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**Contributors**

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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
1958.



Robert E. Robinson,  
Medical Officer  
of Health.

*Handwritten:* 10/10/10

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BARROWFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector:

F. Highfield, A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E.,  
M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.I.

Assistance is given by the Staff of  
the Public Health Department, Nelson,  
by arrangement between the two  
authorities.

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LANSFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

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J.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Surveyor &amp; Public Health Inspector:

T. H. H. H. H., A.R.I.C.S., M.I.M.H.E.,  
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authorities.

4.

Public Health Department,  
21, Carr Road,  
NELSON.

July, 1959.

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

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my  
Annual Report for the year 1958.

There was a marked decrease in the Live Birth Rate which made it the lowest figure for five years, whereas the previous year had the highest rate for well over 30 years. Also for the first time since 1953, the Adjusted Live Birth Rate was less than the Birth Rate for England and Wales. It was, however, comparable with the adjusted rate for Nelson.

A slight decrease was shown in the Death Rate which was also the lowest for five years. The Adjusted Death Rate was still 3.0 per 1,000 greater than the national figure, but this was the smallest difference since 1955.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate and Adjusted Death Rate were identical at 14.7 per 1,000 per population.

No maternal death was registered, and I am happy to say that was the tenth successive year.

For the first time the principal cause of death was Coronary Disease/Angina, and there was an

Public Health Department,  
21, Carr Road,  
WILSON.

July, 1952.

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

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my  
Annual Report for the year 1952.

There was a marked decrease in the birth  
rate which made it the lowest figure for five  
years, whereas the previous year had the highest  
rate for well over 30 years. Also for the first  
time since 1923, the adjusted live birth rate was  
less than the birth rate for England and Wales. It  
was, however, comparable with the adjusted rate for  
Wales.

A slight decrease was shown in the death rate  
which was also the lowest for five years. The  
adjusted death rate was still 3.0 per 1,000 greater  
than the national figure, but this was the smallest  
difference since 1925.

The adjusted live birth rate and adjusted death  
rate were identical at 14.7 per 1,000 per population.

No maternal death was registered, and I am  
happy to say that was the tenth consecutive year.

For the first time the principal cause of death  
was Coronary Disease/Angina, and there was an



5.

increase in deaths due to Cancer giving a death rate from this latter cause of 0.85 per 1,000 in excess of the national rate.

The total incidence of infectious and other notifiable diseases was the lowest since 1949, but it was a disturbing fact that the number of new cases of tuberculosis was the highest since that year. The discovery of these can largely be credited to the No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit which carried out a survey in the district from 25th August to 7th November. A final report of the visit is not yet to hand, but preliminary figures showed that the public responded well to the facilities offered by that service.

The cause of the increased incidence is difficult to assess, but it could be due to an added virulence of the tuberculosis organism resulting from fresh strains from overseas, and would indicate the need for another follow-up survey in the near future.

Again, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the courtesy and co-operation received from your Council and officials, and to the staff of the Health Department, Nelson, with whom you have a working arrangement.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



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I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Local Legislation (including byelaws) in force in the district.

		Operative Date.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.		30th August, 1889.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1890.		4th August, 1890.
Public Health Acts (Amendment Act) 1890.		8th June, 1893.
Public Health (Amendment Act) 1907. (Parts 2, part 3 (except ss.39, 40,41,42,50 and 51) part 4 (except ss.58 and 67) and Part 6.		28th August, 1907.
<u>Byelaws</u>		
Nuisances	1894	18th July, 1894
Slaughter Houses	1894	18th July, 1894
Offensive Trades	1894	18th July, 1894
Common Lodging Houses	1894	18th July, 1894
New Streets	1925	7th Feb., 1925
Clean Food Byelaws	1950	11th August, 1950.
Building Byelaws	1953	18th Nov., 1953

Local Legislation (including bylaws) in force in the district.

Operative Date.

30th August, 1889.	Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
4th August, 1890.	Infectious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1890.
8th June, 1893.	Public Health Acts (Amendment Act) 1893.
28th August, 1907.	Public Health (Amendment Act) 1907. (Parts 2, part 3 (except ss. 39, 40, 41, 42, 50 and 51) part 4 (except ss. 56 and 67) and Part 6.)

Bylaws

18th Nov., 1923	Building Bylaws
1920	Clean Food Bylaws
1925	New Streets
1894	Common Lodging Houses
1894	Offensive Trades
1894	Sluiceway Houses
1894	Wharves
18th Nov., 1923	
11th August, 1920.	
7th Feb., 1922	
18th July, 1894	
18th July, 1894	
18th July, 1894	
18th July, 1894	



7.

Area in acres	1387
Population - Census, 1951	4775
Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population, mid-1958.	4720

Note: This figure is a decrease of 20 on the figure supplied for mid-1957.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958, according to rate books.

Rateable Value	1537
Sum	149,758
	2180

## S T A T I S T I C S   A N D   S O C I A L

### C O N D I T I O N S

### O F   T H E   A R E A .

The main industry, textiles, Extended holidays and short-time occurred only two times. In other industries, employment was maintained at a good level.

### V I T A L   S T A T I S T I C S

Males   Females   Total

Live Births -			
Legitimate	37	25	62
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	37	25	62

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population:

Crude	13.1
Adjusted	14.7
Comparability Factor	1.12



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL  
CONDITIONS  
OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	1387
Population - Census, 1951	4776
Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population, mid-1958.	4720

Note: This figure is a decrease of 20 on the figure supplied for mid-1957.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958, according to rate books.	1893
Rateable Value	£49,788
Sum represented by a penny rate	£180

The main industries are cotton and silk weaving, dyeing, printing and bleaching.

It was an uneasy year for the main industry, textiles. Extended holidays and short-time occurred only too often. In other industries, employment was maintained at a good level.

### VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live Births -			
Legitimate	37	25	62
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>37</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>62</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population:

Crude	13.1
Adjusted	14.7
Comparability Factor.	1.12

1387

4776

4750

Area is given  
Population - Geneva, 1951  
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Home Population, mid-1958.

Note: This figure is a decrease of 20 on the  
figure supplied for mid-1957.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958,  
according to rate books.

1893  
449,788  
4180  
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The main industries are cotton and silk weaving,  
dyeing, printing and bleaching.

It was an uneasy year for the main industry,  
textiles, extended holidays and short-time occurred  
only too often. In other industries, employment  
was maintained at a good level.

# VITAL STATISTICS

Males. Females. Total.

62

25

37

-

-

-

62

25

37

Live Births -  
Legitimate  
Illegitimate  
Totals

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population:

13.1

14.7

1.12

Crude  
Adjusted  
Fertility  
Factor



9.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Still Births -			
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			46.2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population			0.63
Total Live and Still Births			65
Combined Live and Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.			13.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			Nil.
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			Nil.
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population			Nil.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths	42	35	77

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population:

Crude	16.3
Adjusted	14.7
Comparability Factor	0.90

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil

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

Deaths of infants under one year of age:



9. Males. Females. Total.

Still Births -	1	2	3
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)	46.2		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population	0.63		
Total Live and Still Births	65		
Combined Live and Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.	13.8		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	Nil.		
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil.		
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population	Nil.		

