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BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT

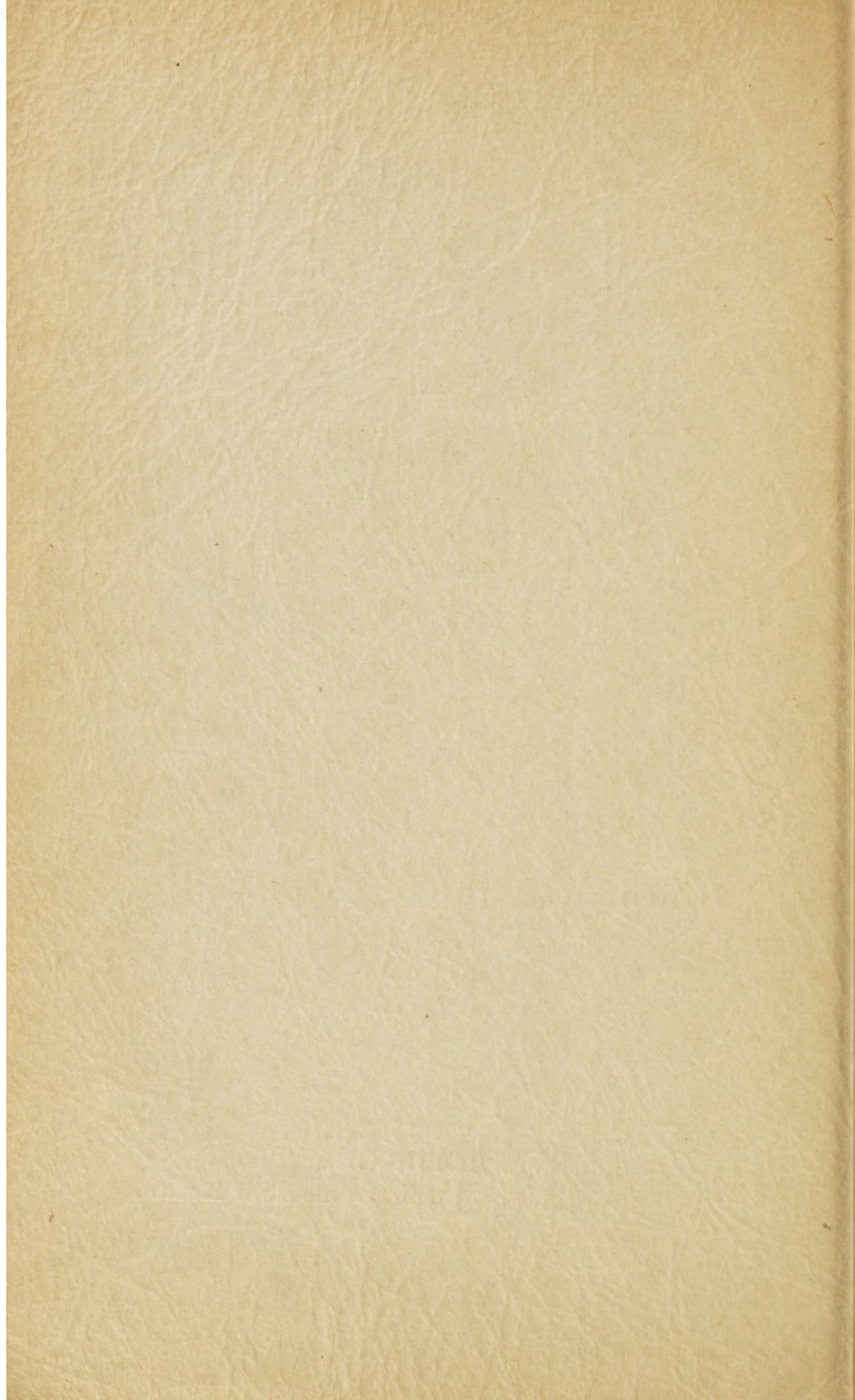


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1952.

R. E. ROBINSON,
Medical Officer of Health.





BOROUGH OF NELSON

R E P O R T

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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R. E. ROBINSON,
Medical Officer of Health.



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BOROUGH OF NELSON.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN R. BLAND (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR G. H. DUXBURY (Vice-Chairman).

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR R. HOGGARTH).

ALDERMAN W. BANNISTER.

„ S. SHAW.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M. BANNISTER.

„ J. W. BUTTERFIELD.

„ H. F. CHAMINGS.

„ P. S. COX.

„ H. INGHAM.

„ MRS. E. KAY.

„ F. MANSFIELD.

„ F. MULLIGAN.

„ K. SPENCE.

„ J. STEPHENSON.

„ K. SUTCLIFFE.

„ A. T. WELLS.

LIST OF LOCAL AND ADOPTED SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL.

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

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

Dates of Adoption.

- 1890 Common Lodging Houses.
- 1897 Offensive trades: Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
- 1897 Nuisances.
- 1897 and 1907 Slaughterhouses.
- 1911 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations.
- 1931 Sanitary Conveniences.
- 1939 Buildings.
- 1951 Clean Food Bye-laws.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health: R. E. ROBINSON,
M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: W. L. KAY,
F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I. (a, b, c, d, e, f, and g).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: A. R. METCALFE,
M.R.S.A., A.R.San.I. (a, and h).
Resigned 12th February.

G. PRITCHARD,
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a, b, e, and i).

M. STOTT.
Commenced 24th March (a, and b).

Chief Clerk: N. GRIFFITHS.

Clerks: G. WALTON.
Resigned 9th February.

MISS M. P. SCOTT.
MISS P. M. HAWORTH.
Commenced 15th April.

- (a) Certificate R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
- (b) Certificate R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) R.S.I. Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.
- (d) R.S.I. Certificate in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (e) Liverpool University Meat Inspectors Diploma.
- (f) Liverpool School of Hygiene Smoke Inspectors Certificate.
- (g) City and Guilds Certificate in Boilerhouse Practice.
- (h) Diploma in General Hygiene (Hons.) Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
- (i) Certificate of Institute of Meat.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
21, CARR ROAD,
NELSON.

1st July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health and sanitary conditions of the borough for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Apart from a mild epidemic of measles the year under review turned out to be a good year for the inhabitants of Nelson. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 17.5 per 1,000 Live Births was lower than the rate for England and Wales by 10.1 per 1,000.

This should not give rise to a state of complacency for there are still conditions being tolerated which are contributing to much morbidity. I refer to the smoke nuisance on the one hand and to the number of accidents in the home on the other.

There is no reason why Nelson should be exposed to the pall of smoke present when the mills are working. If the industrial town of Pittsburgh in America can reduce its hours of total smoke by 69.5% and for heavy smoke a 93% reduction, then the town of Nelson can do the same. There is no reason why a smokeless zone in Nelson should not be established.

Much can, and should, be done to reduce accidents in the home. Fatalities and much invalidism are directly brought about by accidents in the home.

In compiling this report I am indebted to the following officials who have supplied me with various particulars and statistics relating to work coming under their supervision.

Mr. F. V. Alexander, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. W. Knight, Borough Treasurer.

Mr. V. Robinson, Director of Public Cleansing.

Mr. G. Gilchrist Smith, Waterworks Engineer and Manager.

The work of the department has been carried out in a most efficient manner throughout the year, and for this I must acknowledge the willing assistance and co-operation of my staff in all matters pertaining to the department.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. ROBINSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	3,466
Ordnance level, lowest point	350 feet
Ordnance level, highest point	1,100 feet
Ordnance level, centre of town	458 feet
Drainage of surface water—Natural, chiefly to Walverden Stream and Pendle Water.	
Subsoil—Clay with understratum of sandstone and outcroppings of coal.	
Population—Census, 1931	38,306
Preliminary Census, 1951	34,369
Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year 1952	33,900
Number of inhabited houses—	
Census, 1931	11,128
End of 1952, according to Rate Books	12,349
Rateable Value	£247,627
General Rate, 1952/53 (s./d. in the £)	19/6
Sum represented by a penny rate	£970

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1952/53 was £4,338, which is equivalent to a rate of 4.47d. in the £.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1952 is 340 less than the estimate for the previous year and 469 less than the Preliminary Census figure for 1951.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industries of the district are weaving, either cotton or silk, and the various trades allied thereto. During the year the condition of trade left much to be desired and unemployment was evident. From information available there does not appear to have been any excessive mortality, causes of sickness or invalidity during the year, nor does any condition of occupation or environment appear to have had any prejudicial effect on health.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Daily recordings are taken at 9-0 a.m. G.M.T. at the Climatological Station situate in the grounds of the Cemetery at Walton Lane. This station is maintained by the Health Department and the following tables give a summary of the various readings taken during the year.

From these it will be observed that—

- (a) the highest barometer reading taken during the year was on the 5th February and the lowest reading on the 17th December.
- (b) The highest maximum temperature in the shade was recorded on the 17th May and the lowest minimum in the shade on the 27th January. The lowest temperature recorded on the grass was on 28th January.
- (c) bright sunshine was recorded on 285 days during the year, giving a total for the year of 1158.7 hours and an average of 3.1 hours per day. The greatest amount recorded in one day was 14.6 hours on the 5th July. May was the brightest month of the year with 174.5 hours.
- (d) rain fell on 226 days during the year and the total amount measured was 41.82 inches. The driest month of the year was May with 1.74 inches and the wettest month August with 6.61 inches. The greatest amount falling in one day was 1.69 inches on the 9th August.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

Summary of Readings from 1st January to 31st December, 1952.

BAROMETER.

Height of Barometer above Sea Level, 546 feet.

