
Absence of roof	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective ceiling	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of door	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective door	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective door handle	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of door lock	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broken window pane	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of artificial lighting	8	1	52	10	2	-	2	-	-	-
Inadequate partitioning	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of intervening ventilated space	1	1	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Lack of free space in intervening ventilated space	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of indicating signs	1	1	9	1	5	2	2	-	-	-
Dirty water closet compartment	2	-	24	6	3	2	1	-	-	-

Type of defect	Offices		Retail Shops		Wholesale Shops and Warehouses		Catering and Canteens		Fuel Storage Depots	
	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.
Defective water closet pedestal	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective water closet seat	1	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absence of flush to water closet	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective urinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absence of flush to urinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absence of disposal unit for sanitary dressings	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of toilet paper	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Washing facilities</u>										
Absence of wash hand basin	2	-	15	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Absence of hot water	10	3	31	3	5	-	3	1	-	-
Defective water heater	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of toilet requisites	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Drinking water</u>										
Inadequate supply	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Accommodation for clothing</u>										
Absence of	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Insecure	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Seating arrangements</u>										
Absence of sufficient	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Eating facilities</u>										
Absence of facilities for hot drink	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Floors, passages and stairs</u>										
Dangerous floor	6	2	41	13	4	-	5	-	-	-
Dangerous floor covering	7	4	32	8	2	-	3	-	-	-
Dangerous trap door	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dangerous staircase	2	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dangerous covering on stairs	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective stair treads	1	1	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-
Absence of handrail	3	3	36	5	3	-	7	2	-	-
Defective handrail	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous ladder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deficient headroom over stairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Insecure door to staircase	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unguarded open steps	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of guard to hoist	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of lighting	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstruction of stairway/passage	1	1	16	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Machinery</u>										
Absence of guard to fan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of guard to machine	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absence of guard to fridge motor	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Insufficient protection	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous electric kettle	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>First Aid</u>										
Absence of complete first aid box	9	6	68	17	7	1	7	1	-	-
<u>Information for employees</u>										
Absence of abstract of Act	14	5	85	24	10	1	14	2	-	-

The cleanliness of premises was found to be generally of a satisfactory nature. The 16 cases of dirty walls refer to want of redecoration rather than filth.

Overcrowding, the defined standard for which is not yet in operation, was found on 8 occasions - in some instances this would need replanning of the accommodation, where an employee was installed in a room slightly below the future prescribed standard of measurement.

Of the 101 contraventions relating to temperature, 86 were due to the absence of an indicating thermometer, a defect easily remedied. The maintenance of a sufficient temperature in certain retail shops was found to be deficient. Where maintenance of a reasonable temperature in a shop is not reasonably practicable or would cause deterioration of goods, an employer must provide means for his employees to warm themselves - seven cases of lack of such facilities were recorded. In one case where these facilities were subsequently provided, it was found that the employees did not make use of them, presumably having become acclimatized to working in the normal atmospheric temperature of the shop.

Ventilation and lighting in premises were found to be generally satisfactory. An exception was the lack of artificial lighting in sanitary accommodation, when 64 defects were noted. Some employers suggested that a candle or oil lamp would meet the requirements, but less dangerous and more positive means of lighting were prescribed by your inspectors.

The defects found in sanitary accommodation, in addition to lighting deficiencies, were many and varied, indicating the manner of some employers in maintaining an attractive front for the benefit of the customer and Dickensian facilities for the staff. Which all adds force to the purpose of the Act, that of providing reasonable and safe working conditions for the employee in the back room as well as his brother who serves the public directly. The noted lack of washing facilities reinforces the point.

Instances of potential danger, due to defective premises or equipment, or to thoughtlessness in leaving goods in passageways, accounted for nearly one-third of the defects noted. The retail shop was the biggest offender in this respect, almost three quarters of the defects being found in this class of premises. Familiarity of the employee with the places on the floor where the lino has worn through or there is a gap in the floorboards are no excuse - sooner or later he will stumble, possibly with fatal results. And there were 94 premises without sufficient first aid treatment for dealing with minor accidents.

