

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrowford U.D.C.

Contributors

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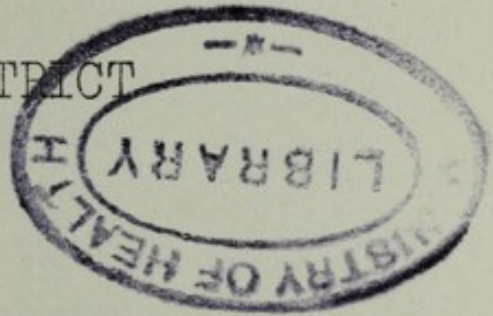
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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT

COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1949.

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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

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

SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR:

F. HIGHFIELD, A.R.I.C.S., M.I. Mun. E.,
M.R. San. I., C.R.S.I.

PART-TIME OFFICERS FROM THE
NELSON PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

J.W. INGHAM, C.R.S.I.

S. HAYDOCK, C.R.S.I.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTERED BY
THE COUNCIL.

- Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889
operative from May, 1893.
- Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890,
operative from June, 1893.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1890,
operative from June, 1893.
- Public Health Amendment Act, 1907,
operative from July, 1926.
- Part 2 - Streets and Buildings.
Part 3 - Sanitary Provisions (excepting sections
39, 40, 41, 42, 50 and 51);
Part 4 - Infectious Diseases (excepting sections
58 and 57);
Part 6 - Recreation Grounds.
Part 10 - Miscellaneous (excepting section 94).

BYELAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

New Streets and Buildings	Adopted February, 1925.
Nuisances	Adopted July, 1894.
Slaughter Houses	Adopted July, 1894.
Offensive Trades	Adopted July, 1894.
Common Lodging Houses	Adopted July, 1894.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

21, CARR ROAD,

NELSON.

1st NOVEMBER, 1950.

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

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am happy to present my Annual Report for the year 1949, which owing to circumstances beyond my control has, unfortunately, been delayed.

Apart from an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Barrowford was fortunate in not sharing in the epidemic of measles and whooping cough which was experienced by adjacent authorities.

There were four infant deaths which gave an infantile mortality rate of 59 per 1000 live births, but in a place the size of Barrowford statistics for one individual year can be misleading, and an average of 5, or better still 10 years gives a truer a picture of the effectiveness of the Health Services.

However, it will be seen from the statistics submitted that the work has been carried on satisfactorily and I must express my thanks and gratitude to you and your officials for the courtesy which has always been extended towards me and for the willing assistance I have received throughout the year.

My thanks are also due to the staff of the

THE NATIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC

THE NATIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT

THE NATIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

IS CURRENTLY CONSIDERING

THE PROSPECTS OF A

Public Health Department Nelson, with whom you maintain a working arrangement, for their assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres	1387
Population - Census, 1931	5299
Registrar General's Estimate of Population mid 1949	4570

Note: This figure is an increase of 70 on the estimated population for mid 1948.

Number of inhabited houses -	
(a) Census, 1931	1602
(b) End of 1949 according to rate books	1804

Rateable value	£28,027
Sum represented by a penny rate	£109

Social Conditions

Cotton and silk weaving, dyeing and printing form the staple industry of the area, and there has been little change in social conditions during the year; nor has there been any unusual or excessive mortality requiring comment. There have been no causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy during the year, or any condition of occupation or environment which appeared to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

Vital Statistics

Births:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	24	42	66
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	25	43	68

Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated civilian population mid-1949 14.9

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births - Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 42

Still Birth Rate per 1000 estimated civilian population mid-1949 0.65

Deaths:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	36	45	81

Death Rate per 1000 estimated civilian population mid-1949

Crude	17.7
Adjusted	14.5

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

Infantile Mortality Rate:

All infants per 1,000 live births	59
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births	61
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births	Nil

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births.</u>
From puerperal & post abortive sepsis	Nil	Nil
From other maternal causes	Nil	Nil
Total maternal mortality	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

During the year 25 live births were registered as having occurred in Barrowford, 24 of which were legitimate and 1 illegitimate. All these were pertaining to Barrowford residents. In addition 43 live births, 1 of which was illegitimate, occurred in other districts but these were also pertaining to Barrowford residents, so that the corrected number of live births for the year is 68, which comprises 25 males and 43 females and of these 1 male and 1 female were illegitimate.

These figures give an annual live birth rate of 14.9 per 1000 of estimated population, comprising a legitimate birth rate of 14.5 and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.4. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, the birth rate shows a decrease of 0.2 and with the mean of the previous 5 years 1944-1948 inclusive, shows an increase of 1.8 per 1000 of population. The 2 illegitimate births are 2.9% of the total live births for the year, which is the same as the previous year.

A total of 3 still births (1 male and 2 females), all legitimate, were registered during the year and all these occurred outside the area. These 3 represent 4.26% of the total births and gives a still birth rate of 0.65 per 1000 of population which is an increase of 0.43 on the previous year.