Month	Uncorrected Readings				Pressure at Mean Sea Level					
	Mean Readings		Range		Highest Reading			Lowest Reading		
	Millibars	Inches	Millibars	Inches	Millibars	Inches	Day of Month	Millibars	Inches	Day of Month
January...	985.9	29.114	55.3	1.633	1034.0	30.534	21	977.1	28.854	31
February	996.3	29.421	54.8	1.618	1038.0	30.652	5	981.3	28.978	1
March	988.6	29.193	29.3	0.865	1023.8	30.233	14	993.4	29.335	5
April	993.3	29.332	37.3	1.094	1026.5	30.313	26	988.7	29.196	21
May	996.1	29.415	43.3	1.510	1034.9	30.561	23	991.3	29.244	5
June	996.0	29.412	26.2	0.774	1027.2	30.333	4	1000.6	29.548	1
July	999.3	29.509	21.0	0.620	1031.8	30.469	5	1010.6	29.843	14
August	990.6	29.252	32.7	0.966	1022.0	30.180	22	988.7	29.196	9
September	992.9	29.320	45.4	1.341	1032.8	30.499	15, 16	986.7	29.137	26
October...	987.8	29.170	35.5	1.048	1023.8	30.233	8	988.6	29.193	24
November	992.1	29.297	31.2	0.805	1028.6	30.375	13	996.7	29.433	26
December	987.8	29.170	57.5	1.698	1035.2	30.569	4	975.6	28.809	17
For the 12 months	992.2	29.300	60.0	1.772	1038.0	30.652	5th. Feb.	975.6	28.809	17th. Dec.

THERMOMETERS.

Month	In Screen										On Grass			In Ground			
	Maximum					Minimum					Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.			
	Mean	Highest Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month				Mean Range			
January	39.0	49.0	7	29.0	27	29.9	39.0	15	12.0	27	34.45	9.1	26.8	5.0	28	36.4	41.7
February	42.1	49.0	20	34.2	13	31.1	40.0	21	16.2	13	36.60	11.0	27.6	8.0	13	35.2	38.1
March	47.7	55.8	18	34.5	28	36.7	49.8	8	26.6	15	42.20	11.0	34.5	21.0	15	41.3	41.6
April	54.8	66.2	14	42.2	1	39.4	46.3	27	27.8	1	47.10	15.4	35.8	20.0	1	45.2	43.3
May	62.9	80.0	17	51.0	29	46.6	55.8	17	39.0	7	54.75	16.3	43.7	34.0	8	54.8	48.5
June	61.4	75.0	28	53.0	14	48.5	59.8	30	38.4	9	54.95	12.9	45.2	32.0	9	56.5	52.4
July	64.8	77.2	6	56.0	16	53.5	59.8	25	43.6	29	59.15	11.3	51.0	40.0	12	60.6	55.0
August	64.3	73.0	30 31	58.6	10	50.9	58.0	13	42.5	17	57.60	13.4	48.0	38.0	17	59.1	56.2
September... ..	54.8	64.0	3	46.6	29	43.8	53.8	24	31.9	20	49.30	11.0	40.3	26.0	20	51.9	54.1
October	51.2	58.6	28	44.5	20	40.9	48.0	3,28	28.9	11	46.05	10.3	36.6	23.8	8	45.7	49.8
November... ..	42.5	53.0	4	32.9	24	33.1	44.6	4	19.1	25	37.80	9.4	29.3	16.2	25	41.5	47.1
December	40.5	47.8	22	35.1	15	32.7	42.5	10	21.3	2	36.60	7.8	29.8	17.8	2	36.3	42.3
For the 12 months	52.2	80.0	17th May	29.0	27th Jan.	40.6	59.8	30th June 25th July	12.0	27th Jan.	46.38	11.6	37.3	5.0	28th Jan.	47.0	47.5

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Month	Total Bright Sunshine hours	Mean Daily Bright Sunshine hours	Highest in one day		No. of days with Bright Sunshine	No. of days without Bright Sunshine
			Amount hours	Day of month		
January ...	27.2	0.8	5.2	19	15	16
February ...	62.8	2.1	7.5	9	24	5
March...	68.5	2.2	9.2	15	23	8
April ...	125.0	4.1	11.3	17	25	5
May ...	174.5	5.6	12.5	17	28	3
June ...	162.2	5.4	14.3	3	27	3
July ...	138.7	4.4	14.6	5	30	1
August...	145.2	4.7	10.4	13	27	4
September ...	78.3	2.6	8.4	7	26	4
October ...	88.8	2.8	7.6	10	26	5
November ...	68.8	2.3	7.3	7	22	8
December ...	18.7	0.6	4.7	3	12	19
For the 12 months ...	1158.7	3.1	14.6	5 July	285	81

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Month	Mean Relative Humid- ity %	Total Rainfall	Mean Daily Rainfall	Greatest fall in one day		No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Day of month		
January ...	85	5.60	0.18	0.66	9	21	10
February ...	92	1.79	0.06	0.93	10	12	17
March ...	84	2.04	0.07	0.45	6	15	16
April ...	79	2.95	0.09	0.98	14	17	13
May ...	77	1.74	0.06	0.68	8	16	15
June ...	78	3.03	0.10	0.97	21	17	13
July ...	80	2.62	0.08	0.43	27	21	10
August...	82	6.61	0.21	1.69	9	18	13
September	82	4.67	0.16	1.09	25	21	9
October ...	86	4.34	0.14	0.65	27	23	8
November ...	88	1.95	0.06	0.79	4	19	11
December ...	93	4.48	0.14	1.07	16	26	5
For the 12 months	84	41.82	0.11	1.69	9th Aug.	226	140

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF RAIN
MEASURED AT VARIOUS POINTS.
RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR.

Month.	Ogden. (inches)	Sewage Works. (inches)	Coldwell. (inches)	Meteorological Station (Cemetery) (inches)
January	7.58	6.39	5.80	5.60
February	1.76	1.60	1.90	1.79
March	3.06	2.02	2.60	2.04
April	3.21	2.83	3.57	2.95
May	2.10	1.80	2.22	1.74
June	4.63	3.24	3.47	3.03
July	3.67	2.69	3.11	2.62
August	9.80	7.03	5.82	6.61
September	6.13	4.68	4.86	4.67
October	4.12	4.21	5.71	4.34
November	2.77	2.57	2.57	1.95
December	5.36	4.87	4.68	4.48
Totals	54.19	43.93	46.31	41.82

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births :	Males	Females	Total	Rate
Legitimate	235	205	440	
Illegitimate	9	6	15	
Total	244	211	455	13.4 per 1,000 estimated population. Adjusted rate 14.2.
Still Births :				
Legitimate	4	6	10	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	4	6	10	22 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths	243	222	465	13.7 per 1,000 estimated population. Adjusted rate 12.1.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :				
Legitimate	3	5	8	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	3	5	8	18 per 1,000 live births.
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :				
Legitimate	1	5	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	1	5	6	13 per 1,000 live births.
Maternal Deaths	—	1	1	2.15 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Excess of Deaths over Live Births	—	—	10	

The Registrar General estimated the population at the middle of the year to be 33,900 and the Birth and Death Rates for the year are calculated on this figure.

The esimated figure for the previous year was 34,240, so that the figure for 1952 is less by 340.

BIRTHS.

The Live Birth Rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of estimated population is a decrease of 0.2 per 1,000 on the previous year, is less than the average rate for the previous 5 years 1947-1951 by 2.2 per 1,000, and is the lowest Live Birth Rate since 1945.

Compared with the Birth Rate figures supplied by the Registrar General, the Nelson figure is less than the figure for England and

Wales by 1.9 per 1,000, is 3.5 below that for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 2.1 below that for the smaller towns, and 4.2 per 1,000 below the Birth Rate for the administrative County of London.

The Illegitimate Live Births numbered 15, which is the same as last year and gives an Illegitimate Live Birth Rate of 32.9 per 1,000 live births and 0.4 per 1,000 of population.

STILL BIRTHS.

There were 3 less Still Births registered during last year as compared with 1951. The figure was equal to the average for the previous 5 years and gives a Still Birth Rate of 21.5 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. The figure for England and Wales being 22.6 per 1,000.

DEATHS.

A total of 465 deaths were registered during 1952 and the number was 115 less than the corresponding figure for 1951. The Death Rate was 13.7 per 1,000 of population or 3.2 per 1,000 less than the previous year, 2.1 per 1,000 less than the average for the previous five years 1947-1951, and the lowest death rate recorded since 1937.

The figure is also greater than the Death Rate for England and Wales by 2.4 per 1,000, and the number of deaths exceed the number of live births by 10.

The largest number of deaths, amounting to 18.3% of the total, were in the age group 75-80 years, and 38.6% of the total deaths were of persons aged 70 years or over, whereas last year 52.5% of deaths were in the latter group.

From the monthly analysis it is shown that the least number of deaths 22, occurred in November, whilst in December, the following month, there were 54, the highest monthly total for the year.

The main causes of death were the same as in the previous two years, namely, Vascular lesions of the Nervous System; Coronary Disease, Angina; and Other Heart Disease, but the number due to the latter two causes were reduced by as much as 61% and 29%, respectively, on 1951.

It is also interesting to note that the deaths from Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of the Respiratory System, were reduced 17, 11, 11 and 8, respectively, or by 52% overall, as compared with the previous year.

The main increase is in the groups of deaths from malignant neoplasms, or cancer of various sites, which altogether show an increase of almost 22% on the figure for 1951.

INFANT DEATHS.

The 8 deaths of infants under the age of 12 months is a reduction of 5 on the previous year, and gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 Live Births, as against 28 per 1,000 in 1951.

