

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrowford U.D.C.

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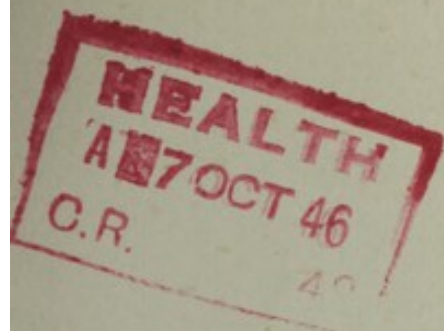
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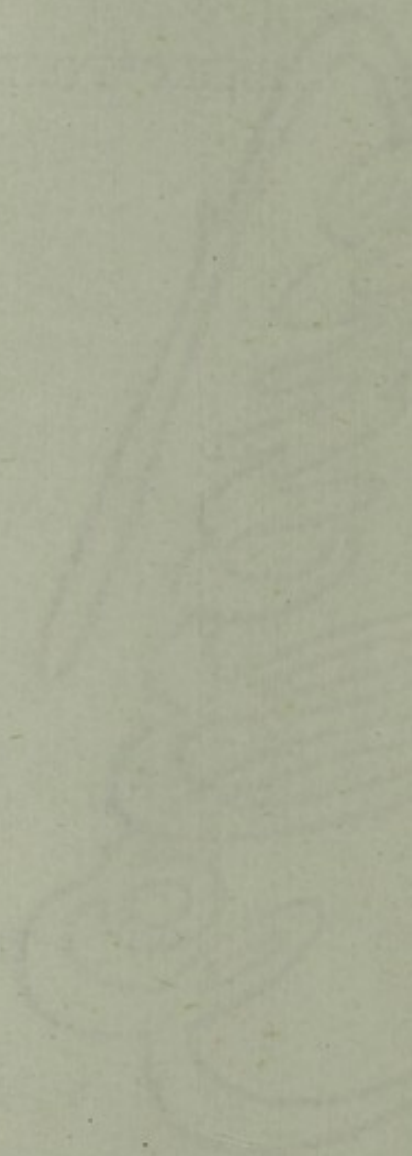
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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1945.

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Barrowford Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

G.J. Roberts, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.P.A.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

F. Highfield, Cert. S.I., P.A.S.I.,
M.Inst. M and Cy. E.

-----0000000000-----

Part-time Officers from the

Nelson Public Health Department.

J.W. Ingham C.R.S.I. M and F Cert.

S. Grindrod C.R.S.I.

-----0000000000-----

3.

Public Health Office,

Nelson.

September, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrowford Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the
Annual Report for 1945 on the health of Barrowford.

For almost the whole of the period I
was on active service and the record is that of
the work done by, or under the supervision of,
Dr. Robinson, Medical Officer of Health for Colne,
who ably acted for me and who received the help
and courtesy of Council Members, the Clerk, and
the Surveyor-Sanitary Inspector, which have
always been extended to me.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

G.J. Roberts,

Medical Officer of Health,

Public Health Office,

Wilmington,

September, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Board of Health and District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the
Annual Report for 1905 on the health of Harrowood.

For almost the whole of the period I
was on active service and the record is that of
the work done by, or under the supervision of,
Dr. Robinson, Medical Officer of Health for Gillingham,
who only ceased for me and who received the help
and courtesy of Council Members, the Clerk, and
the Sanitary Inspector, which have
always been extended to me.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. Roberts,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and social conditions of the Area.

Area in acres.	1387
Population - Census 1931	5299
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1945.	4387
This is an increase of 23 on the estimated population mid 1944.	
Number of inhabited houses:-	
(a) Census 1931	1602
(b) End of 1945 according to rate books.	1783
Rateable value.	£27,547
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£ 109

Social conditions remain as reported in previous year. The chief industry carried on in the area is cotton or silk weaving and allied trades.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, nor have there been any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy.