Deaths	45	35	80
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population:			
Grade	16.3		
Adjusted	14.7		
Comparability			
Factor	0.90		

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil  
 Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live & still) Nil  
 Deaths of infants under one year of age:

10.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births-			
Legitimate			32.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births-			
Illegitimate			Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live births			32.3
Excess of deaths over live births			15

#### LIVE BIRTHS.

There were 62 live births (37 males and 25 females) assigned to Barrowford for 1958. This was a decrease of 15 births (2 males and 13 females) on the 1957 figure, was 3 less than the mean for the period 1953-1957, and indeed was the lowest figure for 5 years. The previous year, 1957, had the highest number of births since 1926.

None of the 62 births were illegitimate, and 48 or 77% took place outside the area.

The Live Birth Rate was 13.1 per 1,000 estimated population, which was 3.1 less than 1957 and 0.7 per 1,000 less than the mean for the previous five years. It was also the lowest annual birth rate for five years and immediately followed the highest for well over 30 years.

The Comparability Factor of 1.12 remained the same, and gave an Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population, a decrease of 3.5 per 1,000 on 1957. The rate for England and Wales was 16.4 per



	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -	1	1	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -	1	1	2

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	1	1	2
Excess of deaths over live births	1	1	2

LIVE BIRTHS.

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The comparability factor of 1.15 remained the same, and gave an adjusted live birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population, a decrease of 3.5 per 1,000 on 1957. The rate for England and Wales was 16.4 per

11.

1,000 and the Adjusted Rate for the adjoining Borough of Nelson was 14.5 per 1,000. So that although the Barrowford rate was less than that for the country as a whole by 1.7 per 1,000, it was comparable with Nelson.

### STILL BIRTHS.

As in the previous year, there were again 3 Still Births registered, but these gave a Still Birth Rate of 46.2 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 37.5 per 1,000, an increase of 1.7 per 1,000 total births. The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population was the same as 1957 at 0.63 per 1,000.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 21.6 per 1,000 total births and 0.36 per 1,000 population.

### DEATHS.

The deaths of 77 residents occurred during the year, and this was a reduction of 5 on the figure for the previous year, was 6 less than the average number for the five previous years and the lowest number since 1953.

This gave a Crude Death Rate of 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population, a decrease of 1.0 per 1,000 on the previous year.

The Comparability Factor was reduced by 0.01 to 0.90 and this gave an Adjusted Death Rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population, which was also a reduction of 1.0 per 1,000 on the previous year. It was, however, 3.0 per 1,000 greater than the figure for England and Wales, but only 0.1 per 1,000 greater than the Adjusted Rate for Nelson, and exactly equal to the Barrowford Adjusted Birth Rate.

With regard to the main causes of death, these remained the same, but it is interesting to note that since the new classification list was introduced in 1950, the principal cause of death each year was shown to be Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.



1,000 and the Adjusted Rate for the adjoining Borough of Nelson was 14.5 per 1,000. So that although the Barrowford rate was less than that for the country as a whole by 1.7 per 1,000, it was comparable with Nelson.

### STILL BIRTHS.

As in the previous year, there were again 3 Still Births registered, but these gave a Still Birth Rate of 4.5 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as against 37.5 per 1,000, an increase of 1.7 per 1,000 total births. The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population was the same as 1957 at 0.63 per 1,000.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 21.6 per 1,000 total births and 0.36 per 1,000 population.

### DEATHS.

The deaths of 77 residents occurred during the year, and this was a reduction of 5 on the figure for the previous year, was 6 less than the average number for the five previous years and the lowest number since 1953.

This gave a Crude Death Rate of 18.3 per 1,000 estimated population, a decrease of 1.0 per 1,000 on the previous year.

The Crude Death Rate was reduced by 0.01 to 0.90 and this gave an Adjusted Death Rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population, which was also a reduction of 1.0 per 1,000 on the previous year. It was, however, 3.0 per 1,000 greater than the figure for England and Wales, but only 0.1 per 1,000 greater than the Adjusted Rate for Nelson, and exactly equal to the Barrowford Adjusted Birth Rate.

With regard to the main causes of death, there remained the same, but it is interesting to note that since the new classification list was introduced in 1950, the principal cause of death each year was shown to be Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.

In 1958, for the first time this cause took second place to the classification given as Coronary Disease/Angina. Deaths from Cancer showed an increase of 3 on the previous year and gave a death rate of 2.97 per 1,000 population. The figure for Nelson was 2.87 and the national rate 2.12 per 1,000.

As in the previous year 63% of the total deaths were of persons 70 years of age or over. Inward transfers accounted for 39% of the total deaths, and all but 4 of these took place in hospitals or nursing homes. February with 11 deaths had the highest monthly total.

There were 15 more deaths than live births during the year.

#### INFANT DEATHS

Two infants under the age of 12 months died during the year and both occurred in hospital. One of the deaths was due to Broncho-pneumonia and the other to Prematurity.

This was two less than in 1957, and gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 32.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 51.9 per 1,000 the previous year.

The rates for England and Wales and Nelson were 22.5 and 25.5 per 1,000 live births respectively.

#### NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Both the infant deaths were of infants under the age of 4 weeks, one, a female, was aged 2 days and the other, a male, aged 30 minutes.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was the same as the Infant Mortality Rate of 32.3 per 1,000 live births.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS.

Once again no maternal death was registered and this was the tenth successive year.



In 1958, for the first time this cause took second place to the classification given as Coronary Disease. Deaths from Cancer showed an increase of 3 on the previous year and gave a death rate of 2.97 per 1,000 population. The figure for Nelson was 2.87 and the national rate 2.12 per 1,000.

As in the previous year 63% of the total deaths were of persons 70 years of age or over. Inward transfers accounted for 39% of the total deaths, and all but 4 of these took place in hospitals or nursing homes. February with 11 deaths had the highest monthly total.

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The rates for England and Wales and Nelson were 22.5 and 25.2 per 1,000 live births respectively.

### NEO-NATAL DEATHS

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The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was the same as the Infant Mortality Rate of 32.3 per 1,000 live births.

### MATERNAL DEATHS

Once again no maternal death was registered and this was the tenth successive year.



The following tables show:-

1. Various Barrowford Rates for the years 1953-58 and the average of the 5 years 1953-1957.
2. Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for 1958 for England and Wales, Nelson and Barrowford.
3. Analysis of Deaths during 1958 according to causes.
4. Summary of Ages at Death during 1958.
5. Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1958 showing Rates.

the following tables show:-

Various Barrowford Rates for the years  
1953-58 and the average of the 5 years  
1953-1957.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of  
Mortality for 1958 for England and Wales,  
Wales and Barrowford.

Analysis of Deaths during 1958 according to  
causes.

Summary of Ages at Death during 1958.

Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1958  
showing Rates.



VARIOUS BARROWFORD RATES FOR THE YEARS 1953-1958 AND THE  
AVERAGE OF THE 5 YEARS, 1953-1957.