The 1952 figure is less by 13 per 1,000 live births on the average rate for Nelson for the previous 5 years, and with the exception of the year 1950 when the rate was as low as 12 per 1,000 live births, the figure is the lowest recorded in Nelson.

The Nelson rate also compares very favourably with the Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales 27.6, the County Boroughs and Great Towns 31.2, the Smaller Towns (with resident population 25-50,000) 25.8 and the London Administrative County 23.8 per 1,000 live births.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

There were six deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age compared with ten in the previous year, which give rates of 13.1 and 21.5 per 1,000 live births respectively. Four of the six deaths were due to prematurity.

The following Tables and Graphs show:—

TABLES:

1. Various Nelson Rates for the years 1952-1947 and the average for the 5 years' period 1951-1947.
2. Comparison of Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality with figures for England and Wales and sub-divisions of the country.
3. Deaths from Various Causes during 1952 with equivalent death rates.
4. Deaths from Various Causes, with equivalent rates, for 1952-1950.
5. Summary of Ages at Death and showing percentage of each group to total deaths.
6. Monthly Analysis of Deaths showing rates per 1,000 population.
7. Monthly Analysis of Deaths in Wards.
8. Analysis of Neo-natal and Infant Deaths according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.
9. Maternal Mortality with comparative figures for England and Wales.
10. Analysis of Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms according to site of primary growth and age of patient, and giving rates per 1,000 of population.

GRAPHS:

1. The Annual Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of population from 1923.
2. The Actual Number of Births and Infant Deaths per year from 1923.
3. The Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births per year from 1923.
4. Birth Rate per 1,000 population per year from 1923.

VARIOUS NELSON RATES FOR THE YEARS 1947-1951 AND THE AVERAGE OF THE 5 YEARS 1947-1951.

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
									Total		Neo-natal
	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis-tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1952	455	*13.4	465	*13.7	10	22	1	2.15	8	18	13
Year 1951	464	13.6	580	16.9	13	27	1	2.10	13	28	22
Year 1950	490	14.1	564	16.3	5	10	2	4.04	6	12	10
Year 1949	478	13.8	548	15.9	14	28	Nil	Nil	17	36	—
Year 1948	567	16.4	520	15.0	15	25	Nil	Nil	23	40	—
Year 1947	667	20.1	497	14.9	11	16	1	1.47	27	40	—
Average 5 years— 1947-1951	533	15.6	542	15.8	10	21	1	1.52	17	31	—

* Adjusted—Live Birth Rate (Comparability factor : 1.06) = 14.2 per 1,000

Death Rate (Comparability factor : 0.88) = 12.1 per 1,000

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR 1952.

(Provisional figures based on quarterly returns and supplied by the Registrar-General with Nelson figures added).

	England and Wales	100 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	100 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Nelson
RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION					
Births :					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	*13.4
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.29
	22.6 (a)	24.6 (a)	23.0 (a)	19.2 (a)	21.5 (a)
Deaths :					
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	+13.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.32
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio-encephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.29
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.					
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age ...	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	17.5
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Births.

* Adjusted Rate 14.2 per 1,000—Comparability factor 1.06.

+ Adjusted Rate 12.1 per 1,000—Comparability factor 0.88.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING 1952
WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	2	11	0.32
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	0.00
3. Syphilitic disease	3	1	4	0.12
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	0.00
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	0.00
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	0.00
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	0.00
8. Measles	—	—	—	0.00
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.03
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	14	31	0.91
11. " " lung, bronchus	11	1	12	0.35
12. " " breast.....	—	4	4	0.12
13. " " uterus	—	3	3	0.09
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	10	29	0.86
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	0.00
16. Diabetes	2	—	2	0.06
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	49	78	2.30
18. Coronary disease, angina	51	15	66	1.95
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	5	9	0.26
20. Other heart disease	32	49	81	2.39
21. Other circulatory diseases	16	14	30	0.88
22. Influenza	—	—	—	0.00
23. Pneumonia	4	6	10	0.29
24. Bronchitis	17	13	30	0.88
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1	0.03
26. Ulcers of stomach or duodenum...	5	1	6	0.18
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	0.00
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	5	6	0.18
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	0.09
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	1	1	0.03
31. Congenital malformations	3	1	4	0.12
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	22	33	0.97
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	0.00
34. All other accidents	1	3	4	0.12
35. Suicide	5	1	6	0.18
36. Homicide and operations of war...	—	—	—	0.00
All Causes	243	222	465	13.71

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES AND EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES
FOR 1952, 1951 AND 1950.

Cause of Death	1952		1951		1950	
	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 pop'n.	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 pop'n.	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 pop'n.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	11	00-32	6	00-17	13	00-37
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	00-00	2	00-06	—	00-00
3. Syphilitic disease	4	00-12	2	00-06	2	00-06
4. Diphtheria.....	—	00-00	—	00-00	—	00-00
5. Whooping Cough.....	—	00-00	1	00-03	—	00-00
6. Meningococcal infections.....	—	00-00	1	00-03	—	00-00
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	00-00	—	00-00	—	00-00
8. Measles	—	00-00	—	00-00	1	00-03
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	00-03	—	00-00	2	00-06
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	31	00-91	14	00-41	17	00-49
11. „ „ lung, bronchus	12	00-35	10	00-29	9	00-26
12. „ „ breast	4	00-12	8	00-23	7	00-20
13. „ „ uterus	3	00-09	2	00-06	7	00-20
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	00-86	39	01-14	47	01-35
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	00-00	1	00-03	—	00-00
16. Diabetes.....	2	00-06	3	00-09	7	00-20
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	78	02-30	81	02-36	93	02-68
18. Coronary disease, angina	66	01-95	65	01-90	64	01-85
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	00-26	23	00-67	8	00-23
20. Other heart disease	81	02-39	114	03-33	123	03-55
21. Other circulatory diseases	30	00-88	25	00-73	23	00-66
22. Influenza	—	00-00	17	00-50	8	00-23
23. Pneumonia	10	00-29	21	00-61	11	00-32
24. Bronchitis	30	00-88	41	01-20	37	01-07
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	00-03	9	00-26	5	00-14
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	6	00-18	9	00-26	5	00-14
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	00-00	1	00-03	1	00-03
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	6	00-18	14	00-41	8	00-23
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	00-09	3	00-09	2	00-06
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	00-03	1	00-03	2	00-06
31. Congenital malformations	4	00-12	1	00-03	1	00-03
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	33	00-97	39	01-14	39	01-12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	00-00	5	00-15	1	00-03
34. All other accidents	4	00-12	14	00-41	12	00-35
35. Suicide	6	00-18	8	00-23	9	00-26
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	00-00	—	00-00	—	00-00
All Causes	465	13-71	580	16-94	564	16-26

Estimated population: 1952—33,900.
1951—34,240.
1950—34,670.

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH.

Age Groups		Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total Deaths Allocated to Nelson			% of each group to Total Deaths
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
Under 1 year											
Over 1 and under 2 years											
2		3	2	1	—	1	3	3	5	8	1.7
5		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	0.4
10		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15		2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
20		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	0.4
25		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35		2	1	1	—	1	2	2	3	5	1.1
40		2	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	0.6
45		5	3	—	1	1	1	6	3	9	1.9
50		3	4	1	—	—	—	2	4	6	1.3
55		7	3	—	—	1	3	8	6	14	3.0
60		5	5	1	3	4	1	8	3	11	2.4
65		15	11	2	5	8	4	21	10	31	6.7
70		27	9	1	1	9	3	35	11	46	9.9
75		30	22	2	3	13	10	41	29	70	15.1
80		28	36	2	7	13	10	39	39	78	16.7
85		34	41	4	8	9	13	39	46	85	18.3
90		23	34	3	2	9	5	29	37	66	14.2
95		4	12	—	—	2	6	6	18	24	5.2
		1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	0.9
TOTALS		191	191	20	32	72	63	243	222	465	100.0

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS SHOWING RATES.

Month				Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Net Deaths for Nelson			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	Number			Rate per 1000 pop'n.
										M	F	Total	
January...	...	...	22	16	2	1	8	9	28	24	52	1.53	
February	...	...	20	20	—	5	8	4	28	19	47	1.39	
March	...	...	16	15	1	2	7	8	22	21	43	1.27	
April	...	...	10	22	—	4	7	7	17	25	42	1.24	
May	...	...	14	23	1	4	1	3	14	22	36	1.06	
June	...	...	11	11	—	3	10	6	21	14	35	1.03	
July	...	...	14	11	3	—	4	2	15	13	28	0.83	
August	...	...	15	17	3	3	5	7	17	21	38	1.12	
September	...	...	14	12	2	1	5	7	17	18	35	1.03	
October...	...	...	12	16	3	1	6	3	15	18	33	0.97	
November	...	...	13	7	2	2	5	1	16	6	22	0.65	
December	...	...	30	21	3	6	6	6	33	21	54	1.59	
Totals			...	191	191	20	32	72	63	243	222	465	13.71

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN WARDS IN 1952.