Conditions of occupation or environment do not appear to have had any prejudicial effect on the health of the community.

Compared with the previous year, the birth rate shows a decrease of 1.6 per 1000 of population, the death rate an increase of 0.3 per 1000 of population, and the infantile mortality rate an increase of 24 per 1000 births.

During the year deaths exceed births by 20.

Statistics and social conditions of the Area.

1587	Area in acres.
3239	Population - Census 1931
1437	Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1935.
	This is an increase of 25 on the estimated population mid-1931.
1602	Number of inhabited houses -
	(a) Census 1931
1782	(b) Mid-1935 according to rate books.
227.547	Rateable value.
109	Not represented by a penny rate.

social conditions remain as reported in previous year. The chief industry carried on in the area is cotton or silk weaving and allied trades.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, nor have there been any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been especially noteworthy.

Conditions of occupation or environment do not appear to have had any substantial effect on the health of the community.

Compared with the previous year, the birth rate shows a decrease of 1.6 per 1000 of population, the death rate an increase of 1.5 per 1000 of population, and the infantile mortality rate an increase of 24 per 1000 births.

During the year deaths exceed births by 24.

5.

BIRTHS.

Live births.

	Males	Females	Total
Total	23	28	51
Legitimate	22	25	47
Illegitimate	1	3	4

Rate:- 11.6 per thousand of population.

Still births.

No still births were registered during the year.

The actual number of births occurring in Barrowford was 18, one relative to a non-resident.

The 4 illegitimate births represent an illegitimate birth rate of 0.90 per thousand of population, and proportionately, 78 per thousand births.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Total	35	36	71

Rate:- 16.1 per thousand of population.

52 deaths occurred in Barrowford during the year, 3 of which were deaths of non-residents.

22 deaths of Barrowford residents occurred

elsewhere and of these 18 occurred either in hospital or institution.

This gives a corrected total of 71 deaths for the year.

Analysis of the causes of death shows the greatest number to have occurred from heart disease, i.e. 21 deaths with the rate of 4.78 per 1000 of population. Deaths from cancer (all sites) numbered 11 with a rate of 2.50, and deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions 9 with a death rate of 2.05 per 1000 of population. The death rate from respiratory diseases was 0.45 (2 deaths) and from tuberculosis 0.68 (3 deaths).

Analysis of the ages at which death occurred shows only 3 deaths under 5 years of age (4.2% of the total deaths) and 36 deaths 50.7% of persons 70 years of age or over.

No maternal death occurred during the year.

Excluding tuberculosis, no death occurred from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Infant deaths.

3 deaths (all males) occurred of infants under one year of age, the respective ages and causes of death being (1) 1 week - patent foramen ovale, (2) 7 hours - debility, premature birth, and (3) 1 month - Staphylococcal septicaemia. The first two deaths occurred in Fern Lea Maternity Home, and the third in Victoria Hospital.

These deaths give an infantile mortality rate of 58 per 1000 live births. Each death was of a legitimate infant, and calculated on the number of legitimate births only, the mortality rate is 63, whilst the mortality rate for illegitimate infants is Nil.

elsewhere and of these 15 occurred either in
hospital or institution.

This gives a corrected total of 71 deaths for
the year.

Analysis of the causes of death shows the greatest
number to have occurred from heart disease, 15.
It compares with the rate of 4.75 per 1000 of
population. Deaths from cancer (all sites)
numbered 11 with a rate of 2.50, and deaths from
tuberculosis 9 with a rate of 1.25. The death
rate from tuberculosis was 0.45 (2 deaths)
and from tuberculosis 0.68 (3 deaths).

Analysis of the cases of which death occurred
showed only 3 deaths under 5 years of age (4.5%
of the total deaths) and 36 deaths 50.75 of
persons 50 years of age or over.

No maternal death occurred during the year.

Excluding tuberculosis, no death occurred from
any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Infant deaths.