Almost a quarter of the defects were found by re-inspection to have been remedied during the year, and it is known that work was in hand for complying with many more of the Department's notices. Pressure of work in other aspects of public health prevented a more complete re-inspection of premises being carried out before the end of the year.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, remained with the Shops Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution came to a close during December, when the recording apparatus suffered damage. It was decided not to continue the survey, since the information yielded by this type of apparatus is no longer useful to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research in its investigations into atmospheric pollution. In the fourteen years that measurements have been recorded in Nelson, there has been a general downward trend in the emission of polluting solids and sulphur.

Interest in clean air was revived during the year, when in March the Department was instructed to carry on with the preparation of estimates and reports on the long awaited No. 1 Smoke Control Area. The Smoke Control Order was sealed on the 4th of August, the Order having been drafted so as to exclude the payment of grant in respect of the installation of improved open fires. This was in accordance with a directive from the Ministry, since replies from various fuel producers had indicated that supplies of fuels for open fires would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the area. This designation of open fires prompted the National Coal Board to object to the Order, on the grounds that the Board would have available supplies of suitable open fire fuel. Upon receiving this assurance, the Council was pleased to rescind the designation from the Order, whereupon the Board withdrew its objection. The Order was subsequently to be confirmed in March, 1966, to come into operation on 1st October, 1966.

The Order covered 585 dwellings, 382 of which were owned by the Council. All but 66 of these dwellings required replacement or adaptation of existing fireplaces to comply with the provisions of the Act, and it was estimated that the total cost of these works would amount to £21,790. Of this amount, owners and Corporation would contribute equally at £6,537, the Exchequer grant being £8,716. With the wide freedom of choice of appliance available in this area of the country, it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at an estimate of cost for a smoke control area. To some extent one must hazard a guess as to the type of appliance which an occupier will install - it's not much use asking him at the time when estimates are being prepared, for he will surely change his mind, probably again and again. The cost of replacing a stool and fret grate can range from under £10 to over £60, depending upon the type of appliance chosen. As one gains more experience in future smoke control areas, it should become possible to forecast more accurately the likely trend in the choice of appliance, and thus arrive at a realistic estimate of cost for an area.

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.

Bacteriological examination of water used in these bathing facilities was undertaken on 58 occasions, satisfactory results being obtained in respect of all but three samples.

DISINFESTATION

As in previous years, disinfection was mainly directed against household pests such as cockroaches, when 78 treatments were carried out in 60 dwellings, one of which was a local authority dwelling, and 18 other premises. Other pests encountered were silverfish, crickets and golden spiders, along with five wasps' nests. Bedbugs were found on two occasions, and one infestation of fleas was treated.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Department, and is a free service in respect of dwelling houses. For those wishing to carry out their own treatment, supplies of insecticidal powder are available. Lindane, Gammexane and D.D.T. are the agents usually employed, in the form of powder, smoke generator, residual spray or lacquer.

Personal disinfestation, along with that of clothing and bedding, was carried out in respect of two cases of scabies and one of body lice - this treatment is undertaken by the County Borough of Burnley on a rechargeable basis.

RODENT CONTROL

One full-time rodent operative is employed on this service, which is under the control of the Director of Cleansing. The following table shows the work undertaken in this respect during the year.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses	All Other	
No. of properties in district	12,086	3,900	41
No. of properties inspected	605	107	2
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - Major	-	-	-
Minor	79	33	2
Mice - Major	-	-	-
Minor	125	63	-
No. of infested properties treated	204	96	2
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	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	23	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Totals	160	32	2	-

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 .	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	1	-

No notification of outworkers was received during the year.

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

From information supplied by Chief Superintendent Beardsworth of Lancashire Constabulary, it was not found necessary to take action under the Diseases of Animals Acts during the year. Four licences were received in respect of pigs moved into the area.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

The chief sanitary requirement remains the abolition of the waste water closet. It is, however, pleasing to know that at last the rate of conversion of these closets will be speeded up by the inducement of a grant to owners. After a full twelvemonth deliberation on the matter, Committee had by year end decided to implement the Department's suggestion of making a grant of £10 towards the cost of conversion of any waste water closet, up to a maximum of 200 grants per year.