The following table shows a monthly analysis of the live births:

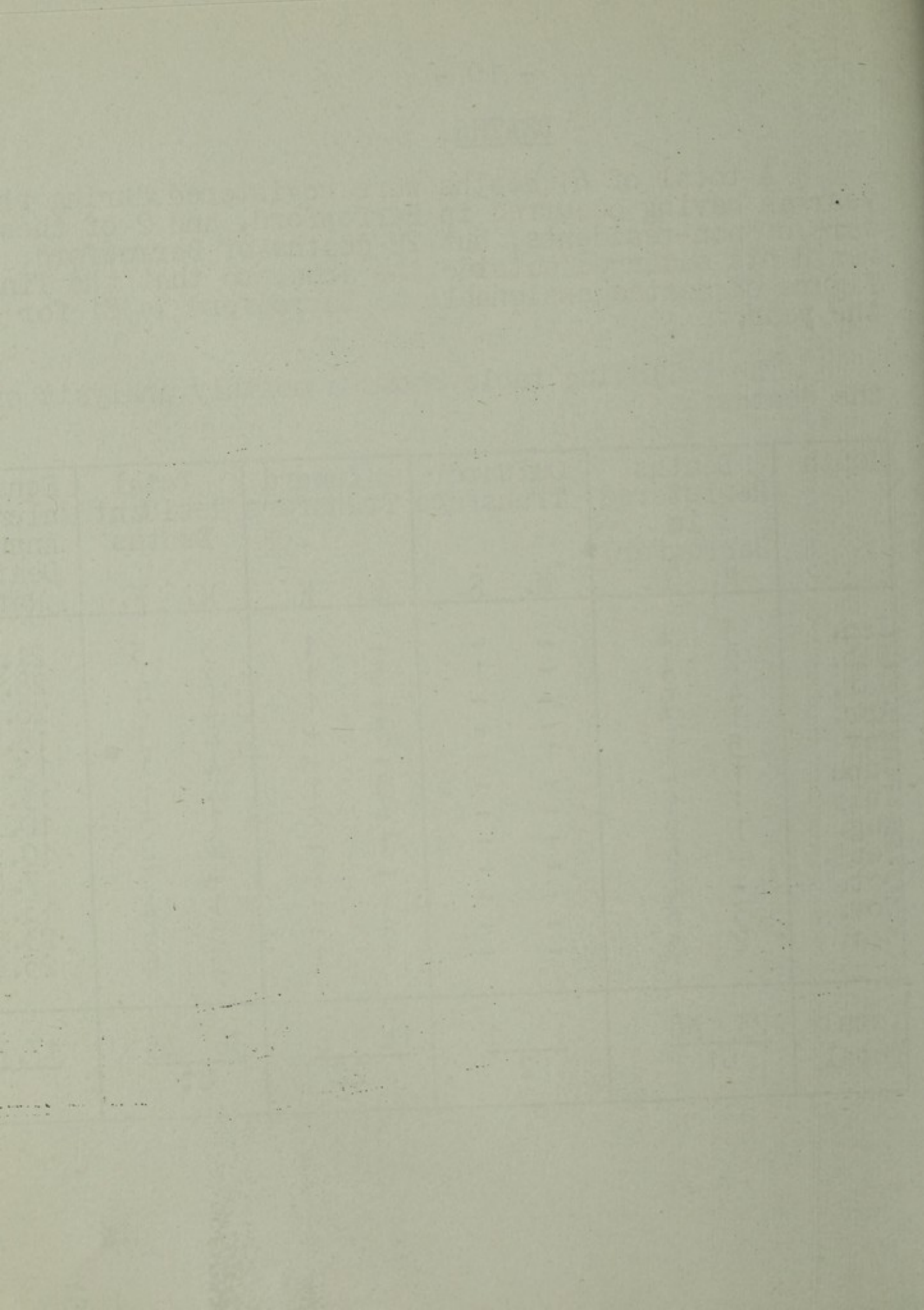
Month	Actual No. of Births Registered		Non-resident Births		Resident Births	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	-	1	-	-	-	1
February	2	1	-	-	2	1
March	-	2	-	-	-	2
April	1	2	-	-	1	2
May	1	2	-	-	1	2
June	1	-	-	-	1	-
July	1	-	-	-	1	-
August	1	-	-	-	1	-
September	1	3	-	-	1	3
October	-	2	-	-	-	2
November	1	-	-	-	1	-
December	2	1	-	-	2	1
Totals	11	14	-	-	11	14
Births in other areas	-	-	-	-	14	29
Total	-	-	-	-	25	43

DEATHS

A total of 61 deaths were registered during the year as having occurred in Barrowford, and 2 of these were of non-residents, but 22 deaths of Barrowford residents occurred outside the area, so that the final figure of deaths assignable to Barrowford is 81 for the year.

The following table shows a monthly analysis of the deaths:

Month	Deaths Registered in Barrowford		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total Resident Deaths		Equivalent Annual Death Rate.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Jan.	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	5	21.0
Feb.	2	4	-	1	5	1	7	4	28.8
Mar.	4	6	-	-	-	1	4	7	28.8
Apr.	1	3	-	-	3	-	4	3	18.3
May	5	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	13.1
June	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	13.1
July	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	10.5
Aug.	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	10.5
Sept.	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	7.8
Oct.	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	4	13.1
Nov.	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	6	23.6
Dec.	2	5	-	-	1	1	3	6	23.6
Totals	23	38	1	1	14	8	36	45	17.7
Total	61		2		22		81		



The total of 81 deaths comprising 36 males and 45 females represents an annual death rate of 17.7 per 1000 of population which is an increase of 2.0 on the previous year and an increase of 1.3 on the average rate for the past 5 years, 1944-1948.