Deaths (all causes) occurred to infants under
one year of age, the per centive ages and causes
of death being (1) week - infant formulae over,
(2) 7 hours - debility, temperature fever, and
(3) 1 month - stillborn or stillborn. The
first two deaths occurred in West End Maternity
Home, and the third in Victoria Hospital.
These deaths give an infantile mortality rate of
15 per 1000 live births. Each death was of a
legitimate infant, and allocated to the mother
of legitimate child, the mortality rate
is 0.5, while the mortality rate for illegitimate
infants is nil.

Analysis of deaths according to causes with rates.

Cause of death.	M	F	Total	Death rate per 1000 of pop.
All causes	35	36	71	16.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	1	3	0.68
Cancer of buc. cavity	-	1	1	0.22
" " stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	0.22
" " breast	-	2	2	0.45
" " other sites	4	3	7	1.60
Diabetes	-	2	2	0.45
Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	2	7	9	2.05
Heart disease.	13	8	21	4.78
Bronchitis	1	-	1	0.22
Pneumonia	-	1	1	0.22
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	1	1	0.22
Other digestive diseases	3	-	3	0.68
Nephritis.	2	3	5	1.14
Premature birth.	1	-	1	0.22
Congenital malformation	1	-	1	0.22
Suicide.	1	1	2	0.45
Other violent causes	-	1	1	0.22
All other causes	4	5	9	2.05

Analysis of Deaths according to causes with rates

Cause of Death.		M	F	Total	Death rate per 1000 of pop.
All causes		35	36	71	16.1
All other causes		4	5	9	2.05
Other violent causes		-	1	1	0.22
Homicide.		1	1	2	0.45
Congenital malformation		1	-	1	0.22
Premature birth.		1	-	1	0.22
Nephritis.		2	3	5	1.14
Other digestive diseases		3	-	3	0.68
Diabetes		-	1	1	0.22
Liver or stomach or		-	1	1	0.22
Pneumonia		-	1	1	0.22
Bronchitis		1	-	1	0.22
Heart disease.		15	8	23	4.78
Ischemic.		2	7	9	2.05
Intra-cranial vascular		-	2	2	0.45
Diabetes		-	3	3	1.60
Other		-	2	2	0.45
Pneumonia		-	2	2	0.45
Tuberculosis		2	1	3	0.68

Birth rates, Civilian death rates, analysis of mortality in the year 1945.

	Eng. and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns inc. London	148 Towns pop. 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson	B'ford
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Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

Live births	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	13.4	11.6
Still births	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.61	0.00
Deaths:-						
All						
causes	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	15.3	16.1
Typhoid & P'typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Diph'eria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00

Rates per 1,000 live birtha.

Deaths under 1 yr of age	46	54	43	53	40	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea etc. under 2 years	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	0.0	0.0

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

9.

Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births (live and still).

	Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal infection	Other causes
England and Wales	0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22
Nelson	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28
Barrowford	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Abortion mortality per milliom women
aged 15 - 45.

	With sepsis	Without sepsis
England and Wales	25	7

On the following page is given a comparison of the birth and death rates with the previous year and with the mean of the 5 years 1940-1944.

Abortion mortality per 1,000 total births (live stills)

Abortion Abortion Perinatal Other
with without infection causes
separate separate

England and Wales	0.25	0.08	0.04	1.25
Ireland	0.70	0.00	0.00	2.28
Scotland	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00

Abortion mortality per million women
aged 15-45

With separate Without separate

England and Wales

25

7

The following table is given a comparison of
the birth and death rates with the previous year
and with the mean of the 5 years 1940-1944.

	per 1000 estm. population				Maternal mortality		Rate of deaths under one yr. per 1000 live births.
	Live Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Death rate from T. B. Resp. System	Death rate from Cancer	per 1000 live births	per 1000 total live and still births.	
Mean of 5 yrs. 1940 - 1944	11.5	15.6	0.21	2.85	2.98	2.89	50
Year 1944	13.2	15.8	nil	2.97	nil	nil	34
Year 1945	11.6	16.1	0.68	2.50	nil	nil	58
Increase or decrease in 1945 on 5 yrs. average 1940 - 1944	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.47	- 0.35	- 2.98	- 2.89	+ 8
Previous year	- 1.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.68	+ 0.47	nil	nil	+ 24

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory facilities.