	Live Births.		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality.	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Total.	Neo-Natal.
1958	62	* 13.1	77	* 16.3	3	46	nil	2	32	2
1957	77	16.2	82	17.3	3	38	nil	4	52	3
1956	68	14.3	87	18.4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1955	64	13.5	80	16.8	5	72	nil	1	16	1
1954	66	13.9	91	19.1	3	43	nil	3	45	3
1953	53	11.2	75	15.8	1	19	nil	2	38	1
Aver. 5 years.	65	13.8	83	17.5	2.4	34	nil	2	30	1.6
										24

\* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate (Comparability factor 1.12) = 14.7

Death Rate (Comparability factor 0.90) = 14.7





Comparative Table showing Birth Rates, Death Rates  
and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1958.

	England and Wales	Nelson	Barrowford
Rates per 1,000 home population			
Births:		✱	ø
Live Births	16.4	13.5	13.1
Still Births	( 0.36 ( 21.6(a)	( 0.28 (20.4(a)	( 0.63 (46.2(a)
Deaths:-			
All causes	11.7	15.3	16.3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.10	0.03	nil
Respiratory	0.09	0.03	nil
Non-respiratory	0.01	nil	nil
Cancer (all forms)	2.12	2.87	2.97
Lung & Bronchus	0.44	0.34	nil
Other cancer	1.68	2.53	2.97
Maternal Mortality (total)	0.43(a)	nil	nil
Maternal causes (excl. Abortion)	0.35(a)	nil	nil
Due to abortion	0.08(a)	nil	nil
Rates per 1,000 live births.			
Infant Mortality	22.5(b)	25.5	32.3
Neo-natal Mortality	16.2(b)	11.6	32.3

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

✱ Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.5 per 1000 (comp.fact 1.08)

Death Rate 14.6 per 1000 (comp.fact 0.96)

ø Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp.fact 1.12)

Death Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp.fact 0.90)



Comparative Table showing Birth Rates, Death Rates  
and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1958.

15.

England and Wales		Wales		Barrowford	
Rates per 1,000 home population		Rates per 1,000 home population		Rates per 1,000 home population	
Births:		Births:		Births:	
Live Births		Live Births		Live Births	
Still Births		Still Births		Still Births	
Deaths:-		Deaths:-		Deaths:-	
All causes		All causes		All causes	
Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis	
(all forms)		(all forms)		(all forms)	
Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory	
Non-respiratory		Non-respiratory		Non-respiratory	
Cancer (all forms)		Cancer (all forms)		Cancer (all forms)	
Lung & Bronchus		Lung & Bronchus		Lung & Bronchus	
Other cancer		Other cancer		Other cancer	
Maternal Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Maternal Mortality	
(total)		(total)		(total)	
Maternal causes		Maternal causes		Maternal causes	
(excl. Abortion)		(excl. Abortion)		(excl. Abortion)	
Due to abortion		Due to abortion		Due to abortion	
Infant Mortality		Infant Mortality		Infant Mortality	
Neo-natal Mortality		Neo-natal Mortality		Neo-natal Mortality	
(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
(b) Per 1,000 related births.		(b) Per 1,000 related births.		(b) Per 1,000 related births.	
* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.5 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.08)		* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.5 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.08)		* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.5 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.08)	
Death Rate 14.6 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.96)		Death Rate 14.6 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.96)		Death Rate 14.6 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.96)	
* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.12)		* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.12)		* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 1.12)	
Death Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.90)		Death Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.90)		Death Rate 14.7 per 1000 (comp. fact 0.90)	



Analysis of Deaths during 1958 according to Causes.

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>			<u>Death Rate</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>per 1000 of population.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5	1.06
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	0.21
" " uterus	-	-	-	-
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	2	8	1.69
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	6	11	2.33
Coronary disease, anginal	3	8	21	4.45
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	0.21
Other heart disease	5	6	11	2.33
Other circulatory disease	-	1	1	0.21
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	2	0.42
Bronchitis	4	1	5	1.06
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1	0.21
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
Nephritis & nephrosis	1	-	1	0.21

Analysis of Deaths during 1958 according to Cause.

Cause of death	Number of Deaths		Death Rate per 1000 of population.
	M.	% Total.	
Nephritis & nephrosis	1	-	0.21
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-
respiratory system	1	-	0.21
Other diseases of	-	-	-
Bronchitis	4	1	1.06
Pneumonia	-	2	0.42
Influenza	-	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	1	1	0.21
Other heart diseases	2	6	2.33
heart diseases	-	1	0.21
Hypertension with	-	1	0.21
Coronary disease, anginal	8	21	4.45
nervous system	2	11	2.33
Vascular lesions of	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Leukaemia, lymphoma	-	-	-
Lymphatic neoplasms	6	2	1.69
Other malignant &	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	-	-	-
lung, bronchus	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms, breast	1	1	0.21
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	2	3	1.06
parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other infective &	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-



<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>	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	3	4	7	1.48
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	-	1	0.21
Suicide	1	-	1	0.21
Homicide & operations of war	-	-	-	-
All causes.	42	35	77	16.31

Cause of death				Number of Deaths.		Death Rate	
				M.	F. Total.	per 1000 of	population
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-	3	4	7	1.48	-	-	-
defined diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	0.21	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	-	1	0.21	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide & operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All causes.				42	35	77	16.31



## Summary of Ages at Death during 1958.

Age Groups	Deaths in Barrowford.		Outward trans-fers.		Inward trans-fers.		Total deaths allocated to Barrowford.		% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F. Total.	
Over & under									
0 - 1 year									2.60
1 2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 25	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2.60
25 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30
50 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.30
55 60	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2.60
60 65	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2.60
65 70	5	1	-	-	3	-	6	8	10.38
70 75	3	6	1	-	3	-	6	10	12.99
75 80	6	4	-	-	1	3	9	15	19.48
80 85	3	5	-	-	2	1	5	13	16.88
85 90	1	4	-	-	3	3	6	11	14.28
90 95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12.99
95 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	25	24	1	1	18	12	42	35	100.00





Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1959 showing Rates.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>deaths in</u> <u>Barrowford</u>	<u>Outward</u> <u>trans-</u> <u>fers</u>	<u>Inward</u> <u>trans-</u> <u>fers</u>	<u>Nett deaths</u> <u>for Barrow-</u> <u>ford</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>1,000</u> <u>popul-</u> <u>ation.</u>
January	2	-	1	3	0.64
February	7	-	4	11	2.33
March	4	1	2	5	1.06
April	2	-	1	3	0.64
May	6	-	1	7	1.48
June	5	-	3	8	1.69
July	4	-	3	7	1.48
August	2	1	4	5	1.06
September	3	-	3	6	1.27
October	6	-	2	8	1.69
November	2	-	3	5	1.06
December	6	-	3	9	1.91
	<u>49</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>16.31</u>

Salus Boreas, Barrow, are available for the use of your authority and samples of milk were submitted for examination during the year, the results of which are given in the appropriate section of the report.

Public Health Service.

The Chest Clinic for the area is at the Mureton Hospital, Burnley.

Care of the Aged

Your authority's Welfare Worker Scheme, which is similar to and administered with the Borough of Nelson Scheme, continued to prove effective for the care of the aged in their own homes. The scheme is complementary to the services provided by the County Council.

Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1959 showing Rates.