Month	Bradley			Central			Clover Hill			Marsden			Netherfield			Southfield			Walverden			Whitefield			Total		
	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T
Jan.	9	3	5	4	—	1	7	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	6	—	2	6	—	1	3	—	2	38	3	17
Feb.	10	5	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	3	6	—	3	4	—	1	6	—	2	8	—	—	41	5	12
Mar.	11	3	3	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	4	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	3	30	3	15
Apr.	7	2	2	7	1	1	5	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	7	—	3	1	—	3	32	4	14
May	15	4	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	7	—	1	38	5	4
June	9	3	2	1	—	2	3	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	3	—	3	3	—	3	21	3	16
July	7	3	—	4	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	4	—	—	25	3	6
Aug.	16	5	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	5	1	2	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	2	32	6	12
Sept.	6	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	6	26	3	12
Oct.	10	4	2	2	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	28	4	9
Nov.	7	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	16	3	6
Dec.	19	9	1	5	—	1	7	—	2	5	1	4	5	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	2	9	—	—	55	10	12
Totals	126	47	21	37	2	12	38	—	18	26	1	15	37	2	17	25	—	13	48	—	18	45	—	21	382	52	135
Nett Deaths	100			47			56			40			52			38			66			66			465		

Cause of Death	Ages at Death (in days)										Total
	Under 1 day	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	
760. Intra cranial and spinal injury at Birth.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
773. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
776. Immaturity unqualified	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

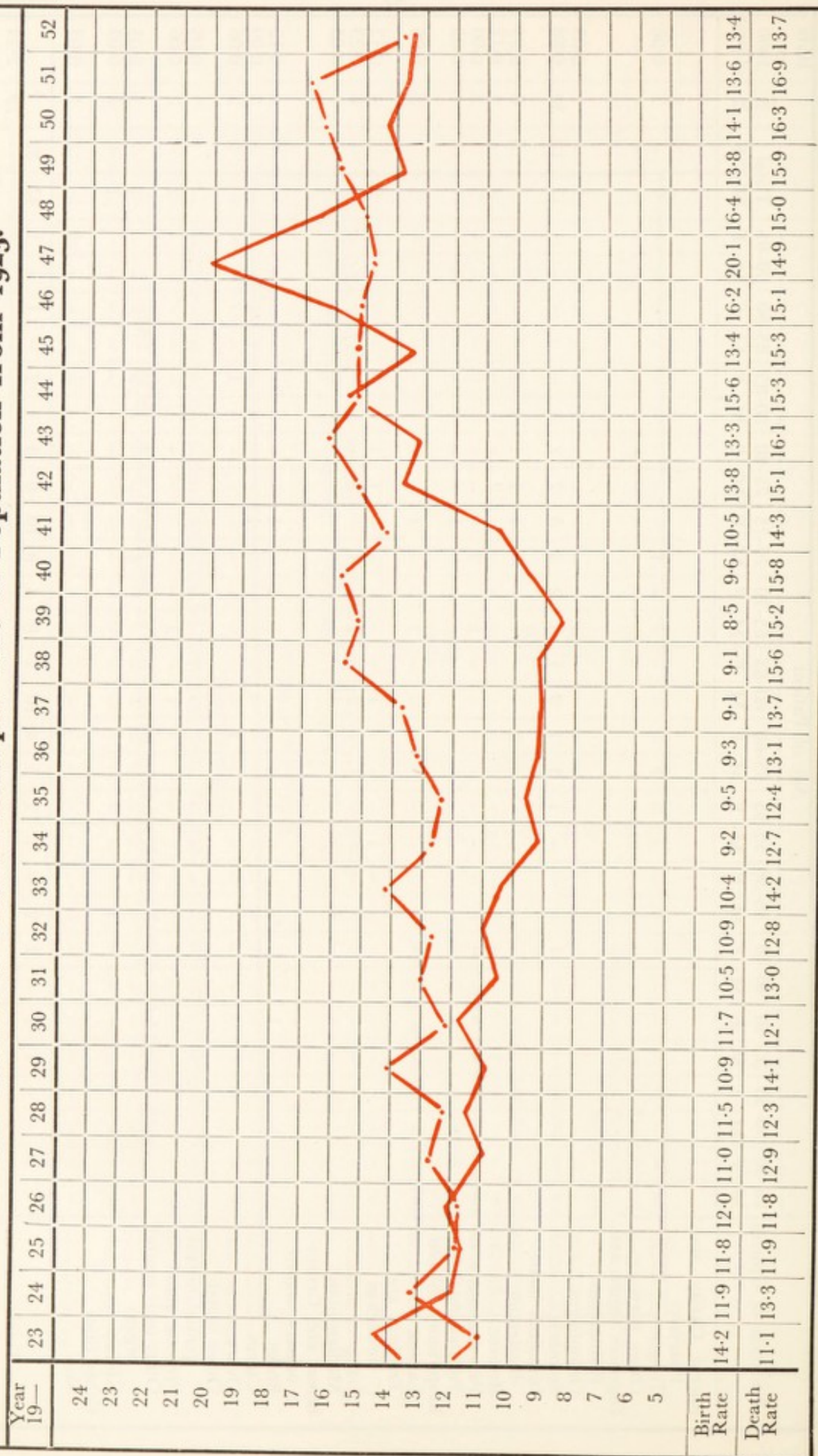
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COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING MATERNAL MORTALITY FOR 1952.

(Provisional Figures based on quarterly returns and supplied by the Registrar General with Nelson figures added).

Cause	England and Wales		Nelson	
	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	—	—
Abortion with toxæmia	13	0.02	—	—
Other toxæmia of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0.21	—	—
Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09	—	—
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	—	—
Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	1	2.15

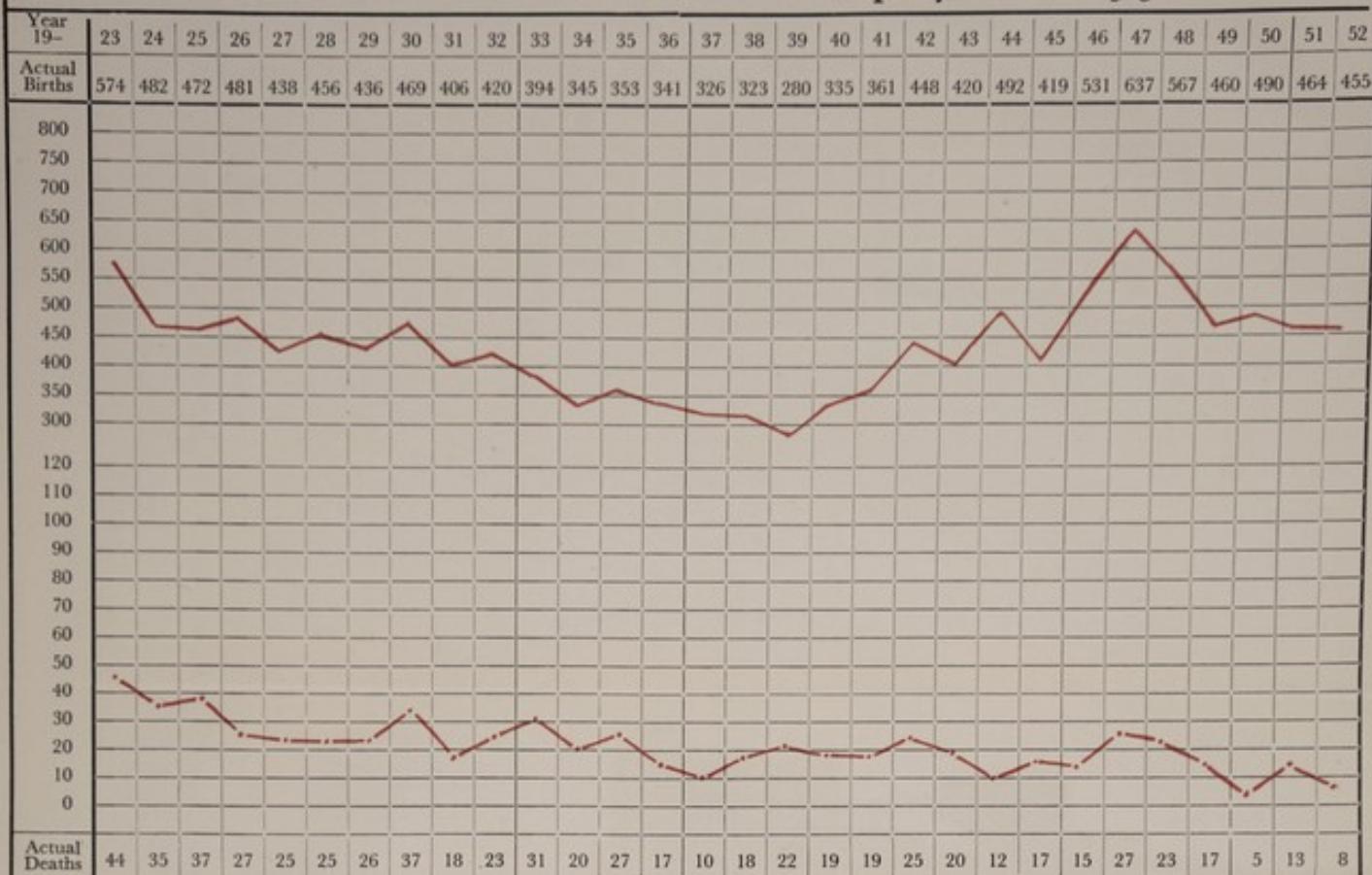
Annual Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of Population from 1923.