No change during the year. The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, are available to the local practitioners.

Ambulance facilities.

The area is covered by an arrangement with the Nelson Corporation for accident and hospital cases. Infectious cases are removed by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board. The arrangements are satisfactory.

Nursing in the Home.

There has been no extension of the scheme whereby nursing assistance is given by the local District Nursing Association in cases of pneumonia, encephalitis, and influenza. A payment is made by the local authority of one shilling per visit in these cases, plus an annual contribution of £25 to the Association. No visits were made during the year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Lancashire County Council is the Authority for education and maternity and child welfare. An infant welfare centre is held on Thursday afternoons at the Congregational School, Church Street, this being the only clinic held in Barrowford. Clinics provided by the County Council and available to Barrowford residents are:

- (a) School clinic in Manchester Road, Nelson.
- (b) Orthopaedic clinic at 11, Carr Road, Nelson.
- (c) Artificial light and T.B. dispensary for tubercular or pre-tubercular patients at 64, Carr Road, Nelson.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities

No change during the year. The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, also, are available to the local practitioners.

Amulance Facilities

The area is covered by an arrangement with the Western Corporation for accident and casualty cases. The ambulance service is provided by the Western Joint Hospital Board. The arrangements are satisfactory.

Nursing in the Home

There has been no extension of the scheme whereby nursing assistance is given by the local District Nursing Association in cases of pneumonia, emphysema, and influenza. A system is made by the local authority of one visiting per visit in these cases, plus an annual contribution of £25 to the Association. No visits were made during the year.

Clinical and Treatment Centres

The Lancashire County Council is the authority for education and maintenance and child welfare. An infant welfare centre is held on Thursday afternoon at the Congregational School, Church Street, this being the only clinic held in Barrowford. Clinics provided by the County Council and available to Barrowford residents are: (a) Orthopaedic clinic at 11, Carr Road, Nelson. (b) Artificial Light and T.B. Dispensary (c) Tubercular or pre-tubercular patients.

1) Venereal disease treatment at Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

No day nursery has been established.

war-time day and residential nursery administered by the Nelson Authority at Grove House, Barrowford, is available to Barrowford residents.

Hospital provision.

There are no hospitals within the area.
Hospital provision for Barrowford residents is:-

General Medical	Reedyford Hospital, Nelson,
and Surgical.....	and Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Children	None other than above.
Maternity	Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson, and the Hartley Maternity Hospital, Colne. Patients admitted by private arrangement or in necessitous cases through the Infant Welfare Centre. Difficulty has been experienced during the year in gaining admission to these homes owing to increased bookings by Nelson and Colne residents, who have priority.
General disease	Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Tuberculosis	Lancashire County Council, Sanatoria.
Orthopaedic	Lancashire County Council's scheme for school and pre- school children.
Enterperal pyrexia ..	Marsden Road Infectious Disease Hospital, Burnley.

There are no institutions specially provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate, homeless children.

The public assistance institution and the municipal infirmary for the area are situated in Burnley.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

All the built-up area of the district is supplied with water from public mains. The water is derived from the Nelson Corporation and bacteriological and chemical examinations are periodically carried out under arrangements made by the Nelson Water Engineer.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been no changes to the system during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Any action to check pollution is undertaken by the Ribble Joint Committee who exercise supervision of the area.

Sanitary accommodation at end of 1945.