Month	Actual Deaths in Harrowfield	Outward Trans- fers	Inward Trans- fers	Nett Deaths for Harrow- field	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
January	2	-	1	3	0.64
February	7	-	4	11	2.33
March	4	1	2	5	1.08
April	2	-	1	3	0.64
May	2	-	1	7	1.48
June	2	-	3	8	1.69
July	4	-	3	7	1.48
August	2	1	4	5	1.08
September	3	-	3	6	1.27
October	6	-	2	8	1.69
November	2	-	3	5	1.08
December	6	-	3	9	1.91
	<u>49</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>16.41</u>



G E N E R A L   P R O V I S I O N   O F  
H E A L T H   S E R V I C E S  
F O R   T H E   A R E A

Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 of the report.

Hospitals

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

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

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

Laboratory Facilities.

The services of the Central Pathological Laboratory, Salus Street, Burnley, are available for the use of your authority and samples of milk were submitted for examination during the year, the results of which are given in the appropriate section of the report.

Tuberculosis Service.

The Chest Clinic for the area is at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Care of the Aged

Your authority's Welfare Worker Scheme, which is similar to and administered with the Borough of Nelson Scheme, continued to prove effective for the care of the aged in their own homes. The scheme is supplementary to the services provided by the County Council.

GENERAL PROVISIONSHEALTH SERVICESFOR THE AREA

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Other Services.

The Urban District of Barrowford 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, Near Burnley.

## Ambulance Services

## 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

## Health Visiting

## Home Help Service

## Home Nursing

## Immunization and Vaccination

## Midwifery Service

## Mental Health Service

Mental Deficiency

Mental Illness

## National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services

Residential Accommodation

Temporary Accommodation

Other Services

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## Ambulance Services

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

Health Visiting

Home Help Service

Home Nursing

Immunisation and Vaccination

Midwifery Service

Mental Health Service

Mental Deficiency

Mental Illness

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services

Residential Accommodation

Temporary Accommodation



Prevention of Illness, Care & After Care  
 Health Education and Propaganda  
 Care and After Care  
 Convalescent Home Care  
 Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment  
                     Home Help  
                     Health Visiting  
                     Protection of Children  
 Loan of Nursing Equipment  
 Night Helps and Evening Helps

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons  
 Welfare of the Blind  
 Welfare of Partially Sighted Persons  
 Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons  
 Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons

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

National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1951 - Section 47.

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

Prevention of Illness, Care & After Care  
Health Education and Propaganda

Care and After Care

Convalescent Home Care

Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment

Home Help

Health Visiting

Protection of Children

Loan of Nursing Equipment

Night Help and Evening Help

Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of Partially Sighted Persons

Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons

Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons

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

National Assistance Act, 1948 & 1951 - Section 47

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



S A N I T A R Y     C I R C U M S T A N C E S  
O F     T H E     A R E A.

Water Supply

This comes from the Borough of Nelson who supply over two million gallons of water per day to the borough and surrounding districts, including Barrowford. Upland surface water and springs feed the reservoirs which have a total capacity of 470,500,000 gallons. The water is filtered and chlorinated before going into supply and samples are taken regularly of both the raw and the treated water. Bacteriological and chemical analyses carried out during the year all gave satisfactory results. There was no liability to plumbo-solvent action and the supply was adequate and satisfactory.

In Barrowford it is estimated that 1914 houses with a population of approximately 4647 are supplied direct from the public mains. There were however, 43 houses with an approximate population of 80 that received their supply privately from wells or springs etc. These are situate on the outskirts of the area. There are no houses supplied by means of stand-pipes. Three new houses were connected to the public supply during the year and 113 yards of extensions to the mains were completed. One row, consisting of four houses, had joint service pipe replacements carried out, but it was estimated that there were still 75 houses which had an inadequate water supply due to the defective condition of the service pipes.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the exception of farms and a few houses on the out-skirts of the area which are too far from the sewers, the sewage system serves all the urban area. The sewage disposal works, which are

23.  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA.

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This comes from the Borough of Nelson who supply over two million gallons of water per day to the borough and surrounding districts, including Barrow. Upland surface water and springs feed the reservoirs which have a total capacity of 470,000,000 gallons. The water is filtered and chlorinated before going into supply and samples are taken regularly of both the raw and the treated water. Bacteriological and chemical analyses carried out during the year all gave satisfactory results. There was no liability to phospho-solvent action and the supply was adequate and satisfactory.

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Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of farms and a few houses on the outskirts of the area which are too far from the sewers, the sewage system serves all the urban area. The sewage disposal works, which are



owned by your Authority, are situate in a low-lying area on the perimeter of the district. Automatic screening, detritus tanks, primary and secondary settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks are the methods of treatment and the effluent is finally discharged into Pendle Water.

No new works of sewerage and sewage disposal or any additions thereto were undertaken during the year, but there were three new houses connected to the sewerage system.

#### Sanitary accommodation at the end of 1958.

##### Privy middens.

No. of middens	nil
No. of closets attached to these middens	nil
No. of pail closets	22
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	nil
No. of movable ashbins	2,049
No. of trough closets	nil
No. of waste water closets	599
No. of fresh water closets	982
Conversions during 1958:	
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	28
No. of houses on water carriage system	1,907

#### Public Cleansing

This is carried out by direct labour under the control and supervision of your Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

Household and trade refuse is collected weekly and disposed of by means of controlled tipping. The renewal of movable dustbins to dwellings is effected at the expense of the owners or occupiers thereof.

owned by your Authority, are situated in a low-lying area on the perimeter of the district. Automatic screening, detritus tanks, primary and secondary settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks are the methods of treatment and the effluent is finally discharged into Fensile Water.

No new works of sewers and sewage disposal or any additions thereto were undertaken during the year but there were three new houses connected to the sewerage system.

### Sanitary Accommodation at the end of 1958.

	Privy middens.
Nil	No. of middens
Nil	No. of closets attached to these middens
28	No. of half closets
Nil	No. of dry closets (excluding middens)
2,049	No. of movable latrines
Nil	No. of trough closets
599	No. of waste water closets
982	No. of fresh water closets
	Conversions during 1958:
	No. of waste water closets to fresh
28	water closets
1,907	No. of houses on water carriage system

### Public Cleansing

This is carried out by direct labour under the control and supervision of your Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

Household and trade refuse is collected weekly disposed of by means of controlled tipping. The removal of movable dwellings to dwellings is effected at the expense of the owners or occupiers thereof.



Cesspools are emptied monthly and pail closets twice monthly.

Sanitary Inspections during 1958,

No. of premises in general visited	139
No. of visits to these premises	250
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	64
No. of defects or nuisances abated	61
No. of notices served - Informal	64
- Statutory	nil
No. of legal proceedings	nil

Analysis of Defects or Nuisances discovered during the Year.

Defective gutter or rainwater pipes	8
Defective roofs	5
Defective windows	6
Defective wall or ceiling plaster	9
Defective drains	7
Defective water closets	8
Defective pointing of walls	9
Dampness	7
Sundry Items.	5
Total	<u>64</u>

Shops and Offices.

Under the Shops Acts, 1950, 53 inspections of shops were made during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, 5 inspections of offices were carried out and conditions found to be satisfactory.

Cesspools are emptied monthly and ball closets twice monthly.