The following tables show (i) analysis of the deaths in age groups and (ii) analysis of the deaths according to causes.

Analysis of Deaths in Age Groups

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>% of total deaths</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Under 1 year of age	4	-	4	5.0
Over 15 but under 20 years	1	-	1	1.2
" 30 " " 35 "	1	-	1	1.2
" 40 " " 45 "	-	1	1	1.2
" 45 " " 50 "	1	1	2	2.5
" 50 " " 55 "	3	1	4	5.0
" 55 " " 60 "	3	3	6	7.4
" 60 " " 65 "	4	3	7	8.6
" 65 " " 70 "	5	6	11	13.6
" 70 " " 75 "	5	8	13	16.0
" 75 " " 80 "	7	9	16	19.8
" 80 " " 85 "	2	9	11	13.6
" 85 " " 90 "	-	3	3	3.7
" 90 " " 95 "	-	1	1	1.2
" 95	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals:	36	45	81	100.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----

The following table gives a full analysis of the deaths according to causes:-

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Death Rate per 1000 of population</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Influenza	1	-	1	0.21
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (Males)	-	2	2	0.43
Uterus (Females)	-	2	2	0.43
Cancer of stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4	0.87
Cancer of all other sites	4	4	8	1.75
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.21
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	7	11	18	3.93
Heart diseases	7	10	17	3.72
Other diseases of the Circulatory System	-	1	1	0.21
Bronchitis	2	3	5	1.09
Pneumonia	-	1	1	0.21
Ulcer of stomach or Duodenum	1	-	1	0.21
Other digestive diseases	-	1	1	0.21
Nephritis	4	5	9	1.97
Premature Births	3	-	3	0.65
Congenital Malformation	1	-	1	0.21
Suicide	1	-	1	0.21
Road traffic accidents	-	1	1	0.21
Other violent causes	1	1	2	0.43
All other causes	2	2	4	0.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	36	45	81	17.72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Examination of these tables reveals the following:-

(a) There were four deaths of infants under the age of 12 months and this equals 4.9% of the total deaths.

(b) Of the total deaths 67.9% were of persons 65 years of age or over

54.3% were of persons 70 years of age or over

38.2% were of persons 75 years of age or over

18.5% were of persons 80 years of age or over

4.9% were of persons 85 years of age or over

(c) Intra-cranial vascular lesions and heart disease, giving a total of 18 and 17 deaths respectively accounted for the highest number of deaths, the same as 1948, and these totals represent 22.2% and 21.0% of the total death.

(d) Malignant disease accounted for 14 deaths or 17.3% of the total and this represents a death rate of 3.06 per 1000 of population, which is an increase of 1.95 on the previous year and an increase of 0.49 per 1000 estimated population on the average figure for the previous 5 years (1944-1948).

(e) There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 4 infant deaths occurred, all were males and legitimate and this gives an infantile mortality rate of 59 per 1000 live births. Compared with 1948 this is an increase of 3 infant deaths which represents an increase of 45 per 1000 live births, and with the average for the previous 5 years (1944-1948) an increase of 29 per 1000 live births.

Particulars of these deaths are as follows:-

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
Male	1 month	la Gastro-enteritis b Pyloro-stenosis.
Male	15 hours	prematurity.
Male	6 hours	Premature Birth (32 weeks gestation)
Male	22 hours	Premature Birth (do)

The last two were twins.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred during the year.

There was one maternal death last year, but previous to that there had been no maternal death since 1942.

Statistical tables in the appendix to this report show (a) comparison of births and deaths for 1949 with the previous year and with the mean rates for the 5 years 1944-1948 inclusive. From this table it is observed that the birth rate has passed the peak and is down 0.2 on the figure for 1948. The death rate is higher than 1948 by 2.0 and higher than the mean for 5 years previous by 1.3 per 1000 of population. (b) Birth and death rates for the whole of England and Wales and groups of towns. Barrowford and Nelson have been added for comparison. This shows that the birth rate is lower than, and the death rate is much higher than the average. (c) The maternal mortality rates for the whole of England and Wales to which have been added Barrowford and Nelson figures for comparison.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

No change has taken place in the water supply. In your area it is estimated that 1824 dwellinghouses with an assumed population of 4460 have a direct supply of town's water, and that there are 16 houses with approximately 40 inhabitants that have a private supply from wells or springs. These latter houses are all on the outskirts of the district and it is not practicable to lay on a water supply from the public mains. There are no houses in the area supplied by means of standpipe.

The supply from Nelson has been adequate and satisfactory, supervision of the gathering grounds, storage and distribution being maintained by the Water Engineer for the Borough of Nelson. Periodic tests, both of raw water and the water going into supply are carried out both for chemical and bacteriological purposes on behalf of the Nelson Authority, and I am informed that the results of these tests are satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No alterations or important additions have been made to the drainage and sewerage system during the year. The sewage works, owned by the Local Authority, are situated on the outskirts of the area and there is a natural fall thereto from all parts. The treatment consists of automatic screening, detritus tanks, primary and secondary settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, the effluent being finally discharged into Pendle Water.

Only farmsteads and a few houses on the outskirts of the area are without drainage system due to the distance involved from the main sewers.

Rivers and Streams.

Supervision is exercised by the Ribble Joint Committee to control pollution.