Number of	privy middens.....	Nil.
"	" closets attached to these middens	Nil.
"	" pail closets.....	22
"	" dry ashpits.....	1
"	" movable ashbins.....	1877
"	" houses on water carriage system	1766
"	" fresh water closets.....	541
"	" waste water closets.....	851

2 waste water closets have been replaced by fresh water closets during the year.

Public cleansing.

No change in operation has taken place during the year. The work is carried out by direct labour under supervision of the Surveyor.

CHAPTER I. THE HISTORY OF THE

Water Supply

The first thing that strikes the eye of the visitor is the fact that the water supply is not only pure but also abundant. The water is drawn from the Lake of Geneva and is filtered through a series of sand and gravel filters. It is then pumped into a series of tanks and is distributed to the houses by a system of pipes.

The Lake of Geneva

The Lake of Geneva is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. It is surrounded by mountains and is the source of the Rhone River.

The Rhone River

The Rhone River is one of the longest rivers in Europe. It flows from the Alps to the Mediterranean Sea.

The water supply of the city of Geneva is one of the best in the world. It is pure and abundant and is distributed to the houses by a system of pipes.

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The water supply of the city of Geneva is one of the best in the world. It is pure and abundant and is distributed to the houses by a system of pipes.

Controlled tipping, and incineration in the case of garbage, is the method adopted for disposal.

Sanitary inspection during 1945.

Number of premises in general visited or		
	inspected	87
"	" visits to infectious cases	33
"	" defects or nuisances discovered	47
"	" nuisances abated	47
"	" informal or verbal notices	47
"	" statutory notices	1
"	" legal proceedings	nil

Shops and Offices.

New sanitary conveniences have been provided in two shops.

Camping sites other than military.

There are no camping sites in the area.

Smoke abatement.

2 informal notices have been sent relative to the emission of an excessive amount of black smoke from two factory chimneys. These resulted in a diminution of the smoke emitted.

Swimming baths and pools.

There are none within the district.

Eradication of bed bugs.

No action during the year.

Schools.

Sanitary condition - good. Each school supplied with town's water.

Sanitary inspection in the case of garbage, is the method adopted for disposal.

Sanitary Inspection during 1915.

Number of premises in general visited or inspected	
87	Inspected
35	Visits to infectious cases
47	Defects or nuisances discovered
47	Nuisances abated
47	Informal or verbal notices
1	Statutory notices
nil	Legal proceedings

Food and Offense.

How sanitary conveniences have been provided in two shops.

Campsite sites other than military.

There are no camping sites in the area.

Snake Infestation.

2 rat and mouse have been sent relative to the existence of an excessive amount of black snakes from two factory chimneys. These resulted in a disinfection of the snake control.

Swimming baths and pools.

There are none within the district.

Prevention of bed bugs.

No action during the year.

Schools.

Sanitary condition - good. Each school supplied

Offensive trades.

None registered within the district.

Factories Act, 1937.

Improvements to sanitary conveniences at three mills have been carried out during the year.

There are no common lodging houses, houses let-in-lodgings, or underground sleeping rooms in the district.

No action in regard to tents, vans, sheds or canal boats has been taken during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district used for the manufacture or sale of rag flocks.

HOUSING.

No houses have been built during the year.

The number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied was 47.

Continued shortage of materials and labour has created difficulty in having necessary work carried out, but by the end of the year all the notices had been complied with.

Housing conditions generally have not changed since my previous report. The approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district remains at 350. These houses have no separate water closet. All houses in the built-up areas of the district are supplied with adequate water supply.

Sanitation

There are no houses in the district.

Water Supply

There are no houses in the district. The water supply is carried out during the day.

There are no houses in the district. The water supply is carried out during the day. The water supply is carried out during the day.

Water Supply, 1911 and 1912

There are no houses in the district. The water supply is carried out during the day.

Water Supply

There are no houses in the district. The water supply is carried out during the day.

The number of houses in the district is 100. The water supply is carried out during the day.

Continued shortage of water supply. The water supply is carried out during the day.