### Sanitary Inspections During 1936

139	No. of premises in general visited
250	No. of visits to these premises
64	No. of defects or nuisances discovered
61	No. of defects or nuisances abated
64	No. of notices served - informal
111	- statutory
111	No. of legal proceedings

### Analysis of Defects or Nuisances discovered during the year.

8	Defective gutter or rainwater pipes
2	Defective roofs
2	Defective windows
2	Defective wall or ceiling plaster
2	Defective drains
2	Defective water closets
2	Defective pointing of walls
2	Dampness
2	Sundry items.
64	Total

### Shops and Offices.

Under the Shops Act, 1936, 53 inspections of shops were made during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, 5 inspections of offices were carried out and conditions found to be satisfactory.



Atmospheric Pollution.  
Clean Air Act, 1956

There are 8 factory chimneys within the district and two smoke observations were made on these during the year. The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke was, until the 1st June, 1958, ten minutes per hour. On that date the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations made under the above Act, came into operation. These brought into force a much higher standard than had been allowed hitherto.

Under these Regulations the standard laid down for "Black Smoke" is two minutes in any period of thirty minutes and for the first time "black smoke" is defined, this being shade 4 on the Ringelmann Chart. "Dark smoke" is also defined as smoke which is as dark as, or darker than, shade 2 on the chart and the emission of this may also be an offence.

The following group headings show how an offence may be created under the new Regulations.

- Group 1. The emission of dark smoke for longer than 10 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 8 hours, or 14 minutes in 8 hours if soot-blowing is carried out within the period. The times allowed are extended in the case of chimneys serving more than one furnace. (N.B. The two furnaces of a single Lancashire boiler count as one furnace unit)
- Group 2. The continuous emission of dark smoke, caused otherwise than by soot-blowing, for a period exceeding 4 minutes.
- Group 3. The emission of black smoke for more than 2 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes.

Atmospheric Pollution  
Clean Air Act, 1956

There are 8 factory chimneys within the district and two smoke observations were made on these during the year. The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke was, until the last June 1958, ten minutes per hour. On that date the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations made under the above Act, came into operation. These brought into force a much higher standard than had been allowed hitherto.

Under these Regulations the standard laid down for "Black Smoke" is two minutes in any period of thirty minutes and for the first time "black smoke" is defined, this being shade 4 on the Ringelmann Chart. "Dark smoke" is also defined as smoke which is as dark as, or darker than, shade 2 on the chart and the emission of this may also be an offence.

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Group 1. The emission of dark smoke for longer than 10 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 8 hours, or 14 minutes in 8 hours if soot-blowing is carried out within the period. The times allowed are extended in the case of chimneys serving more than one furnace. (U.S. The two furnaces of a single Lancashire boiler count as one furnace unit)

Group 2. The continuous emission of dark smoke, caused otherwise than by soot-blowing, for a period exceeding 4 minutes.

Group 3. The emission of black smoke for more than 2 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes.



Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public baths or pools in Barrowford. The Public Baths and Open Air Swimming Pool in the Borough of Nelson provide facilities available to, and used by, Barrowford residents.

Disinfestation.

No houses owned by the local authority were found to require disinfestation, but one other house was disinfested, by treatment with Gammexane - Formulation S.204. This work is carried out by the Local Authority.

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Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public baths or pools in Barrowford. The Public Baths and Open Air Swimming Pool in the Borough of Nelson provide facilities available to, and used by, Barrowford residents.

Dismantling.

No houses owned by the local authority were found to require dismantling, but one other house was dismantled, by treatment with Gammaxene - Formulation 2.204. This work is carried out by the local authority.



Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

1. No. of rodent operatives employed -
  - (a) Full Time - Nil
  - (b) Part Time - 1
2. Action relating to rodent control during year ended 31st December, 1958.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		Agric- ultural
	Non-agricultural Dwelling- houses.	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	1915	127	40
(b) No. of properties inspected	153	103	24
(c) Total inspections carried out (inc. re-inspections)	184	109	-
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	1	-
minor	11	1	-
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	-	-	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	11	2	-
(f) Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatment)	24	5	-
(g) No. of "block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-
(h) Any other action: Nil.			

3. Particulars of other infestations under the Act (s.28) - Nil.

# Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

1. No. of rodent operatives employed -  
 (a) Full Time - Nil  
 (b) Part Time - 1

2. Action relating to rodent control during year ended 31st December, 1958.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	Non-Agricultural	
	All	Other
Agricultural	Dwelling-Houses.	
	All	Other
40	127	1915
24	103	153
-	109	184
-	1	-
-	1	11
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	2	11
-	2	24
-	-	-

- (a) No. of properties in district  
 (b) No. of properties inspected  
 (c) Total inspections carried out (inc. re-inspections)  
 (d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:  
 rats - major  
 minor  
 mice - major  
 minor  
 (e) No. of infested properties treated  
 (f) Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)  
 (g) No. of "block" control schemes carried out  
 (h) Any other action: Nil.

3. Particulars of other infestations under the Act (s.28) - Nil.



Schools

Number of schools in the district	2
Sanitary condition of schools:-	
(a) No. of unsatisfactory yard surfaces	nil
(b) Sanitary accommodation - No. of schools with	
(1) Fresh water closets	2
(2) Waste water closets	nil
(3) Trough closets only	nil
(4) Pail closets only	nil
(5) Privy closets only	nil
(c) Drainage - No. of schools with drainage to:-	
(1) Public Sewers	2
(2) Private treatment works	nil
(d) Refuse disposal - No. of schools with:-	
(1) Dustbins	2
(2) Dry Ashpits	nil
(e) Water supply - No. of schools supplied from:-	
(1) Public mains	2
(2) Private supplies	nil
(f) No. of schools where facilities are considered unsatisfactory for:-	
(1) Washing	nil
(2) Drinking	nil

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried on within the area.

Schools

S

Number of schools in the district

Sanitary condition of schools:-

Nil

(a) No. of unsatisfactory yards surveyed  
(b) Sanitary accommodation - No. of schools

S

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

S

Nil

S

Nil

S

Nil

S

Nil

S

Nil

(1) Fresh water closets

(2) Waste water closets

(3) Trough closets only

(4) Pail closets only

(5) Privy closets only

(c) Drainage - No. of schools with drainage for:-

(1) Mobile sewers

(2) Private treatment works

(d) Refuse disposal - No. of schools with:-

(1) Dustbins

(2) Dry Ashpits

(e) Water supply - No. of schools supplied

from:-

(1) Public mains

(2) Private supplies

(f) No. of schools where facilities are

considered unsatisfactory for:-

(1) Washing

(2) Drinking

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried

on within the area.



Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948  
Part 1.

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health:

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections.	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)Factories in which Sect.1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	1	-	-
(2)Factories not included in (1) in which Sect.7 is enforced by Local Authority	31	17	1	-
(3)Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
Total	32	18	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Found	Number of cases			No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Remedied	To.H.M. Inspector	Referred From H.M. Inspector	
Defective sanitary convenience	-	-	-	1-	-

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948  
Part I.