Closet Accommodation at the end of 1949

No. of privvy middens	Nil
No. of closets attached to these middens	Nil
No. of pail closets	22
No. of dry ashpits	Nil
No. of movable ashbins	1910
No. of trough closets	Nil
No. of waste-water closets	808
No. of fresh water closets	598
No. of houses on water carriage system	1756
Conversions during 1949:	
No. of waste water to fresh water closets	13

On the few occasions when this limit has been exceeded an informal notice served on the owner has resulted in a decreased emission of smoke. No legal proceedings have been taken during the year. Inability to obtain coal of the quality desired is often quoted when attention is drawn to excessive emission of smoke.

There are no spoil banks within the area.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are none in Barrowford but the public baths and an open air swimming pool in the adjoining Borough of Nelson provides facilities which are taken advantage of by residents of Barrowford.

Disinfestation.

There has been no treatment carried out during the year for disinfestation purposes either in council or other houses. Had it been found necessary treatment carried out by the Local Authority would consist of a D.D.T. Spray and fumigation by a proprietary fumigant such as "Killgercide".

Schools

Total number of schools in district	3
Sanitary condition of schools:-	
(a) No. of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	2
(b) Sanitary Accommodation - No. of schools with:-	
(1) Fresh water closets	2
(2) Waste water closets	1
(3) Trough closets	-
(4) Pail closets	-
(5) Privy closets	-

- (c) Refuse disposal - No. of schools with:-
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (1) Dust bins | 3 |
| (2) Dry ashpits | - |
- (d) Water Supply - No. of schools supplied from:-
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (1) Public mains | 3 |
| (2) Private supplies | - |
- (e) No. of schools where washing and drinking facilities are considered unsatisfactory 3
- (f) Drainage - No. of schools with drainage to:-
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Public sewers | 3 |
| (2) Private treatment works | - |

Offensive Trades

There are no registered offensive trades carried on in Barrowford.

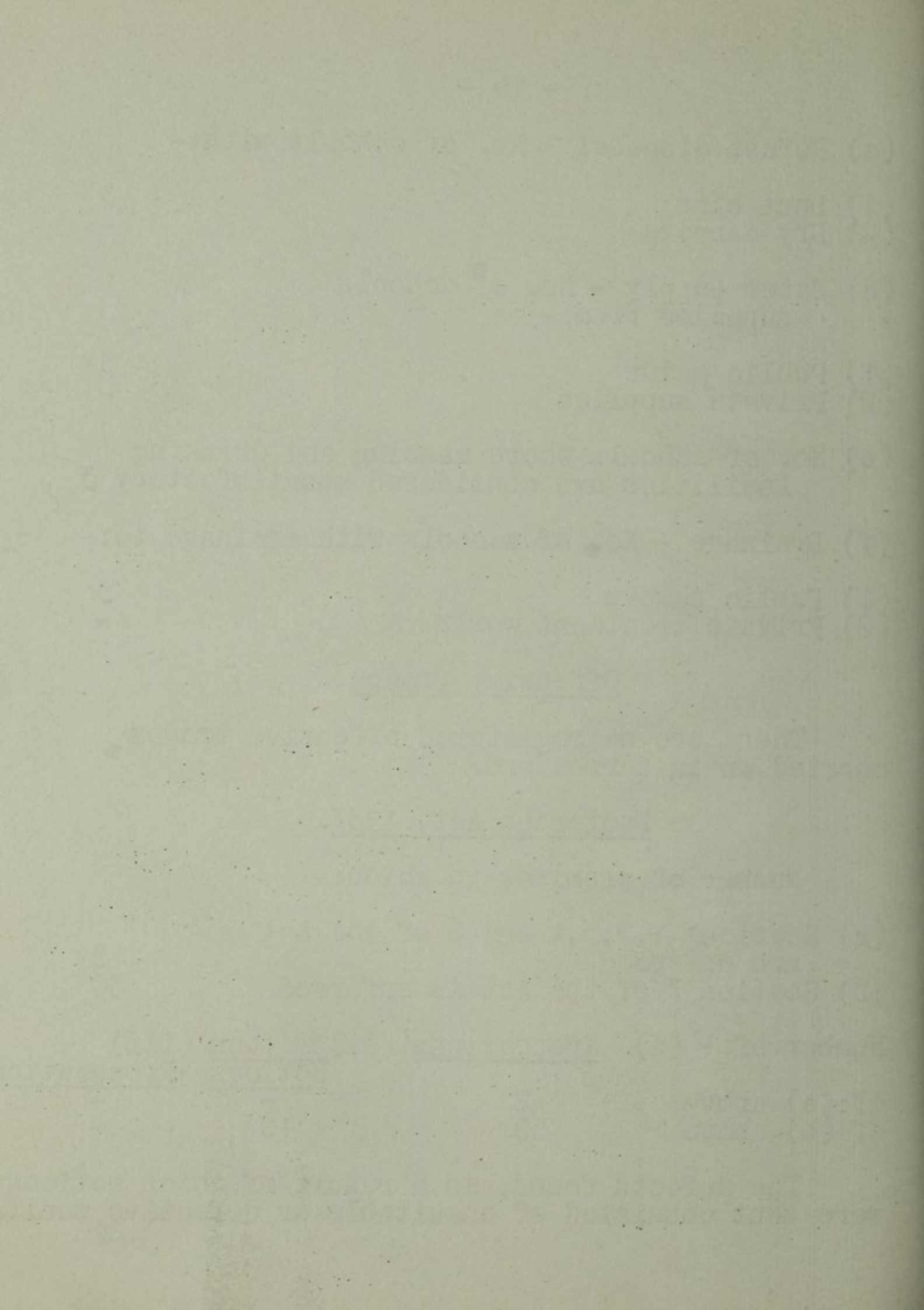
Factories Act, 1937.