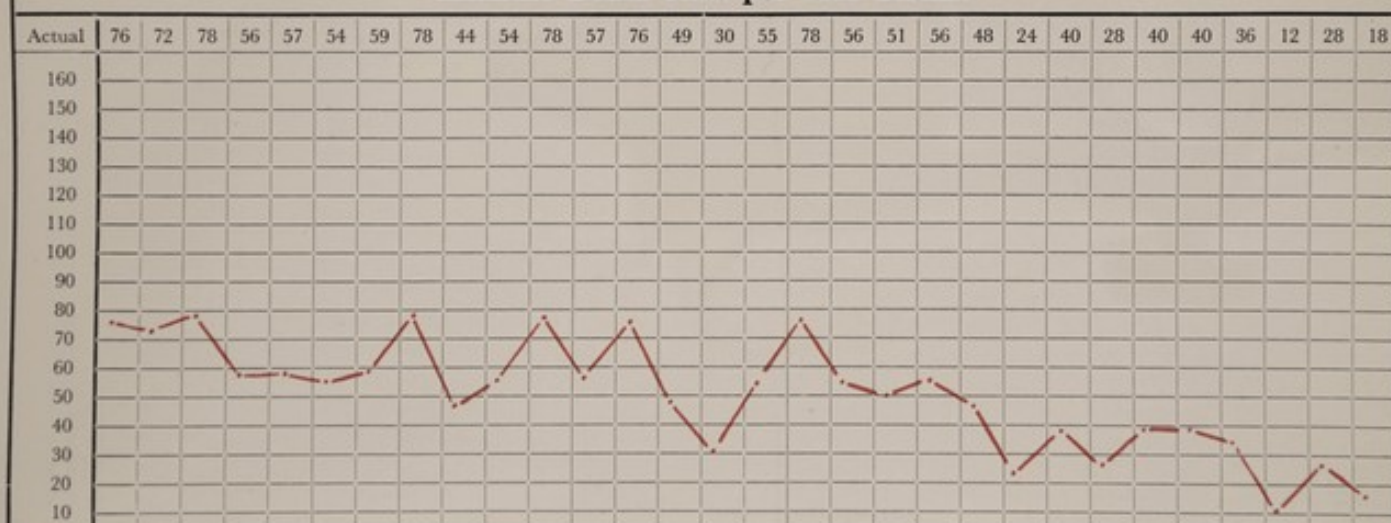
Birth
Rate

Death
Rate

Actual Number of Births and Infant Deaths per year from 1923.



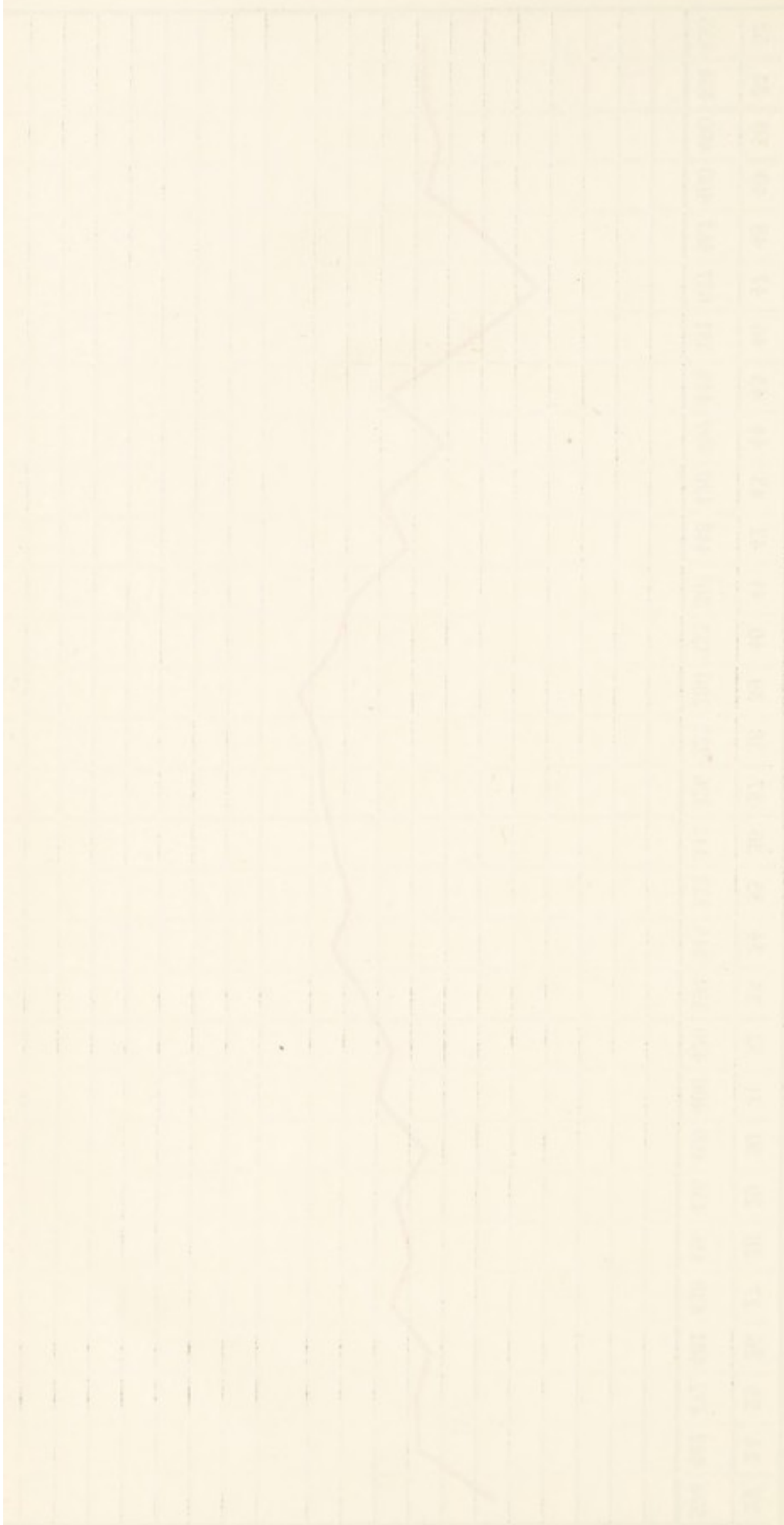
Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Births.



Birth Rate per 1000 Population.



100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0



100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

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

HOSPITALS.

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the N.W. 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 the department, and since the closing down of the laboratory at this office in 1948, specimens for chemical or bacteriological examinations have been forwarded to Burnley.

During the year the following specimens mainly received from medical practitioners in the Borough, have been submitted to the Central Pathological Laboratory.

Blood—for count	1
for Wasserman test	7
Faeces	28
Swabs—Abscess	1
nasal	1
throat	22
vaginal	1
vulva	1
other	1
Sputum	40
Urethral smear	1
Urine—for general examination	7
for Pregnancy test	65
for tubercle bacilli	2
Total	178

Samples of milk and ice cream were also submitted on behalf of this department, and these are reported upon in appropriate sections of the report.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at Reedyford Hospital, Nelson.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

SECTION 47.

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

OTHER SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council provide and maintain the following services:

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

The Borough is serviced by ambulances from the Divisional Ambulance Station at Reedley and both ambulances and sitting case cars are available.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE:

The Infant Welfare Centre for the Borough is at 9-11 Carr Road and sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Special infant foods are sold at reduced prices.

CLINICS:

Ante-natal, dental, minor-ailments, orthopædic and ophthalmic clinics are held at 9-11 Carr Road, Nelson.

DAY NURSERIES:

There are two in the Borough, one situate in Railway Street and the other in Barkerhouse Road.

HOME HELP SERVICE:

The services of Home Helps are provided for cases as follows:—

1. Maternity—domiciliary confinement.
2. Maternity—patient discharged from Maternity Home.
3. Acute sickness, particularly where the care of young children becomes necessary due to the incapacity of the mother.
4. Chronic sickness, including tuberculosis and the aged sick.
5. Aged and infirm, including blind.

Applications are dealt with through the Divisional Health Office and the service is under the control and supervision of a full-time organiser and welfare worker.

HOME NURSING SERVICE:

There are two district nurses of the divisional staff assigned to Nelson.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE:

The duties of the County Council under Section 51 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, are delegated to the Divisional Health Committee and the work is carried on by the Duly Authorised Officer and the Mental Health Worker.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE:

There are two district midwives of the Divisional staff assigned to Nelson and both are resident within the Borough.

Further information relative to these services can be obtained from my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

There has been no change in the source of public water supply during the year. This is derived from two gathering grounds, one four miles distant on the east side of the town, supplying Coldwell Reservoirs, and one four miles distant on the west side of the town, supplying Ogden Reservoirs. Upland surface water and springs form the source in both cases. Pressure filters and chlorination treatment plant are installed at both groups of reservoirs.

Routine inspection of the gathering grounds is made by the Water Engineer, to ensure freedom from pollution, and in addition samples of water are taken before and after treatment.

During the year 58 samples of raw water were taken, 55 being submitted for bacteriological examination, and 3 for chemical analysis. Of the 55 bacteriological samples, 27 were reported to be positive, and 28 negative. All three chemical analyses were reported satisfactory. 56 bacteriological examinations were made of water going into supply, of which 3 gave positive results, and 53 were returned as negative. The 3 chemical analyses of this water all gave satisfactory results. Immediately the 3 positive sample reports were received, the chlorine dosage to the water was increased.

To obtain an indication of the plumbo-solvent action of the water, 6 samples were submitted for analysis, showing a lead content of from nil parts per million to 0.24 parts per million.

In addition to supplying adjoining districts, water is supplied direct from public mains to an estimated population of 34,240 in 12,408 houses in Nelson. No dwellinghouses are supplied by means of standpipes. 9 new houses have been connected to the mains during the year. Extensions to the water mains on the Marsden Park Housing Scheme were still proceeding at the end of the year.

In a number of areas in the town, a shortage of water is experienced due to the defective condition of joint service pipes to blocks of property. Financial assistance is afforded by the Corporation to the owners of these properties and during the year 101 houses in 10 rows of property have been provided with separate service pipes. It is eventually intended to convert the whole of the town to the separate service pipe system.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

With the exception of a few unsewered isolated areas in the more rural parts of the district, the whole of the town is sewered by means of high level gravitating sewers to the Sewage Works at Linedred. Sewage from the low-lying district of Lomeshaye is carried by low-level sewer, which is emptied into the high level sewer by means of automatic ejectors at the sewage works.