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health

Particulars	No. of Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	No. of Factories in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	No. of Factories in which Sect. 7 is en- forced by Local Authority.	Total
(1) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	17	-	18
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	-	1	-	1
(3) Other prem- ises in which Sect. 7 is en- forced by Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
Total	32	18	-	50

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Found	Unnoticed	Number of cases referred to L.E. from Inspector R.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which defects were in- vestigated
Defective san- itary conven- iences	-	-	1	-



Part VIII(Sections 110 and 111)1. Outwork

No notification of Outworkers was received during the year.

Factories Act, 1937

Observations on the administration of Parts I and VIII of the Act during 1958.	}	Conditions fair.
--	---	------------------

Means of Escape in Case of Fire  
(position at end of year):

No. of factories requiring Certificates	2
--	---

No. of Certificates issued	2
----------------------------	---

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act,  
1951.

Number of registered premises at end of year on which rag flock or other filling materials were used in manufacture of bedding, toys, etc..... Nil  
Number of licensed premises at end of year on which rag flock was

(a) Manufactured or manufactured & stored.....	Nil
(b) Stored only.....	Nil
Number of inspections during the year.....	Nil
Number of samples taken.....	Nil

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

The conversion of the 599 waste water closets to the fresh water closet system.

Installation of new water service pipes to several groups of houses where the poor supply is due to the inadequacy of old joint service pipes.

Part VIII

(Sections 110 and 111)

1. Outwork

No notification of Outworkers was received during the year.

Factories Act, 1917

Observations on the administration of Parts I and VII of the Act during 1928.

Means of escape in case of fire (position at end of year):

No. of factories requiring Certificates

2

No. of Certificates issued

2

Fire Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1921

1921

Number of registered premises at end of year on which fire flock or other filling materials were used in manufacture of bedding, toys, etc. .... Nil

Number of licensed premises at end of year on which fire flock was

(a) Manufactured or manufactured & stored ..... Nil

(b) Stored only ..... Nil

Number of inspections during the year ..... Nil

Number of samples taken ..... Nil

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

The conversion of the 299 waste water closets to the fresh water closet system.

Installation of new water service pipes to several groups of houses where the poor supply is due to the inadequacy of old joint service pipes.



32  
H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Flats</u>
1. By the local Authority	-	-
2. By other local authorities	-	-
3. By other bodies or persons	3	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

- (i) (a) Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects..... 63
- (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 127
- (ii) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
- (a) No. found during year..... 6
- (b) No.(or estimated no.)at end of year.... 236
- (iii) No.of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit..... 63

2. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas.

- (1) Houses unfit for human habitation
- (2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangements, etc....
- (3) Houses on land acquired under S.43(2)Hous.Act.1957

Not in Clearance Areas:

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

Houses Demolished	Displaced during year.	
	persons	Families.
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	12	11
(2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangements, etc....	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S.43(2)Hous.Act.1957	-	-
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17(1)Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(5) Local Authority-owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-
(7) Unfit houses inc.in Unfitness Orders.	-	-





3. Unfit Houses Closed:

- (1) Under Sections 16(4) & 35(1), Housing Act, 1937  
 (2) Under Sections 17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957  
 (3) Parts of buildings under S.18, Housing Act, 1957.

Number	Displaced during year.	
	Persons	Families.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit & Houses in Which Defects were Remedied.

- (1) After informal action by local authority  
 (2) After formal notice under  
     (a) Public Health Act.....  
     (b) Housing Act, 1957, S.9 & 16..  
 (3) Under Housing Act, 1957, S.24...

By Owner	By Local Authority
61	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

Position at end of year:

- (1) Retained for temporary accommodation  
     (a) Under Section 48.....  
     (b) Under Section 17(2)...  
     (c) Under Section 46.....  
 (2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53.....

No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings cont. in column (1) (2)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	

No. of dwelling units in column (1)	No. of separate dwelling units in column (2)	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Unit Houses Closed:  
 (1) Under Section 16(c) &  
 (2) (1) Housing Act, 1957  
 (2) Under Section 17(2) &  
 (2) Housing Act, 1957  
 (3) Parts of buildings under  
 S.18, Housing Act, 1957.

Unit Houses Made Fit & Houses in Which Defects  
 were Remedied.

By Owner Authority	By Local Authority	After informal action by local authority	
		(a) Public Health Act, 1936 & 1947	(b) Housing Act, 1957, S.24 & 25
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Unit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

No. of dwelling units in column (1)	No. of separate dwelling units in column (2)	Position at end of year	
		(1)	(2)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

(1) Retained for temporary  
 accommodation  
 (a) Under Section 48.....  
 (b) Under Section 17(2)....  
 (c) Under Section 16.....  
 (2) Licensed for temporary  
 occupation under Sections  
 34 and 35.....



6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those inc. in Confirmed Clearance Orders, or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased during the year.

No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
2	1

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

Action during year	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwell- ing houses or other build- ings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-		
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-		
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above		-		-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts				Nil.

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

No. of Houses (1)	No. of Houses in column (2)
2	1

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those inc. in Confirmed Clearance Orders, or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased during the year.

7. Housing Act, 1949, & Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1955. Improvement Grants etc:-

Private Bodies or Individuals		Local Authorities		Action during year
No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings	
-	-	-	-	(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
-	-	-	-	(b) Approved by local authority
-	-	-	-	(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
-	-	-	-	(d) Finally approved by Ministry
-	-	-	-	(e) Work completed
-	-	-	-	(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above

(g) Any other action taken under the Acts



### Housing Conditions

Very little change has occurred in housing conditions which are generally good, particularly in areas away from the more central main thoroughfare, where the dwellinghouses are of very good residential types. There is, however, quite a lot of old property and it is estimated that there are 300 houses in this category, most of which are back-to-back, which have no separate closet accommodation.

Twelve houses in Clearance Areas have been demolished during the year as being unfit for human habitation, but it is estimated that there are still approximately 236 dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation, and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

Otherwise defects found in the course of inspection were few and of a minor character and successfully dealt with by informal methods.

There was no significant change in the population figure. No case of overcrowding was reported and indeed from the number of inhabited houses at year-end the density of population was 2.5 persons per house.

No special difficulties are experienced in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses nor is there any housing shortage, but houses with one or two bedrooms are required to re-house families in unfit houses.

Your authority erected no new houses but 24 flats were contemplated at the end of the year. Three houses were erected by private individuals.

### Movable Dwellings and Camping Sites.

No sites in the area were used for camping sites during the year, and no licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of sites or individual movable dwellings.

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Very little change has occurred in housing conditions which are generally good, particularly in areas away from the more central main thoroughfare, where the dwellings are of very good residential types. There is, however, quite a lot of old property and it is estimated that there are 300 houses in this category, most of which are back-to-back, which have no separate closet accommodation.

Twelve houses in Clearance Areas have been demolished during the year as being unfit for human habitation, but it is estimated that there are still approximately 250 dwellings unfit for human habitation, and not capable of reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

Otherwise defects found in the course of inspection were few and of a minor character and successfully dealt with by informal methods.

There was no significant change in the population figure. No case of overcrowding was reported and indeed from the number of inhabited houses at year-end the density of population was 2.5 persons per house.

No special difficulties are experienced in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses nor is there any housing shortage, but houses with one or two bedrooms are required to re-house families in unfit houses.