SECTION E

SECTION E

H O U S I N G

2. 2010000

2. 2010000

Housing conditions generally are good : 184 dwellings were inspected for housing defects during the year, when 97 were found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit. The number of defects found was 292, and these were incorporated in 101 informal notices. Four of these notices were subsequently cancelled, due to changes in circumstances. Seventy one statutory notices were served, 37 of which were in respect of obstructed or defective drainage. The powers under the Public Health Act 1961 of permitting a local authority to cleanse or repair defective drainage in default have proved of great value in securing the speedy abatement of nuisances of this kind.

The problems associated with empty houses remain, and were discussed at meetings of the Special (Improvements Liaison) Committee. The purchase of a number of these properties was recommended during the year, when by reconditioning or demolition it would be possible to improve the amenities of the neighbourhood.

Two terraces of houses, embracing 28 dwellings, were the subject of an official representation in mid-year, but consideration by Committee was deferred at the time and not resumed during the remainder of the year. The twelve houses represented in 1963 and confirmed by the Minister in 1964, after public inquiry, as being unfit, were still standing at year end.

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

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1964</u>
	<u>During 1965</u>		<u>Remedied in 1965</u>
<u>Roofs, Etc.</u>			
Defective roof	16	6	9
Defective eavesgutters	23	9	9
Defective rainwater downspout	30	13	11
<u>Walls, external</u>			
Defective pointing	23	7	4
Defective damp proof course ..	1	-	-
Defective ventilator	1	-	-
<u>Doors</u>			
Defective door/door frame	5	1	4
Defective weather bar	2	1	-
<u>Windows</u>			
Defective window frame/sashes	9	4	-
Broken sashcords	6	1	-
Broken glazing	5	3	1
<u>Ceilings</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	17	8	5
<u>Walls, internal</u>			
Defective wall plaster	20	7	1
Defective skirting board	2	-	-
<u>Floors</u>			
Defective flag floor	2	-	1
Defective wood floor	2	1	-
<u>Staircases</u>			
Defective/absent handrail	2	2	-
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	1	-	-
Defective fireback	1	-	-
<u>Sinks, baths, etc.</u>			
Defective sink	2	1	4
Defective sink waste pipe	10	6	5
Defective tap	-	-	1

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1964</u>
	<u>During 1965</u>		<u>Remedied in 1965</u>
<u>Drainage</u>			
Defective drainage	6	6	-
Defective tippler	2	2	-
Defective soil pipe	1	-	-
Defective dishbrick	1	-	-
Obstructed drainage	37	35	2
Obstructed waste water closet	5	4	-
Defective waste water closet	2	-	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>			
Defective roof	-	-	2
Defective wall	7	4	1
Defective door	8	5	-
Defective closet seat	-	-	1
Defective water closet flush	4	3	-
Defective water closet pedestal ..	3	1	-
Dirty sanitary accommodation	1	1	-
Dirty sanitary accommodation wall	4	-	-
<u>Yards</u>			
Defective yard gate	8	4	-
Dirty yard surface	6	4	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Defective water supply pipe	4	3	1
Absence of artificial light	-	-	1
Premises not secure against trespass	3	3	-
Accumulation of refuse	9	4	2
Defective fuel store	4	2	-
Dangerous electric switches	1	-	-

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	47	-
Total No. of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year	1677	
Inspections of dwellings during the year:-		
(i) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	184	
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	682	
(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	97	
(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, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	12	
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	-	

Houses Demolished:In Clearance Areas:-

	<u>Houses</u> <u>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.16 or 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	-	-	-

Unfit Houses Closed:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Under S.16(4), S.17(1) and S.35(1), Housing Act, 1957, and S.26, Housing Act, 1961	-	-	-
(2) Under S. 17(3) and S.26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under S. 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

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	56	-
(2) After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(3) After formal notice under Public Health Acts ...	14	-

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

<u>Position at end of year:-</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Houses</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>No. of separate</u> <u>dwellings contained</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	-	-

Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Houses</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u> <u>of houses in</u> <u>Col. (1)</u> <u>(2)</u>
Houses in Clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

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

	<u>No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of -</u>	
	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
Action during year:-		
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ..	-	-
(ii) Approved by local authority ..	-	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(v) Work completed	-	-
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	-	-
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts	-	-

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

	<u>No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
Action during year:-	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority:-	
(1) Full standard	149
(2) Reduced standard	-
(b) Total applications approved by local authority:-	
(1) Full standard	140
(2) Reduced standard	-
(c) Work completed	250
(d) Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings	-

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

With over 300 houses vacant, there is obviously no shortage of accommodation in the Borough. This number of vacant properties has remained fairly constant over many years, the type of property likely to remain unoccupied for some time being the older terraced house which is offered for sale rather than to let.

No local authority housing scheme was in hand or contemplated during the year, although 47 new houses were built by private bodies.

The number of active applications for Council dwellings rose slightly during the year from 410 to 437. One third of the applications were for old folks' bungalows, a slight decrease on last year's figure. Applications for two and three-bedroomed houses showed a slight increase during the period.

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

	<u>At Commencement of 1965</u>	<u>At end of 1965</u>
No. of active applications	410	437

<u>Type of house required</u>	<u>At Comm. of 1965</u>	<u>At end of 1965</u>
(a) 2 bedroomed type	108	138
(b) 3 bedroomed type	89	108
(c) 4 bedroomed type	-	-
(d) Old Folks' bungalows	175	145
(e) Flats	24	19
(f) Disabled Persons' bungalows	6	14
(g) Aged Persons' houses	8	13

There were 1677 council-owned dwellings at year end.

OVERCROWDING

Three cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated, none of which was confirmed.

(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...
(e) ...
(f) ...
(g) ...
(h) ...
(i) ...
(j) ...
(k) ...
(l) ...
(m) ...
(n) ...
(o) ...
(p) ...
(q) ...
(r) ...
(s) ...
(t) ...
(u) ...
(v) ...
(w) ...
(x) ...
(y) ...
(z) ...

...

...	
(a) ...	...
(b) ...	...
(c) ...	...
(d) ...	...
(e) ...	...
(f) ...	...
(g) ...	...
(h) ...	...
(i) ...	...
(j) ...	...
(k) ...	...
(l) ...	...
(m) ...	...
(n) ...	...
(o) ...	...
(p) ...	...
(q) ...	...
(r) ...	...
(s) ...	...
(t) ...	...
(u) ...	...
(v) ...	...
(w) ...	...
(x) ...	...
(y) ...	...
(z) ...	...

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S E C T I O N F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

SECTION 2

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH
OF 1908

MILK SUPPLY

The routine examination of milk sold retail continued during 1965, when 355 samples were submitted to the appropriate tests by officers of the Lancashire County Council and by your own officers. Ninety-eight of these samples were subjected to chemical analysis, when two were found to be deficient in fat. The remainder of the samples, those taken by this Department, are detailed in the tables below.

Total no. of samples submitted for Biological examination 111	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No Result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	84	19
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	30	81	-
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test ..	12	17	1
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test	10	16	1

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Results		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw Milk:-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	102	87	11	4
Heat Treated Milk:-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	18	18	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	18	18	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	8	8	-	-
(iv) Colony Count Test	-	-	-	-

FOOD INSPECTION

Type of Food	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	525		7	2	16	15½
Fruit	505		6	0	15	12
Vegetables	370		2	1	10	8½
Fish	198			3	8	4
Milk	22				14	8
Miscellaneous	1527	1	4	0	10	8½
Totals	3147	2	1	0	20	8½

MEAT INSPECTION

Complete inspection of all meat and offal at the one private slaughterhouse was maintained during the year, with the usual amount of unpaid overtime. Meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption amounted to 2,818 lbs. Income to the local authority for meat inspection services amounted to £138 1s. 9d. for the year, an increase of £23 over the previous year.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	308	44	2	3384	251
Number inspected	308	44	2	3384	251
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	8	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98	30	-	589	21
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	31.81%	68.18%	50.00%	17.64%	9.16%