Number of premises in which:-

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 of the Act are enforced | 2 |
| (b) Section 7 of the Act is enforced | 30 |

Number of:-	(i) <u>Inspections</u>	(ii) <u>Written Notices</u>	(iii) <u>Prosecutions</u>
of (a) above	2	-	-
of (b) above	50	10	-

The defects found, as a result of which notices were sent consisted of unsuitable or defective sanitary



conveniences, and in two of these cases the complaint was received in the first place from H.M. Factory Inspector. Following action by your Inspector all but one defect had been remedied by the end of the year.

Other Premises

There are no common lodging houses, houses let in lodgings, underground sleeping rooms or premises where rag flock is manufactured or sold within your area. No action has been taken in regards to tents, vans, sheds, etc. and no inspection of canal boats is carried out.

Housing

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) By local authority | 10 traditional permanent houses |
| (b) By other local authorities | None |
| (c) By other bodies or persons | 1 traditional permanent house. |

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1(a) No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects | 69 |
| (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose | 180 |
| 2. No. of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation | 69 |

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:--

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action 68

Action under Statutory Powers:--

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing act, 1936.	Nil
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing act, 1936	Nil

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

No action taken during the year. Actual number of houses which may be overcrowded as defined by the Housing Act is not known.

Housing Conditions

Little change can be reported in the general housing conditions. The cost of maintenance tends to a policy of retardment, and in cases where defects have been required by notice to be remedied, difficulty still exists in getting necessary work expeditiously carried out.

Taken as a whole housing conditions are not unfavourable, though there are still a number of houses which are not up to modern standards. These include the back-to-back houses of which there are 350 in the area.

At the end of the year there were 26 houses of the traditional permanent type under construction, 10 such houses had been completed during the year and a further 12 of these houses were contemplated for the present year.

According to the housing waiting list at the end of the year there were still 130 families requiring accommodation.

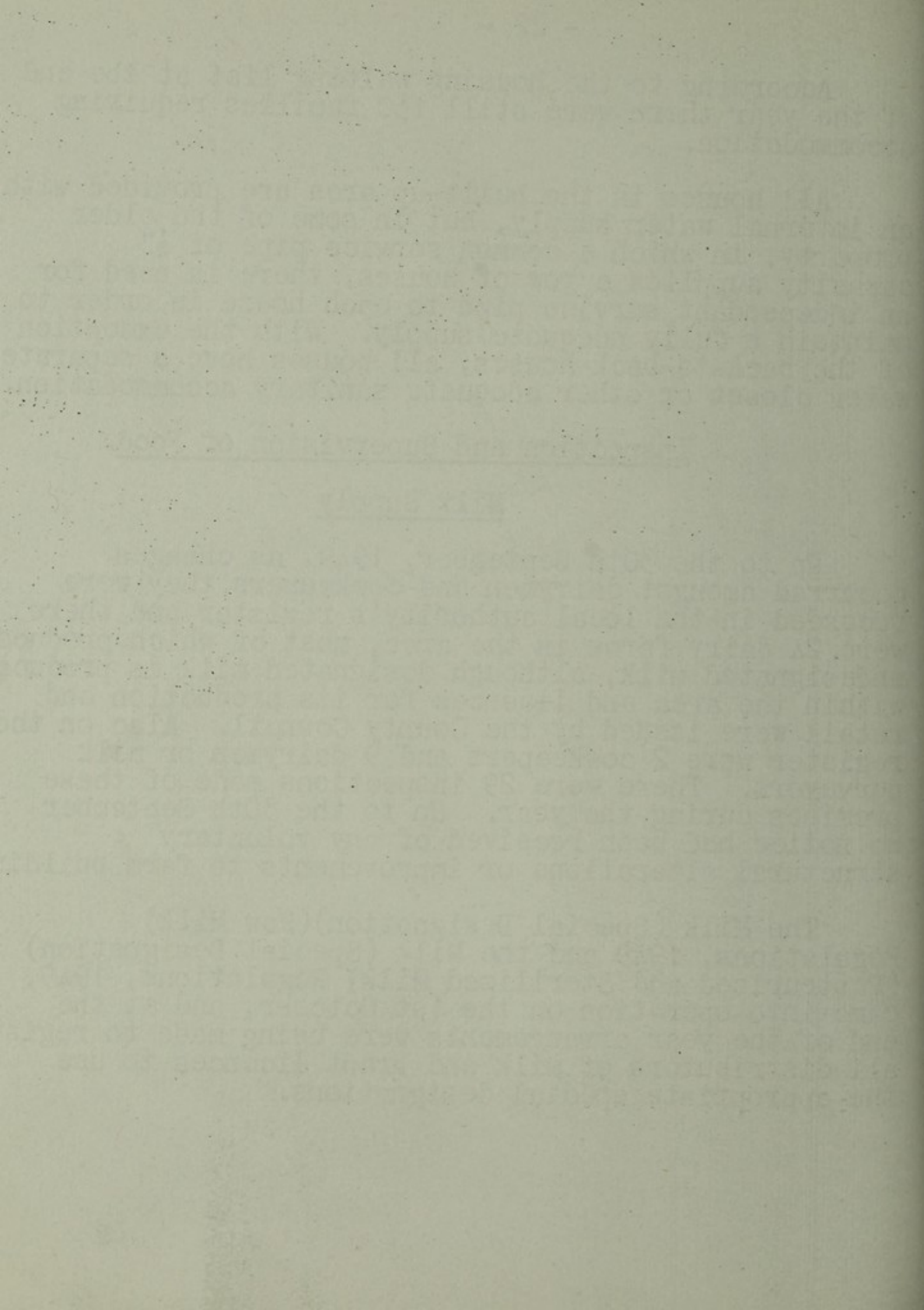
All houses in the built-up area are provided with an internal water supply, but in some of the older property, in which a common service pipe of $\frac{1}{2}$ " capacity supplies a row of houses, there is need for an independant service pipe to each house in order to maintain a fully adequate supply. With the exception of the back-to-back houses, all houses have a separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply

Up to the 30th September, 1949, as changes occurred amongst dairymen and cowkeepers they were recorded in the local authority's register and there were 24 dairy farms in the area, most of which produced undesignated milk, although designated milk is produced within the area and licences for its production and retail were issued by the County Council. Also on the register were 2 cowkeepers and 9 dairymen or milk purveyors. There were 29 inspections made of these premises during the year. Up to the 30th September no notice had been received of any voluntary structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings.

The Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into operation on the 1st October, and at the end of the year arrangements were being made to register all distributors of milk and grant licences to use the appropriate special designations.



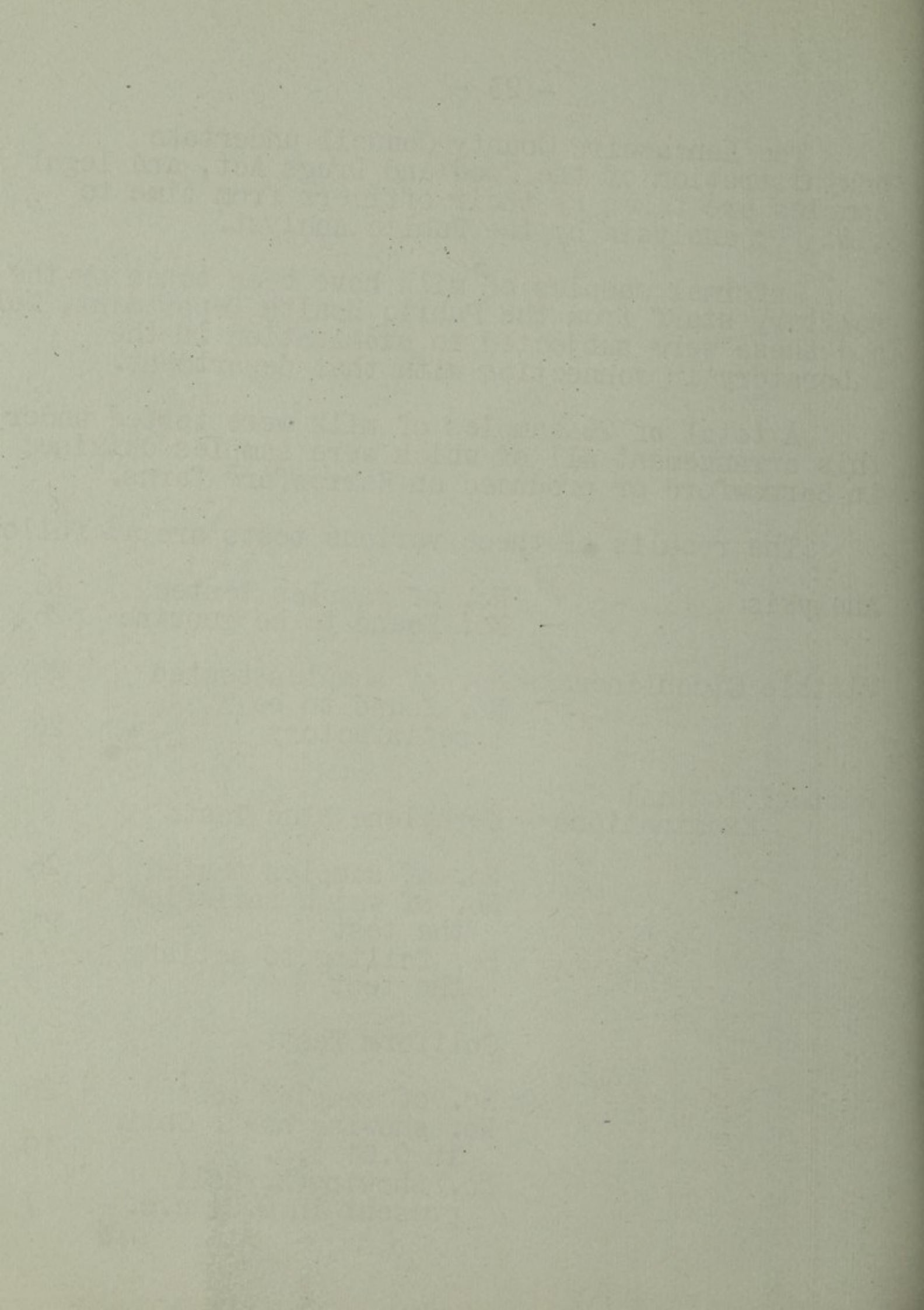
The Lancashire County Council undertake administration of the Food and Drugs Act, and legal samples are taken by their officers from time to time for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Informal samples of milk have been taken by the sanitary staff from the Public Health Department, Nelson, and these were subjected to examination in the laboratory in connection with that department.