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Other Premises.

There are no Common Lodging Houses or Underground Sleeping Rooms within the area.

No inspections were made of canal boats.

-----

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)

Regulation 104-21

No. of licences issued in respect of

supplementary licences, issued in

respect of Treated Milk.....

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurized &

Heat Treated Milk) Regulation 104-21

No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat

Treated" milk.

Pasteurizing plants.....

Sterilizing plants.....

Detail distributors of "Pasteurized"

"Heat Treated" milk.....

(a) "Pasteurized".....

(b) "Heat Treated".....

It was not found necessary to refuse or revoke

any licence in this class and no licence was

There are no dairies in the district that are

registrable with the local authority.

Other Premises.

There are no Common Lodging Houses or  
Underground Sleeping Rooms within the area.  
No inspections were made of canal boats.



# I N S P E C T I O N     A N D     S U P E R V I S I O N O F           F O O D.

## Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54, persons selling milk within the district are required to be registered with the local authority. During the year your authority had on the register 22 such persons registered as distributors of milk, and classified as follows:-

Operating from (a) Dairies in the district	-
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	18
(c) Premises outside the district	4

In addition, persons selling designated milk within the area are also required to hold a licence authorising them to use the appropriate designation. In this connection licences were issued during the year as follows:-

### The Milk(Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.

No. of dealers licences, including supplementary licences, issued in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk.....	3
---	---

### The Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk)Regulations, 1949-53.

No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated" milk.

Pasteurising plants.....	nil
Sterilising plants.....	nil
Retail distributors (a)"Pasteurised"	3
(b)"Sterilised"	21

It was not found necessary to refuse or revoke any licence for the sale of designated milk.

There are no dairies in the district that are registerable with the local authority.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION  
OF  
MILK SUPPLY.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54, persons selling milk within the district are required to be registered with the local authority. During the year your authority had on the register 22 such persons registered as distributors of milk, and classified as follows:-

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(b) Shops in the district  
other than dairies  
(c) Premises outside the district

In addition, persons selling designated milk within the area are also required to hold a licence authorising them to use the appropriate designation. In this connection licences were issued during the year as follows:-

<u>The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54.</u>	
No. of dealers' licences, including supplementary licences, issued in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk.....	3
<u>The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised &amp; Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.</u>	
No. of licences issued in respect of "Heat Treated" milk.....	nil
Pasteurising plants.....	nil
Sterilising plants.....	3
Retail distributors (a) "Pasteurised" (b) "Sterilised".....	21

It was not found necessary to refuse or revoke any licence for the sale of designated milk. There are no dairies in the district that are registerable with the local authority.



Milk Sampling

As part of the arrangements between your Authority and the Borough of Nelson, officers from the Public Health Department, Nelson, took informal samples of milk from vendors in your area during the year. A total of 57 samples were taken and submitted to laboratory examination with the following results.

<u>Type of Milk &amp; Test.</u>	<u>Samples</u>		<u>Results</u>	
	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatis</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Result</u>
<u>Raw Milk</u>				
(1) Tuberculosis -				
Biological test	24	23	-	1
(2) Methylene blue test	30	26	4	-
<u>"Heat Treated" Milk</u>				
(1) Phosphatase test	3	3	-	-

There were no notifications from any local authority of tuberculous milk produced within the district and therefore no Ministry investigations of such by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Also no action was required to be taken during the year under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - Articles 19 or 20, or, under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Meat and Other Foods.

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in Barrowford and so all meat for the area comes from external sources.

A general inspection is carried out of shops and other premises where food is prepared.

Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year:-

General grocers and provision dealers	25
Greengrocers and fruiterers, (including wet fish and game, etc.)	7





39.

Fishmongers (incl.poultry,game,etc.)	-
Meat shops (butchers,cooked meats,etc.)	7
Bakers and/or confectioners	3
Fried fish shops	2
Sweet shops (minerals,ice-cream,etc)	4
Licensed premises,clubs,canteens,restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	13
Others	40

Number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act,1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts, or other local Acts, for manufacture and sale of ice-cream or preserved foods.

<u>Type of Business.</u>	<u>No.of premises registered</u> <u>31.12.58</u>	<u>No.of inspections during 1958</u>
Grocers	25	25
Greengrocers	7	6
Sweets,etc.	4	3
Butchers	7	6
Cooked meats	1	2
Fish and Chips	2	3
Confectioners	3	2

Six samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were found to be Grade 1 samples.

### Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs were inspected, found unfit for human consumption and surrendered voluntarily for destruction. They were disposed of by incineration.

<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>No.of Containers.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Qutrs.</u>	<u>Llbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Meat	44	1	2	22	2

Fishmongers (incl. poultry, game, etc.)  
 Meat shops (butchers, cooked meats, etc.)  
 Bakers and/or confectioners  
 Fried fish shops  
 Sweet shops (minerals, ice-cream, etc.)  
 Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, restaurants,  
 cafes, snack bars, etc.  
 Others

Number of food premises, by type, registered  
 under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the  
 Lancashire County Council Acts, or other local Acts,  
 for manufacture and sale of ice-cream or preserved  
 foods.

Type of Business	No. of premises registered	No. of inspections during 1958
Grocers	25	25
Grocery stores	7	6
Sweets, etc.	4	3
Butchers	7	6
Cooked meats	1	2
Fish and Chips	2	3
Confectioners	3	2

Six samples of ice-cream were taken during the  
 year and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriol-  
 ogy and examination. All were found to be Grade 1  
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The following foodstuffs were inspected, found  
 unfit for human consumption and surrendered  
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 of by incineration.

Type of Food	No. of Containers	Gwt. Conts. Lbs. Ounc.
Meat	44	1
		2
		22
		2



Food Poisoning.

One case of food poisoning was reported during the year, but it was not possible to confirm the diagnosis by laboratory findings.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Food and Drugs Authority for the area is the Lancashire County Council and samples of milk and other foods for analysis are taken in the district by an officer of that authority.

The following information relative to the samples taken in Barrowford during 1958, has been kindly supplied to me by Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 26 samples was obtained: of these 18 were of milk (these included 2 Channel Islands Milk) and the 8 others comprised:-

1 Beef Sausages	1 Ammoniated Mercury Ointment
1 Dripping	1 Christmas Pudding
1 Rose Hip Syrup	1 Vegetables - canned
1 Syrup of Figs	1 Barley

On analysis in the County Laboratory, all the samples were reported to be genuine, with the exception of a sample of milk, the fat content of which was only 2.75%, and which was therefore, 8.3% deficient in fat. In this instance, the vendor was informed of the fat deficiency.

Clean Food Campaigns

Your authority adopted Byelaws for the Handling of Food, etc. in 1950, and general inspections of food premises were carried out, but otherwise no special action was taken in connection with Clean Food Campaigns.

Food Poisoning.

One case of food poisoning was reported during the year, but it was not possible to confirm the diagnosis by laboratory findings.

Food and Drug Act, 1925.

The Food and Drug Authority for the area is the Lancaster County Council and samples of milk and other foods for analysis are taken in the district by an officer of that authority.