Treatment is by means of screens, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, the final effluent being discharged into Pendle Water. Sludge from the settling tanks is pumped into storage tanks for digestion, and the digested sludge led on to farm land. The estimated dry weather flow of sewage is 2,000,000 gallons per day.

During the year the existing sewers on the Marsden Park and Hole House Estates were extended, 22 new houses being connected to the sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Lancashire Rivers Board are responsible for dealing with rivers and streams in the area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of middens	10
Number of closets attached to these middens	10
Number of pail closets	21
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	3
Number of movable ashbins	12,752
Number of trough closets	75
Number of waste water closets	6,962
Number of fresh water closets	5,973
Number of houses on water carriage system	12,382
Conversions during the year:	
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	1
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets	6
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets	104

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The removal and disposal of house and shop refuse, and street cleansing, is carried out by the Cleansing Department under the control of the Director of Cleansing. A weekly collection of refuse is made at 12,752 dwellinghouses and other properties, and is conveyed in covered vehicles to the Corporation's incineration plant at the Charles Street Depot. Bi-weekly collections are made of trade waste from food premises and communal bins. Street cleansing and street gully emptying are carried out by vehicles specially designed for that purpose.

Refuse disposal is by screening, separation and incineration, furnace clinker being disposed of at the Reedyford Tip.

Cesspool cleansing, carried out at intervals of two to four weeks, is by manual emptying into a trailer tank.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections made this year compares very favourably with the 1951 figure, despite the fact that for almost two months the department was without the services of one inspector. This occurred when Mr. Metcalfe left to take up duties elsewhere, and was eventually replaced by Mr. Stott.

The number of visits made to premises where food is manufactured, stored or sold was almost double that made in 1951, viz., 1,032 as against 528. The inspections of factories also showed an increase, from 45 in 1951 to 120 this year.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF INSPECTIONS.

Atmospheric Pollution Recordings	8
Bakehouses	343
Boiler Plants Inspected	81
Butchers' Shops	177
Canal Boats	2
Closets—Waste Water	1
Complaints Received	298
Complaints Confirmed	240
Court Cases	7
Dairies, Milkshops and Milkstores	12
Drains Inspected	32
Drains Smoke Tested	2

Drains Olfactory Tested	8
Drains Colour Tested	83
Farms	10
Fish Frying Establishments	102
Fishmongers' Shops	1
Food (Preserved) Manufacturers	56
Food Catering Establishments	64
Food Shops and Warehouses	91
Factories (a) Power	115
Factories (b) Non-power	5
Hawkers' Vans (L.C.C. Act, 1951)	5
Houses Defective	41
Houses Detailed Inspection	6
Houses Overcrowding	4
Ice-cream Manufacturers	33
Ice-cream Retailers	166
Infectious Diseases	194
Interviews	597
Markets	10
Meat and Food Inspections	141
Meat and Food Condemnations	102
Meetings with Owners	58
Meetings with Contractors	34
Miscellaneous Visits	443
Notices Served:	
Verbal	102
Informal	215
Statutory P.H.A.	41
Offensive Accumulations	11
Pet Shops	12
Piggeries	9
Rag Flock Premises	21
Rats and Mice	18
Samples Submitted:	
Ice-cream	77
Milk Biological	91
Milk Methylene Blue	114
Milk Phosphatase Test	7
Milk Turbidity Test	2
Rag Flock	4

Schools	30
Shops Act	1
Smoke Observations	509
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3
Verminous Premises	22
Watercourses	3
Re-inspections and Re-visits	1755

SHOPS ACT.

Duties under this Act are carried out by the Shops and Markets Inspector, Mr. F. Clegg.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no camping sites within the Borough, and no applications for a licence have been made during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Here again much more time has been devoted to this important aspect of public health and the number of smoke observations made of industrial chimneys has increased from 343 in 1951 to 509 this year. It is very pleasing to report that, notwithstanding the increase of 166 in the number of observations, there has been a very marked reduction in the number of cases of excessive emission of black smoke. This dropped from 104 last year to 34 this year.

A table of comparison is set out below:

	1952		1951
No. of observations	509	...	343
Emissions of black smoke:			
Full 30 minutes	1	...	—
Over 25 mins. but less than 30 mins.	—	...	2
Over 20 mins. but less than 25 mins.	2	...	2
Over 15 mins. but less than 20 mins.	1	...	5
Over 10 mins. but less than 15 mins.	3	...	10
Over 5 mins. but less than 10 mins.	12	...	30
Over 2 mins. but less than 5 mins.	15	...	55
	—		—
Totals	34	...	104
	—		—
Percentage of observations showing black smoke			
emission of over 2 mins.	6.6%		30.3%

Each observation was of 30 minutes' duration, and all 46 factory chimneys in the district were subjected to observation.

During the year a series of popular lectures by eminent speakers were given to focus attention on the need for smoke abatement. This was in addition to the formation of the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee, embracing not only Nelson but the adjoining Urban Districts of Brierfield and Barrowford. This Committee, comprising representatives from all walks of life, is concerned with reducing atmospheric pollution in the area. It is interesting to note that a member of this Committee has developed an appliance, which has received the support of the Fuel Research Station, for the abolition of black smoke from mechanically-stoked boiler furnaces.

Another innovation during the year has been the establishment on the North-East side of the town at the Climatological Station in Walton Lane, of atmospheric pollution recording apparatus. This consists of an apparatus for measuring the sulphur content of the atmosphere and a deposit gauge, which measures the soluble and insoluble deposits.

During the year the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Senior Sanitary Inspector continued to serve on the North West Divisional Committee of the National Smoke Abatement Society and to maintain contact with Regional Officers of the appropriate Government Departments.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Public Baths, which are owned by the Corporation and situate in Bradley Road, contain swimming baths and slipper baths for males and females.

The Open Air Swimming Pool situate in Marsden Park is also provided and controlled by the Corporation.

Filtration and water purification plants are installed at both these premises.

DISINFESTATION.

During the year 7 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, and were subjected to treatment. None of these were Council houses.

Disinfestation of properties is effected by the use of residual spray, powder and smoke generator methods, the agents used being D.D.T. and Gammexane. This work is carried out by the Department's staff.

RODENT CONTROL.

840 properties, out of a total of 14,672 in the district, were inspected during the year for evidence of rodent infestation. As a result of these inspections, 348 properties were found to be infested with rats, including 14 major infestations, and 134 premises were found to be seriously infested with mice. A total of 356 infested properties were treated by the Rodent Operative, working under the direction of the Director of Cleansing.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions at the 24 schools within the Borough remained unchanged last year, certain improvements having been carried out during the previous year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades within the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	321	115	14	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	364	120	15	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Defects	No. of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	35	13	—	4
Total	35	13	—	4

3. Outwork: No notification of outworkers has been received.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS AND UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There are no such premises in the Borough.

CANAL BOATS.

Visits have been made to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and on two occasions boats were boarded and found to comply with current legislation.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

During the year 21 visits were made to the 8 registered premises at which rag flock or other filling materials are used in the manufacture of furniture, etc.

3 samples of filling materials were taken, with results as follows:

Type of Material.	Results.
Rag flock	Satisfactory.
Wool flock	Satisfactory.
Horse hair	Unsatisfactory.
	Average impurities 1.1%
	Warning letter sent to vendor.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The chief sanitary requirements of the district remains the conversion of the 6,962 waste water closets to the fresh water system.

PET ANIMALS ACT.

12 visits were paid to premises registered under this Act, which came into force on the first day of April, 1952. In no case was any formal action found necessary at the 7 registered premises.

Housing.

On the whole the general standard of housing in Nelson is good. Defects found are largely due to lack of repair and maintenance, a legacy of the war years.

During the year it has been found necessary to serve 149 informal notices covering 465 defects, on owners of dwellinghouses in which defects were found. 93 such notices, covering 275 defects, were complied with over the period.

The following tables give details of the repairs and improvements during the year.

DEFECTS FOUND DURING THE YEAR.

Defective pointing	64
Defective wallplaster	50
Defective window frames	31
Defective sashcords	21
Defective downspouts	32
Defective fireplaces/grates	11
Defective troughings	43
Defective yard surfaces	11
Defective roofs	42
Defective ceiling plaster	32
Defective waste water closets	10
Defective w.w.c. apartment roofs	8
Defective w.w.c. apartments wall plaster	5
Defective w.w.c. apartment doors	8
Defective w.w.c. seats	5
Defective walls	9
Defective doors	10
Defective sinks	5
Defective sink waste pipes	7
Defective flashings	15
Defective drains	13
Dirty houses	2
Defective floorboards	1
Rising dampness	3
Defective floors—stone	5
—wood	8
Defective water supply	1
Defective chimneys	7
Defective skirting boards	1

Sub-soil water in cellar	1
Defective stairs—wood	2
Defective ventilation shafts	2
Total	465

Number of houses erected during the year:

	Prefabricated	Traditional Permanent	Flats
(i) By the local authority	—	22	4
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	—	4	—

1. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:—

(i) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	149
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	745
(ii) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included above which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	Nil
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	149

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	93
---	----

3. Action under statutory powers:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses which, after service of formal notices were rendered fit	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	38

- (ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- (a) By owners 23
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 (Demolition) Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 (Underground rooms) Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.
- (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year... Not known
 - (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil
 - (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year Nil
 - (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases Nil
5. Housing Act, 1949—Part II—Improvement Grants, etc.:—
- (a) (i) Number of schemes submitted:
 - (a) by private individuals to local authority ... Nil
 - (b) by local authority to Ministry Nil
 - (ii) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected Nil
 - (b) (i) Number of schemes approved by Ministry Nil
 - (ii) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected Nil
 - (iii) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes Nil
 - (c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year Nil
 - (d) Any other action taken under the Act Nil

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

The demand for houses is still present, and the estimated requirements are as follows:

3 bedroom type houses	124
2 bedroom type houses	133
Aged Persons' Bungalows	54
Spinsters' Flats	17

At the end of the year 87 houses were building and a further 71 were contemplated.