A total of 26 samples of milk were tested under this arrangement all of which were samples obtained in Barrowford or produced on Barrowford farms.

The results of these various tests are as follows:-

Analysis	-	No. of samples tested	26
		No. found to be genuine	26
Visible Cleanliness	-	No. of samples tested	26
		No. found to be satisfactory	26
Bacteriological Examinations	-	Methylene Blue Test:	
		No. of samples tested	26
		No. of which satisfied the test	21
		No. failing to satisfy the test	5
		Coliform Test:	
		No. of samples tested	26
		No. showing no B. Coli in 0.01 c.c.	19
		No. showing B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.	7



Tubercle Bacilli:

No. of samples tested	8
No. giving negative result	8

Keeping Quality-Resazurin Test:

No. of samples tested	26
No. found to be excellent	4
" " " " very good	8
" " " " good	9
" " " " fair	5

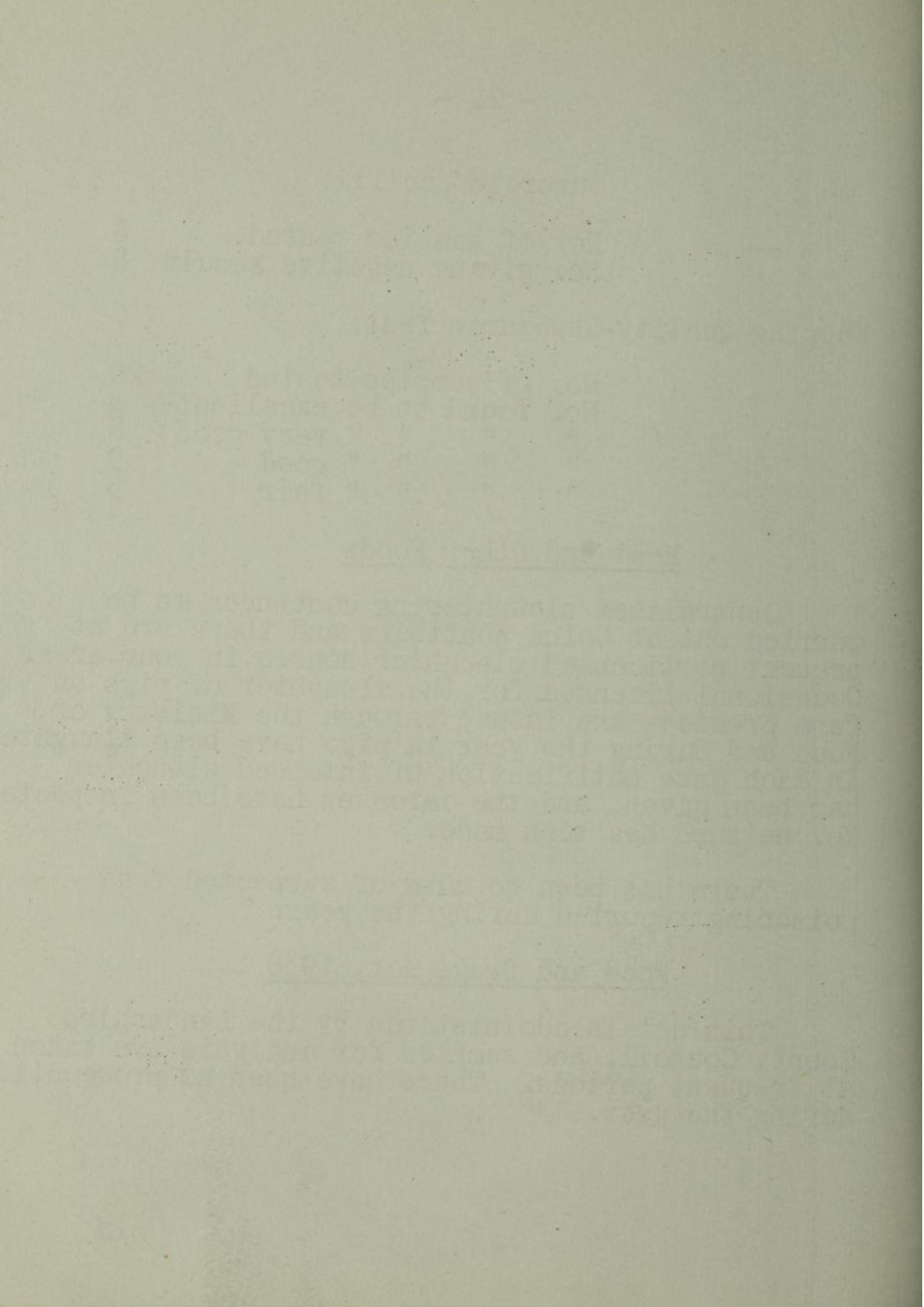
Meat and other Foods

Centralised slaughtering continues to be carried out at Colne abattoirs and there are at present no licensed slaughter houses in your area. Occasional licenses for the slaughter of pigs on farm premises are issued through the Ministry of Food and during the year 14 pigs have been slaughtered. In each case notification of intended slaughter has been given, and the carcasses have been inspected. No. seizure has been made.