The following information relative to the samples taken in Barrowford during 1928, has been kindly supplied to me by Dr. S. G. Gower, the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 26 samples was obtained: of these 18 were of milk (these included 2 Channel Islands Milk) and the 8 others comprised:-

1 Beef Sausages	1 Ammoniated Mercury Ointment
1 Dipping	1 Christmas Pudding
1 Horse Hip Syrup	1 Vegetables - canned
1 Syrup of Figs	1 Barley

On analysis in the County Laboratory, all the samples were reported to be genuine, with the exception of a sample of milk, the fat content of which was only 2.75%, and which was therefore, 8.3% deficient in fat. In this instance, the vendor was informed of the fat deficiency.

Clean Food Campaign

Your authority adopted Byelaws for the Health of Food, etc. in 1920, and general inspections of food premises were carried out, but otherwise no special action was taken in connection with Clean Food Campaign.



PREVALENCE & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Very little comment can be made on this aspect of the work as only 14 notifications of infectious or other notifiable diseases were received during the year. This was the smallest number received in any year since 1939. Apart from 8 cases of Tuberculosis there were only 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 Dysentery, 1 Pneumonia and 1 Food Poisoning. The number of notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis was the highest since 1949.

Case incidence rates of notified cases were therefore quite low, with the exception of Tuberculosis where the rate for respiratory cases was 1.48 per 1,000 population and other forms of the disease 0.21 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were, Respiratory tuberculosis 0.59 per 1,000 population, Meninges and Central Nervous System 0.01 per 1,000 and other forms 0.07 per 1,000.

Of the eight new patients notified, 7 (5 males and 2 females) were respiratory cases and the other (a male) was a non-respiratory case. During the year 2 cases (a male and a female) both respiratory, were transferred on to the register from outside areas, and 10 cases (4 males and 3 females - respiratory cases, and 1 male and 2 females - non-respiratory cases) were removed from the register. The reasons for removal were as follows - Removed from district 5, Patient "recovered" 2, Patient died 2, and in 1 case the diagnosis was not confirmed.

At the end of the year there were 40 patients on the register, 33 respiratory cases (21 males and 12 females) and 7 non-respiratory cases (1 male and 6 females).

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172 for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons



# PREVALENCE & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Very little comment can be made on this report of the work as only 14 notifications of infectious or other notifiable diseases were received during the year. This was the smallest number received in any year since 1939. Apart from 8 cases of Typhoid fever, there were only 2 cases of Scarlet fever, 2 Dysentery, 1 Pharyngitis and 1 Food Poisoning. The number of notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis was the highest since 1949.

Case incidence rates of notified cases were therefore quite low, with the exception of Tuberculosis where the rate for respiratory cases was 1.48 per 1,000 population and other forms of the disease 0.21 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.59 per 1,000 population, Meninges and Central Nervous System 0.01 per 1,000 and other forms 0.07 per 1,000.

Of the eight new patients notified, 7 (5 males and 2 females) were respiratory cases and the other (a male) was a non-respiratory case. During the year 2 cases (a male and a female) both respiratory, were transferred on to the register from outside areas, and 10 cases (4 males and 6 females) - respiratory cases, and 1 male and 2 females - non-respiratory cases) were removed from the register. The reasons for removal were as follows - Removed from district 2, Patient "recovered" 2, Patient died 2, and in 1 case the diagnosis was not confirmed.

At the end of the year there were 40 patients on the register, 33 respiratory cases (21 males and 12 females) and 7 non-respiratory cases (1 male and 6 females).

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 175 for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons.



suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

Enquiries concerning patients suffering from certain of the infectious diseases, the supplying of free disinfectant and the terminal disinfection of rooms, clothing, bedding, etc. is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, Nelson, in accordance with an agreement between the two authorities.

During the year 3 rooms in 3 houses and 32 articles of clothing, bedding, etc. were disinfected. Formalin spray or vapourisation is the method used for rooms. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are subjected to steam disinfection, and apparatus used being the property of Nelson Corporation and situate at the Cleansing Department, Charles Street, Nelson.

The following tables show (1) Particulars of Infectious Diseases Notifications received during the year, and (2) Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in England and Wales, Nelson and Barrowford.

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED  
DURING 1958.

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age periods:							
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	15-	25 & over
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over.			
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis -									
Respiratory	7	-	-	1	2	4			
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-			
Total	14								

suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract. Measures concerning patients suffering from certain of the infectious diseases, the supplying of free disinfectant and the terminal disinfection of rooms, clothing, bedding, etc., is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, Nelson, in accordance with an agreement between the two authorities.

During the year 3 rooms in 3 houses and 32 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected. Formalin spray or vaporisation is the method used in rooms. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are subjected to steam disinfection, and apparatus used being the property of Nelson Corporation and situated at the Cleansing Department, Charles Street, Nelson.

The following tables show (1) Particulars of infectious diseases notified during the year, and (2) Case rates for certain infectious diseases in England and Wales, Nelson and Burroughs.

INFECTION & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1928.									
Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases	Age periods:							Over 65 years
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-65	
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	14								



CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR ENGLAND & WALES, NELSON & BARROWFORD, DURING THE YEAR 1958.

Disease	England and Wales	Nelson	Barrowford
	Rates per 1000 home population		
Typhoid fever	0.00	nil	nil
Paratyphoid fever	0.00	nil	nil
Meningococcal infection	0.02	nil	nil
Scarlet Fever	0.86	0.97	0.42
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.22	nil
Diphtheria	0.00	nil	nil
Erysipelas	0.07	nil	nil
Small pox	0.00	nil	nil
Measles	5.75	0.85	nil
Acute Pneumonia	0.49	0.40	0.21
Acute Poliomyelitis -			
Paralytic	0.03	0.22	nil
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.03	nil
Acute Encephalitis -			
Infective	0.00	nil	nil
Post infectious	0.00	nil	nil
Dysentery	0.84	1.09	0.42
Food Poisoning	0.20	0.40	0.21
Puerperal pyrexia	0.24	nil	nil
Tuberculosis -			
Respiratory	0.59	1.00	1.48
Meninges & C.N.S.	0.01	nil	nil
Other	0.07	0.06	0.21

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES FOR ENGLAND & WALES, NORTON & BARNWELL,  
DURING THE YEAR 1952.

Disease	England and Wales	Norton Barnwell	Rates per 1000 home population
Typhoid fever	0.00	nil	nil
Paratyphoid fever	0.00	nil	nil
Meningococcal infection	0.02	nil	nil
Scarlet fever	0.86	0.97	0.42
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.22	nil
Diphtheria	0.00	nil	nil
Erysipelas	0.00	nil	nil
Small pox	0.00	nil	nil
Measles	2.75	0.85	nil
Acute Rheumatism	0.43	0.40	0.21
Acute Polymyositis -			
Paralytic	0.03	0.22	nil
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.03	nil
Acute Encephalitis -			
Infective	0.00	nil	nil
Post infectious	0.00	nil	nil
Dysentery	0.84	1.09	0.42
Food Poisoning	0.20	0.40	0.21
Intermittent Dysentery	0.24	nil	nil
Tuberculosis -			
Respiratory	0.29	1.00	1.48
Meninges & C.N.S.	0.01	nil	nil
Other	0.03	0.06	0.21