OVERCROWDING.

Four cases were investigated during the year, but in no instance was statutory overcrowding found.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

All raw milk distributed within Nelson is sampled at least twice annually, being submitted to bacteriological and biological tests. During the year 194 samples of raw milk were obtained, details of the results being given below:

Raw Milk	No. of samples.	Results.
Tuberculosis-biological test	91 ...	87 negative, 4 positive.
Methylene Blue reduction test	103 ...	77 satisfactory, 26 unsatisfactory.

In addition 20 samples of Heat Treated milks were taken, with results as follows:

Pasteurised Milk	No. of samples.	Results.
Phosphatase test	7 ...	7 satisfactory.
Methylene Blue reduction test	11 ...	11 satisfactory.
Sterilised Milk		
Turbidity test	2 ...	2 satisfactory.

Number of notifications of tuberculous milk forwarded to the
Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries in respect of milk produced in the district 4

Results of Ministry investigations *within* the district during the
year arising from notifications made by *any* local authority:

No. of veterinary inspections	4
No. of cases where animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	1
No. of animals seized under Tuberculosis Order	1
No. of cases reported negative where animals had been sold prior to investigation	Nil
No. of cases reported negative, no animals seized	1

Action was taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies
Regulations, 1949, on two occasions, and information passed to
adjoining authorities for action in respect of two positive samples
obtained within this area.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foods were found unfit for human consumption and as a result were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed under supervision.

Product	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Apples	19			1	0	3
Apricots	1				11	0
Baby Food	3					13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	—			3	19	5
Baked Beans	3				2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	3				3	0
Beans	13				11	15
Beef Loaf	1					12
Blackberries	3				3	15
Blackcurrants	3				2	13
Blanc-mange Powder	1				7	0
Boiled Ham	2				3	12
Brisket	2				8	0
Brisling	2					7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	—			1	3	4
Carrots	1				1	3
Cheese	47		1	1	22	4
Cheese Spread	119				22	5
Cherries	169		1	1	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee	4				1	0
Cooked Ham	12		1	0	8	10
Cooked Pork	23			3	6	6
Damsons	2				2	0
Fish	23				9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish Paste	12					15
Fruit Salad	3				2	5
Grapefruit/Grapefruit Juice ...	10				20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grapes	2				2	0
Greengages	3				3	12
Ham	9		1	2	16	7
Jellied Veal	1				6	0
Kidney	6				4	12
Lamb	—			2	14	0
Lobster	4				1	10
Luncheon Meat	80			2	8	0
Milk (Condensed)	74				131	pints
Milk (Evaporated)	9				17 $\frac{1}{2}$	pints

Product	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Milk (Evaporated)	8				8	0
Milk	149		1	0	24	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minced Beef Loaf	1					12
Minced Meat Loaf	4				3	8
Mincemeat	—					14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges	27				24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orange Juice	19				11	9
Ox Tongues	1				6	0
Peaches—Sliced	2				1	10
Peaches	38			1	20	11
Pears	20			1	6	11
Peas	203		1	0	18	6
Pighead	—				13	0
Pilchards	1				1	0
Pineapple	10				10	12
Plums	42			2	13	3
Pork and Beef	2				1	8
Pork Butts	1				3	0
Pork and Tongue	1					1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	120	6	0	0	0	0
Pressed Pork	—			1	18	4
Rabbit—Jellied	2				13	8
Rabbits	—			3	25	0
Raspberries	8				7	2
Sago	—			1	8	0
Salmon	7				4	14
Sauce	51				23	13
Sausages	—			1	27	8
Sheep Tongues	2				1	8
Shrimps	2					7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shrimps—Cocktail	2					8
Sild	4					15
Soup	23				17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stewed Steak	29			1	0	7
Strawberries	9				10	3
Tomatoes	188		1	1	15	8
Tomatoes—Peeled	2				1	15
Tomato Juice	1				1	4
Vegetables, Mixed	1				1	3
Totals	1649	6	18	2	24	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Whilst the slaughter of butchers' animals continues to be carried out at Colne Abattoir, this department is responsible for the inspection of the carcasses of cottagers' pigs, and 33 such carcasses were inspected during the year. Of these, 1 pig, representing 3% of the number inspected, was found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis, and 4 pigs, equal to 12%, were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

FOOD PREMISES.

During the year over 1,000 visits were paid to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption.

These were allocated as follows:—

Bakehouses	343
Butchers' Shops	177
Fish Frying Premises	102
Preserved Food Manufacturing Premises	56
Food Catering Establishments	64
Food Shops and Warehouses	91
Ice-cream Manufacturers	33
Ice-cream Retailers	166
Total visits	1032

DEFECTS FOUND IN FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES IN 1952.

Informal action, covering 142 defects, was taken on 44 occasions, as a result of which 69 defects were remedied during the year. In addition a number of verbal notices were given in respect of incidental items.

No legal action was found to be necessary in respect of Clean Food Bye-laws.

Details of defects found during the year are as follows:

Business room used for domestic purposes	1
Defective walls (surface)	20
Dirty walls/ceilings/floors	19
No constant supply of hot water	9
Defective sinks	5
Insufficient protection for food	6

Defective downspouts	2
Defective ceilings	12
Defective floors	11
Inadequate fuel storage	3
Defective eaves gutters	3
Insufficient ventilation	3
Insufficient lighting	2
Defective and dirty waste water closet	1
Defective window frames	2
Sanitary convenience opens into food store	2
Sanitary convenience not ventilated	1
Sanitary convenience dirty	2
Sanitary convenience defective	1
No nail brushes available	5
Insufficient storage for waste materials	7
Defective condition of equipment	5
No towels available (or insufficient)	2
Staff smoking on duty	1
Uncooked food on floor (in receptacle)	2
Bad storage facilities	5
Defective roof	1
Defective drainage	2
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2
No preparation room	1
Defective windows	2
Rodent infestation	1
Defective fire-range	1
Total	142

Under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, opportunity has been taken to register hawkers of food within the district. This has made possible a close contact with itinerant vendors of food.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Lancashire County Council are responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts in Nelson. The following table, supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, gives details of samples taken in Nelson by the County Staff.

A total of 170 samples was obtained, of these 90 were of milk and the 80 others comprised:—

1 Vegetable Mixed, canned	4 Fruit, canned
2 Cornflour	1 Barley
2 Salt	1 Fresh Whipped Cream
2 Glaubers Salt	3 Ice Lolly
2 Olive Oil	1 Syrup
2 Seidlitz Powder	1 Flour
3 Vegetables, canned	4 Marmalade
1 Cooking Fat	2 Oatmeal
1 Soft Drink, Tizer	3 Cream of Tartar
1 Soft Drink, Lemonade	1 Flour, self-raising
1 Ice-cream	1 Luncheon Meat
1 Honey	1 Table Jelly
2 Salad Cream	2 Aspirin Tablets
3 Cheese	1 Glycerin of Borax
1 Golden Raising Powder	1 Drinking Chocolate
1 Lentils	3 Cocoa
1 Jelly Crystals	2 Mineral Water
1 Semolina	2 Cod Liver Oil
2 Epsom Salts	3 Tea
1 Pepper, white	2 Tincture of Iodine
2 Pork Sausage	2 Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil
2 Jam	2 Mincemeat
1 Pickled Cabbage	
1 Gravy Browning	

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken
1 formal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.3 per cent. extraneous water	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 formal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 1.8 per cent. extraneous water	Vendor cautioned.
1 formal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 2.0 per cent. extraneous water	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 informal milk	Deficient 16.6 per cent. fat ...	Formal samples obtained.
1 fresh whipped cream	Consisted of whipped imitation cream	Vendor cautioned.
1 cream of tartar	Consisted of cream of tartar mixed with 4.2 per cent of sodium bicarbonate	Further sample obtained.
1 cream of tartar	Consisted of cream of tartar mixed with 3.5 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate	Stock withdrawn from sale.
1 informal milk	Deficient of 23.3 per cent. fat	Formal sample obtained.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The attention of the public was again focussed on those twin problems, Cleaner Food and Cleaner Skies.

The series of lectures to food handlers organised in 1951 under the auspices of the Lancashire Education Committee continued during 1952 and were well attended by an interested audience. These lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

A certain amount of interest in Smoke Abatement has been aroused by the series of popular lectures given during the winter months. These were fairly well attended, but, as with Food Hygiene, it is a case of "preaching to the converted," and the people who have most to learn are conspicuous by their absence.

INFECTION AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 270 notifications were received during the year, which was 28 less than the previous year and 104 less than the average (excluding fatal poisoning, made notifiable 1917) per year over the previous 5 years.

Eighty-eight cases were notified, an increase of 27 on the previous year and over half the cases were received during the first quarter of the year. The disease was of a very mild type.

Typhoid Fever.

One case notified, a male patient over 50 years of age. Blood agglutination was positive. Patient treated in isolation hospital.

Infectious Diseases.

There were no notifications of this disease during the year and no notifications received, a reduction of 25 on the previous year.