There has been no case of suspected food poisoning reported during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

This act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, and samples for analysis are taken at frequent periods. There have been no prosecutions during the year.



Clean Food Campaign

No action has been taken by the Council during the year.

Ice-Cream

Under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, there are 6 premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale, and 6 premises registered for the storage and sale only of ice-cream. These premises were inspected regularly, but no samples were taken during the year.

Premises are also inspected under the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1948, and advice given on the interpretation of the regulations to ensure compliance with legal requirements.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The arrangement between your authority and the Borough of Nelson whereby supervision of, and enquiries into, cases of infectious disease are carried out by the staff of the Health Department, Nelson, under my direction, still exists.

The following table gives information relative to the cases notified which were spread throughout the year:-

Notifiable Disease	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED						Total Deaths	HOSPITAL	
		Age periods - years							Total removed to hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital.
		0-1	1-3	3+5-	10-15-	15-25-	25-45-			
Scarlet Fever	16	-	-	5	10	-	1	-	3	-
Measles	8	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	25	-	2	7	14	-	1	1	3	-

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	POSTAL CODE	TELEPHONE
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
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Disinfection after Infectious Diseases

This work also is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, Nelson, under the arrangement previously mentioned. Formalin spray and vapour is used for disinfection of rooms and bedding and articles of clothing are treated in the steam disinfecter which is situated at the Destructor Works, Charles Street, Nelson, this apparatus being owned by the Nelson Corporation.

During the year 12 houses were disinfected.

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths during 1949, according to age groups and sex.

NEW CASES

DEATHS

Age periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years:								
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-

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The 8 new cases notified gives an attack rate for the year of 1.7 per 1,000 of population and it will be observed that there were no deaths from tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 28 cases on the register, 19 pulmonary (14 males and 5 females) and 9 non-pulmonary (2 males and 7 females) which represents 6.1 per 1000 of population.

These figures do not show any excessive incidence from tuberculosis in any particular occupation and no action has been necessary under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In the appendices a table "C" which shows the attack rate for certain infectious diseases for the whole of the country and subdivisions thereof. The corresponding rates for Barrowford and Nelson have been added for comparison, and with the exception of the figure for scarlet fever which is approximately double, the rest bear very favourable comparison.

The 8 new cases notified at the attack rate for the year of 1.7 per 1,000 of population and it will be observed that there were no deaths from tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 28 cases on the register, 12 pulmonary (14 males and 2 females) and 2 non-pulmonary (2 males and 2 females) which represents 6.1 per 1,000 of population.

These figures do not show any excessive incidence from tuberculosis in any particular occupation and no action has been necessary under Section 178 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In the appendixes a table "C" which shows the attack rate for certain infectious diseases for the whole of the country and administrative districts. It shows corresponding rates for Cornwall and Devon have been added for comparison and with the exception of the figures for Somerset there is no comparison. The rest have very favourable comparison.

Appendix A.

	per 1000 estm. pop.				Maternal mortality Rate		Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births
	Live Birth Rate.	Grupe Death Rate.	Death Rate from pulm-T.B.	Death Rate from Cancer	per 1000 live births	per 1000 total live and still births.	
Mean of 5 yrs. 1944 - 1948.	13.1	16.4	0.40	2.57	3.38	3.32	30
Year - 1948	15.1	15.7	0.44	1.11	14.70	14.49	14
Year - 1949	14.9	17.7	Nil	3.06	Nil	Nil	59
Increase or decrease on above 5 yrs. average.	plus 1.8	plus 1.3	minus 0.40	plus 0.49	minus 3.38	minus 3.32	plus 29
On previous year	minus 0.2	plus 2.0	minus 0.44	plus 1.95	minus 14.70	minus 14.49	plus 45

Appendix B.

	Eng. and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns inc. London	148 Towns pop. 25000 to 50000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson	B'ford
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Rates per 1,000 civilian population

Live Births	16.7*	18.7	18.0	18.5	13.8	14.9
Still "	0.39*	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.65
Deaths:						
All Causes	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	15.9	17.7
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.49	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.34	0.22
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
Acute polio- myelitis & polio- encephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.34	0.22

Rates per 1,000 live births

Deaths under 1 yr. of age	32 [∅]	37	30	29	29	59
Deaths from Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	4.1	0.0

* Rates per 1000 total population.
[∅] Per 1000 related live births.

Appendix C

	Eng. and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great towns inc. London	148 Towns pop. 25000 to 50000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson	B'ford
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Rates per 1000 population

NOTIFICATIONS:						
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cerebro- spinal fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.36	3.50
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	0.26	0.00
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.00
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	2.28	1.75
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.60	0.21
Acute Polio- myelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.02	0.00
Acute Polio- encephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.00	0.00

Rates per 1000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Puerperal fever & Pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	4.06	0.00
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Appendix D.

Maternal Mortality

Rates per 1000 total (live and still) births.

	Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other Causes
England & Wales	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.71
Nelson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barrowford	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Abortion mortality per million women
aged 15 to 44 years

	With sepsis	Without sepsis
England and Wales	8	4