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.00%
CYSTICERCOSIS:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

Routine inspections of all types of premises where food was prepared, stored or offered for sale continued during the year. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, apply to 499 premises, and 1,032 inspections were made of these premises. Fifty defects were found, and incorporated in 31 notices - 28 defects were found to have been remedied during the year. When the 1955 Food Hygiene Regulations came into force, 707 contraventions of the Regulations were noted, 104 of them referring to the absence of sinks and wash hand basins. For several years past all food premises have been fitted to comply with the Regulations in this respect, and no certificates of exemption have been granted.

	Found During 1965	Remedied During 1965	Found in 1964 Remedied in 1965
<u>Structural defects</u>			
Defective roof	1	-	1
Defective rainwater pipe	-	-	3
Defective wall surface	1	1	1
Defective floor	2	1	-
Defective ceiling	4	-	-
Defective water closet cistern	1	-	-
<u>Hygiene defects</u>			
Defective sink	2	-	-
Defective wash hand basin	1	-	1
Insufficient hot water supply .	2	1	1
Defective geyser	2	-	-
Want of redecoration	16	5	2
Dirty equipment	2	-	1
Defective equipment	-	-	1
Inadequate food protection	5	3	2
Inadequate clothing locker	5	-	1
Dirty water closet compartment	2	-	-
Dirty urinal stalls	1	-	-
Accumulation of rubbish	1	1	-
Animals in food room	1	1	-
Improper use of room	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	166
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	42
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	57

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and/or confectioners	70
Fried fish shops	26
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	68
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	54
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 ins- pections of registered premises during year</u>
Butchers	Lancs. Cty. Cl.	36	74
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd. &	53	92
Baking & Catering/Cafe	General Powers)	1	4
Mixed and Grocery	Act, 1938 - s.	7	22
Fish friers	116 or Food &	-	-
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act, 1955, s. 16.	5	18
Totals		102	210

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 158 samples was obtained, comprising 98 milk samples (11 of which were Channel Islands milk samples) and 60 others as follows:-

1 extract of malt with cod liver oil B.P.C.	1 bilberries
1 meat, canned	1 plums
1 vanilla flavouring	1 Paracetamol tablets
1 bread	1 baby food
1 bacon	1 indigestion tablets
1 Edrisal tablets	1 vegetables, canned
1 sponge pudding mixture, sweetened	1 beef stock tablets
1 dried, separated milk with non- milk fat	1 meat and vegetable and gravy, canned
1 blackcurrant drink with vit. 'C'	1 peanut butter
1 fruit, canned	1 meat, canned
1 ravioli with sauce, canned	1 skimmed milk powder
1 double cream	1 liquid paraffin emulsion with phenolphthalein
4 sweets	1 penicillin tablets B.P.
2 mineral water	1 cake icing mixture
1 malt vinegar	3 soup, canned
1 dairy topping, canned	2 table jelly
1 sweet corn, canned	1 cake decorations, edible
1 dairy ice cream	1 flour confectionery
2 ice cream	1 borax
1 fruit flavouring drink	1 arrowroot
1 Icipen V. tablets	1 Saccharin tablets
2 zinc ointment B.P.	1 cod liver oil B.P.
1 sweetening tablets	1 barley
1 Sulphatriad suspension	1 vegetarian savoury
1 cheese	1 potato sticks, canned
	1 food beverage (milk & cereal)

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 formal milk	Deficient of 6.6% fat.	Farmer cautioned
1 sweet	Contained 420 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide). Maximum permissible dioxide content derived from ingredients 250 parts per million.	Formal sample obtained.
1 formal milk	Deficient 13.3% fat.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.

ICE CREAM

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

Provisional Grade 1	-	27
Provisional Grade 2	-	5
Provisional Grade 3	-	2
Provisional Grade 4	-	3

The products of seven manufacturers were available in the district, two of them being produced in Nelson. The samples reported as having been placed in provisional grade 4 were later found, after advice to the retailer had been acted upon, to show satisfactory results.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

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

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