Continued shortage of water supply. The water supply is carried out during the day. The water supply is carried out during the day.

No figures are available showing to what extent there is a shortage of houses or the type of house required to meet fully any such shortage. It is, however, proposed to erect 130 council houses in the near future, a commencement to be made in 1946 on 30 of them.

No case of overcrowding has been investigated during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are 24 dairy farms in the area, the approximate number of dairy cows thereon being 420. In addition there are on the register 9 dairymen or milk purveyors other than cowkeepers who retail milk within the district.

The majority of the farms produce undesignated milk but there are a few farmsteads on which accredited or milk from tuberculin-tested herds is produced. Licenses for the production and retail of designated milk are issued by the Lancashire County Council.

Inspection of all dairy herds is carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Informal samples of milk are obtained by your officers and are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson. Action under the Food and Drugs Acts is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council.

Information supplied from the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, shows that 55 samples of milk have been tested during the year, with the following results:-

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
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the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the

THE SECOND OF THESE

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the tenth is the fact that the

Analysis	45 samples genuine. 10 samples showed a deficiency in milk fat contents.
Visible cleanliness ...	41 samples satisfactory. 1 sample not satisfactory.
Methylene blue test ...	38 samples satisfactory. 4 samples failed to satisfy the test.
Resazurin test (keeping quality)	10 samples excellent, 15 very good, 4 fair and 2 poor.
Coliform test	36 showed B'coli absent and 6 showed B'coli present in 0.01 c.c.
Tuperculosis	10 samples tested by inoculation all with a negative result.

Meat and other Food.

Local slaughter houses have not been in use throughout the year, centralized slaughtering being carried out at Colne.

There has been occasional slaughtering of pigs on private premises (permission being granted by the local Food Committee) and these carcasses have all been subject to inspection.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Barrowford is a constituent member of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation is provided at the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital for all cases, with the exception of small-pox. For this latter disease accommodation would be provided at the Crown Point Hospital, Burnley.

30 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, a reduction of 4 on the number of notifications received in 1944.

45 samples examined. 10 samples showed a deficiency in milk fat contents. 44 samples satisfactory. 1 sample not satisfactory. 35 samples satisfactory. 4 samples failed to satisfy the test. 10 samples excellent, 15 very good, 4 fair and 2 poor. 36 showed B'coli absent and 6 showed B'coli present in 0.04 c.c. 10 samples tested by inoculation all with a negative result.

Meat and other food.

Local slaughter houses have not been in use throughout the year, centralized slaughtering being carried out at Colma. There has been occasional slaughtering of pigs on private premises (permitted) and these are inspected by the local food committee and these premises have all been subject to inspection.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Barroton is a constituent member of the Barroton Joint Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation is provided at the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital for all cases, with the exception of small-pox. For the latter disease accommodation would be provided at the Brown Point Hospital, Burnaby. 50 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, a reduction of 12.

The notifications were - 8 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of erysipelas, 11 of measles, 3 of whooping cough, 4 of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 case of scarlet fever and 1 of erysipelas were removed to hospital.

Analysis of the cases according to age grouping is:-

Age group. years	Scarlet fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping cough
Under 1	-	-	1	1
1 -	-	-	1	-
2 -	-	-	1	-
3 -	-	-	1	1
4 -	-	-	2	1
5 -	1	-	3	-
10 -	5	-	1	-
15 -	2	-	1	-
20 -	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	2	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-

No special clinic for immunisation against diphtheria has been held during the year, the small number of applications for treatment being dealt with at the weekly sessions of the infant welfare centre.

A total of 29 children have completed treatment of whom 27 were under 5 years of age, 1 aged 5 - 14 years, and 1 over 15 years of age.

On an estimated child population of 279 aged 0 - 4 years, and 507 aged 5 - 14 years, the number immunised to date would represent 42% in the first, and 67.8% in the second group.