Whooping Cough.

Seventy-five notifications were received, 27 more than the previous year, although in the case of measles and whooping cough the information does not represent anything like a true picture of the prevalence of these diseases.

Typhus Fever.

Three cases notified, also the same number as last year, but rather more than the average for the past few years.

Scarlet Fever.

Four cases notified, all parvula and children under 5 years of age. These were no deaths.

Dysentery.

The only case notified was of the Shiga type. A reduction of 17 cases on the previous year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 330 notifications were received during the year, which was 38 less than the previous year and 164 less than the average (excluding food poisoning, made notifiable 1951) per year over the previous 5 years.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eighty-eight cases were notified, an increase of 27 on the previous year and over half the cases were notified during the first quarter of the year. The disease was of a very mild type.

TYPHOID FEVER.

One case notified, a male patient over 60 years of age. Only relevant history obtainable, served overseas in First World War. Blood agglutination was positive *B. typhosus*. Patient treated in isolation hospital.

MEASLES.

Disease evident throughout the year and 118 notifications received, a reduction of 72 on the previous year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Seventy six notifications were received, 31 more than the previous year, although in the case of measles and whooping cough this information does not represent anything like a true picture of the prevalence of these diseases.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty three cases notified, almost the same number as last year, but rather more than the average for the past few years.

ACUTE-POLIOMYELITIS.

Four cases notified, all paralytic and children under 5 years of age. There were no deaths.

DYSENTERY.

The only case notified was of the Sonn  type. A reduction of 17 cases on the previous year.

FOOD POISONING.

Eight incidental cases notified as food poisoning on a clinical diagnosis only. Laboratory examination of faeces revealed no causative organisms or other responsible agents.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee provide accommodation for cases of infectious diseases, with the exception of smallpox, at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Marsden Road, Burnley, and almost all cases requiring hospitalisation are admitted thereto. Occasionally accommodation is not available and cases are then admitted to other infectious diseases hospitals in the group.

During the year 57 patients were admitted to hospital.

The following tables show:—

1. Cases notified during 1952 and age analysis of cases.
2. Comparison of figures for 1952 with those of previous year.
3. Comparison of figures for 1952 with those of the previous 5 years and average.
4. Monthly incidence of notified cases.
5. Ward analysis of notifications.
6. Comparison of case rates per 1,000 of population with those of England and Wales and sub-divisions of the country.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	AGE PERIODS									Number removed to hosp'l.	Deaths
		Under 1	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over		
Scarlet Fever ...	88	—	3	23	45	9	3	4	1	—	44	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Measles ...	118	2	28	42	43	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	76	2	25	29	19	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia ...	33	—	2	3	1	—	1	10	10	6	—	10
Acute poliomyelitis-paralytic	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	8	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	330	4	60	100	110	10	7	18	15	6	57	10

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1952 WITH THOSE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Notifiable disease	Cases		Cases removed to Hospital		Deaths	
	Notified 1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Scarlet Fever	88	61	44	29	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	118	190	2	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	76	45	2	5	—	1
Pneumonia	33	36	—	—	10	21
Puerperal pyrexia	—	2	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	1	—	1	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis-paralytic...	4	2	4	2	—	—
Dysentery	1	18	1	2	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	8	13	2	2	—	—
Totals	330	368	57	43	10	23

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

COMPARISON OF 1952 FIGURES WITH FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE.

Notifiable disease	Notifications received during:					Total for 5 yrs.	Average number per yr.	Notifications 1952
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951			
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	69	47	52	61	246	49.2	88
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—
Measles	242	406	79	577	190	1494	298.8	118
Whooping Cough	116	113	9	247	45	530	106.0	76
Pneumonia	22	6	21	10	36	95	19.0	33
Puerperal pyrexia	4	3	2	1	2	12	2.4	—
Meningococcal infection.....	2	1	—	—	1	4	0.8	—
Acute poliomyelitis								
Paralytic	1	—	1	—	2	4	0.8	4
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.4	—
Post Infectious.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	—	2	18	24	4.8	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	2	1	1	—	5	1.0	—
Erysipelas	3	4	5	2	—	14	2.8	1
Food Poisoning*	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8
Totals	410	610	165	892	355	2432	486	322

*Notifiable from 1951: figures excluded from totals and averages.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	18	15	12	10	2	5	2	1	1	2	11	9	88
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	1	—	1	17	34	20	7	2	4	9	21	118
Whooping Cough ...	10	9	6	15	14	5	8	1	2	1	—	5	76
Acute Pneumonia ...	1	7	5	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	33
Puerperal Pyrexia...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	8
Totals	34	32	25	27	36	47	31	12	12	13	23	38	330

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Disease	Bradley	Central	Clover Hill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	3	9	12	9	14	19	1	88
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	6	25	10	20	8	22	10	118
Whooping Cough	13	4	10	8	9	8	14	10	76
Acute pneumonia	4	2	4	7	1	5	6	4	33
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	8
Totals	59	15	50	38	39	35	65	29	330

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.—NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING 1952.

(NELSON FIGURES ADDED TO FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL).

Notifications (Corrected)	England and Wales	160 County boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Nelson
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	2.59
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	2.24
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	3.48
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.97
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis) :					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.11
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.23
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	10.22 (a)	30.77 (a)	0.00 (a)

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 31 new cases were notified, 24 respiratory cases (12 males and 12 females) and 7 non-respiratory cases (5 males and 2 females).

This is an increase of 2 respiratory cases but a decrease of 6 non-respiratory cases on the figures for the previous year.

The occupations of the new patients notified during the year are as follows:—

RESPIRATORY CASES.		NON-RESPIRATORY CASES.	
Blacksmith	1	Office worker	1
Electrician	1	Pinner (cotton operative) ...	1
Fitter	1	Pre-school child	2
Housewife	3	School child	1
Insurance Agent	1	Shop Assistant	1
Labourer	1	Typist	1
Loom sweeper	1		
Machinist	1		
Masseur	1		
Miner	1		
Pre-school child	1		
School child	2		
Stonemason	1		
Typist	1		
Washing machine repairer ..	1		
Weaver	5		
Winder	1		

The following tables show:—

1. Analysis of new cases and deaths from the disease according to age groups and sex.
2. Number of new cases and deaths, with rates per 1,000 of population over a period of 15 years, 1938-1952.
3. Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Analysis of the new cases and deaths from the disease according to age groups and sex is shown in the following table:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 to 5 years	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 years	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
20 to 25 years	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 years	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
35 to 45 years	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 to 55 years	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 years	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 to 75 years	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	12	5	2	9	2	—	—
	24		7		11		—	

TUBERCULOSIS.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 15 YEARS
1938-1952.

I. NEW CASES.

Year	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total		Rate per 1,000 population
	Male	Female		Male	Female				
1952 ...	12	12	...	5	2	...	31	...	0.91
1951 ...	14	8	...	6	7	...	35	...	1.02
1950 ...	13	4	...	6	7	...	30	...	0.86
1949 ...	24	15	...	4	9	...	52	...	1.50
1948 ...	22	10	...	4	7	...	43	...	1.24
1947 ...	12	9	...	2	4	...	27	...	0.79
1946 ...	25	6	...	3	9	...	43	...	1.31
1945 ...	16	9	...	4	10	...	39	...	1.25
1944 ...	18	9	...	3	11	...	41	...	1.30
1943 ...	19	5	...	11	7	...	42	...	1.32
1942 ...	20	8	...	6	9	...	43	...	1.31
1941 ...	15	11	...	10	2	...	38	...	1.10
1940 ...	16	10	...	9	7	...	32	...	0.95
1939 ...	10	6	...	6	13	...	35	...	1.01
1938 ...	11	11	...	14	13	...	49	...	1.39

2. DEATHS.

1952 ...	9	2	...	—	—	...	11	...	0.32
1951 ...	4	2	...	1	1	...	8	...	0.23
1950 ...	5	8	...	—	—	...	13	...	0.37
1949 ...	12	5	...	2	2	...	21	...	0.60
1948 ...	11	8	...	2	2	...	23	...	0.66
1947 ...	3	4	...	—	—	...	7	...	0.21
1946 ...	9	3	...	2	1	...	15	...	0.45
1945 ...	10	3	...	—	3	...	16	...	0.50
1944 ...	14	3	...	1	1	...	19	...	0.60
1943 ...	7	5	...	5	1	...	18	...	0.57
1942 ...	6	4	...	1	3	...	14	...	0.43
1941 ...	9	9	...	3	1	...	21	...	0.62
1940 ...	7	6	...	2	—	...	15	...	0.44
1939 ...	13	4	...	3	—	...	20	...	0.58
1938 ...	5	9	...	2	2	...	18	...	0.54

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING THE YEAR.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of cases on register at commencement of the year.....	86	45	131	25	42	67	111	87	198
Number of cases added to register during the year	12	12	24	5	2	7	17	14	31
Number of cases removed from register during the year:—									
(a) Died	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
(b) Left district ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
(c) Recovered	7	3	10	—	7	7	7	10	17
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Number of cases on register at end of the year	84	52	136	28	34	62	112	86	198

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

Notification of the disease is generally efficient and there has been no incidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action has been necessary under these Regulations for dealing with tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 172.

No action has been necessary under this section for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 110 dwellinghouses involving 157 rooms have been fumigated, and 1,769 articles of bedding and wearing apparel, etc., have been disinfected.

Formalin spray and vapour is used for the fumigation of rooms and the disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out by steam, the apparatus being situated at the Cleansing Department, Charles Street.

Disinfection and fumigation is also carried out on request following other illnesses or deaths.

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