The hospitalizations were - 8 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of erysipelas, 1 of measles, 3 of whooping cough, 4 of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 case of scarlet fever and 1 of erysipelas were removed to hospital.

Analysis of the cases according to age groupings:-

Age group.	Scarlet fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Under 1	1	1	1	1
1-4	1	1	1	1
5-9	1	1	1	1
10-14	1	1	1	1
15-19	1	1	1	1
20-24	1	1	1	1
25-29	1	1	1	1
30-34	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	1	1	1
40-44	1	1	1	1
45-49	1	1	1	1
50-54	1	1	1	1
55 & over	1	1	1	1

No special clinic for tuberculosis patients. The epidemic has been held during the year. The small number of cases of tuberculosis for the first time dealt with as the weekly sessions of the local welfare society.

A total of 22 children have completed treatment of whom 27 were under 5 years of age, 1 aged 5-14 years, and 1 over 15 years of age.

On an estimated child population of 529 aged 0-4 years, and 507 aged 5-14 years, the number is estimated to date would be 1000.

The following revised table shows the number of children immunised year by year since the scheme was inaugurated in 1941:-

Age in years on 31st December of the corresponding year.	Persons inoculated each year from 1941 to 1945.				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
0	-	-	2	1	-
1	12	27	29	19	20
2	6	7	5	6	5
3	17	10	4	1	1
4	12	14	3	3	1
5	14	11	-	-	-
6	26	13	-	1	-
7	31	13	-	1	-
8	36	11	-	-	1
9	26	17	-	1	-
10	20	16	-	-	-
11	30	15	-	1	-
12	30	7	-	2	-
13	29	8	-	-	-
14	5	3	-	-	-
15 & over	-	1	-	-	-
Total each year	294	173	43	36	29

Total inoculated aged under 5 years on
31st December, 1945

117

Total inoculated aged 5 - 14 years on
31st December, 1945.

344

Total inoculated aged 15 and over on
31st December, 1945.

114

Grand total

575

The following revised table shows the number of children vaccinated year by year since the scheme was inaugurated in 1941:-

Age in years on 31st December of the corresponding year.		Persons vaccinated each year from 1941 to 1945				
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
0-4	24	42	27	29	19	20
5-9	17	17	10	28	16	15
10-14	12	12	14	3	3	1
15-19	10	10	11	1	1	1
20-24	26	26	13	1	1	1
25-29	31	31	13	1	1	1
30-34	26	26	14	1	1	1
35-39	20	20	17	1	1	1
40-44	20	20	10	1	1	1
45-49	10	10	10	1	1	1
50-54	10	10	1	1	1	1
55-59	10	10	1	1	1	1
60-64	10	10	1	1	1	1
65-69	10	10	1	1	1	1
70-74	10	10	1	1	1	1
75-79	10	10	1	1	1	1
80-84	10	10	1	1	1	1
85-89	10	10	1	1	1	1
90-94	10	10	1	1	1	1
95-99	10	10	1	1	1	1
100 and over	10	10	1	1	1	1
Total each year		204	173	143	105	105

Total vaccinated aged under 5 years on 31st December, 1945
 Total vaccinated aged 5-14 years on 31st December, 1945
 Total vaccinated aged 15 and over on 31st December, 1945

Immunisation material is supplied free to medical practitioners for use locally provided details of its use are submitted for recording purposes.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept by the Nelson Authority at the Police Station Nelson, and this supply is available to the local practitioners for use in Barrowford as necessary.

Other sera are not supplied.

Bacteriological and Pathological examinations.

An arrangement with the Nelson Authority allows the examination of specimens from Barrowford patients to be carried out at the Public Health Laboratory Nelson. During the year 10 throat swabs, 3 sputa, 5 urine, 2 pus, 1 eye swab, 1 blood film, 1 pathological specimen, 28 milk deposits, and 22 animal tissues have been examined.

Disinfection after infectious disease.

This ~~is~~ carried out under arrangement with Nelson Public Health Dept. Formalin vapour and spray is used in the case of room disinfection and a steam disinfecter at Nelson is available for articles of clothing and bedding. During the year 10 rooms have been fumigated, and 16 articles of wearing apparel, 115 articles of bedding and 26 miscellaneous articles have been disinfected.

Tuberculosis.

Six new cases of tuberculosis have been notified during the year, 4 pulmonary, and 2 non-pulmonary. 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have occurred, in each case previous notification of the patient had been made. At the end of the year 12 cases of pulmonary and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were on the register.

Examination material is supplied free to medical practitioners for use locally provided details of its use are submitted for recording purposes.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept by the Nelson Authority at the Police Station and this supply is available to the local practitioners for use in Borrowdale as necessary. Other sera are not supplied.

Bacteriological and Pathological examinations.

An arrangement with the Nelson Authority allows the examination of specimens from Borrowdale patients to be carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson. During the year 10 throat swabs, 3 sputa, 5 urine, 2 eye swabs, 1 blood film, 1 pathological specimen, 28 milk deposits, and 22 animal diseases have been examined.

Detection of infectious disease.

This is carried out under arrangement with Nelson Public Health Dept. Formalin vapor and spray is used in the case of room disinfection and a steam disinfectant at Nelson is available for articles of clothing and bedding. During the year 10 rooms have been fumigated, and 10 articles of wearing apparel, 11 articles of bedding and 25 miscellaneous articles have been disinfected.

Tuberculosis.

Six new cases of tuberculosis have been notified during the year, 4 pulmonary, and 2 non-pulmonary. 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have occurred. In each case previous notification of the patient had been made. At the end of the year 12 cases of pulmonary and 6 cases of non-

No action has been necessary for wilful neglect or refusal to notify, nor is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation. Details as to the age and sex of the new cases and the deaths from tuberculosis during the year are:-

Aged periods.	New cases			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	-	2	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	-	1	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-

	Deaths.			
	M	F	M	F
20 - 25 years	-	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-

The table on the following page gives a summary of the attack rates for certain infectious diseases as they have affected the country as a whole and sub-divisions thereof.

The Nelson figures have been added along with the Barrowford figures so as to enable a general comparison to be made.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Welfare Authority for your district is the Lancashire County Council.

No case of pphthalmia neonatorum or puerperal pyrexia has been notified during the year.

No action has been necessary for willful neglect or refusal to notify, nor is there any evidence of excessive indulgence of, or mortification from, indulgence in any particular occupation. Details as to the age and sex of the new cases and the period from diagnosis during the year are:-

Age. New cases. Respiratory. Non-respiratory.

15 - 20 years	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-
25 - 30 "	-	-	-
30 - 35 "	-	-	-
35 - 40 "	-	-	-
40 and upwards	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-
25 - 30 "	-	-	-
30 and upwards	-	-	-

The table on the following page gives a summary of the work done for certain infectious diseases as they have affected the country as a whole and sub-divisions thereof. The figures given have been added along with the figures for the year as to enable a general comparison to be made.

MORTALITY AND OTHER DETAILS.

The Voluntary Authority for your district is the Infectious Disease Council.

No case of epidemic necrotic gangrene or other disease has been notified during the year.

Case rates for certain infectious diseases in
the year 1945.

	Eng. and Wales	126 Great Towns incl. London	148 Towns 25000 to 50000	London Adm. County	Nelson	B'ford
Notificns.	Rates per 1000 civilian population					
Typhoid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Para- typhoid	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cerebro S fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	1.83	1.82
Whooping cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	1.28	0.68
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.70	0.00
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.28	0.45
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	3.47	2.50
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.54	0.00
	Rates per 1000 total births (live and still)					
Puerperal pyrexia.	9.93	12.65	8.81	15.87	2.28	0.00

