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Contributors

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HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF NELSON.

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1955.

R. E. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF NELSON

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1955

R. E. ROBINSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

1900
2

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

1900

ALBANY:

W. H. BROWN, JR.,
PRINTED AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BOROUGH OF NELSON.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman R. Bland (Chairman).

Councillor K. Sutcliffe (Vice-Chairman).

The Mayor (Councillor R. Wilcock).

Alderman W. Bannister.

" S. Shaw.

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister.

" J. W. Butterfield.

" P. S. Cox.

" G. H. Duxbury.

" Mrs. M. Duffy.

" H. Ingham.

" Mrs. E. Kay.

" R. P. Lee.

" C. B. Parkington.

" H. N. Roberts.

" K. Spence.

" J. Stephenson.

" 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, Felmonger, 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.
1953	Regulating the emission of Black Smoke.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	R. E. Robinson, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	L. N. Brunskill, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
	T. Riley, M.S.I.A. Commenced duty: 12th December, 1955.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths.
Clerks	Miss M. P. Scott. Miss M. Bracewell.

Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

31st July, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1955.

Apart from an epidemic of Measles and 7 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis the year was a relatively good one for the people of Nelson. The Infantile Mortality was 12.0 and the Maternal Mortality nil. These are very excellent figures for any authority.

It has been the custom in the past to emphasise the physical conditions of the population as distinct from the mental health. Nelson as an authority can take great comfort from the fact that its outlook on the welfare of the aged was well in advance of any. The establishment of its Hostel and its Welfare Scheme for the old folk have been models for other authorities to copy. So much mental distress is removed by these and by the regular contact of its old folk with the Welfare Visitors. Perhaps sometime in the near future a scheme for usefully employing some of the fit elderly people may be added to the very excellent scheme mentioned above.

I am indebted to various officials who have supplied me with information relative to work coming under their supervision which has assisted me in the preparation of this report.

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, 1951	34,384
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1955	33,220
Number of inhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	12,162
End of 1955, according to Rate Books	12,266
Number of Uninhabited houses -	
Census, 1951	222
End of 1955 according to Rate Books	286
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1955	£253,440
General Rate, 1955/56 (s/d. in the £.)	23s. Od.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£995.

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1955/56 was £5,400, which is equivalent to a rate of 5.43d. in the £.

Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1955 is 170 less than the estimate for the previous year and 1,164 less than the Census figure for 1951.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The textile industry is the predominant industrial feature of the town, but the level of employment declined during the year due to the bad trade conditions experienced by the cotton and rayon manufacturers.

Many firms had to reduce their labour force and concentrate production. With two-thirds of the working population dependant on the weaving industry, a large proportion of workers experienced some measure of short-time working. Contraction in the industry resulted in substantial redundancies.

A serious aspect of the decline was the loss of male employees in the industry. Most of the redundant male operatives were absorbed in other industries, but due to the limited opportunities locally, many went into surrounding districts and further afield.

Fuller employment was maintained in other branches of the textile industry. In the manufacture of surgical dressings there was a substantial increase in the labour force of women employed. Other industries and services in the area were kept fully employed.

Despite short-time working and under-employment in the cotton industry few firms completely closed down. Further contraction, and with no immediate prospect of development of new industry in the area, may mean that workers will continue to seek employment outside the town, with the possibility of more migration of families from the area.

The fact that there was no large-scale wholly unemployed indicates to some extent the adaptability and mobility of workers, who changed to fresh employment where opportunities existed.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The Climatological Station situate in the grounds of the Cemetery, Walton Lane, is maintained by the Health Department, and observations are taken at 9.0 a.m. G.M.T. throughout the year. Monthly statements giving full details of these observations are forwarded to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry.

A marked feature of the weather during 1955, was the amount of bright sunshine recorded. This was the highest figure since records commenced in 1927. The rainfall was the lowest since 1933.

The first three months were very cold, particularly after the first week in February when the temperatures dropped to well below average. From the 17th - 19th the maximum temperatures were below freezing and the minimum temperature on the 22nd was as low as 11.0°F., which was the lowest such temperature since 4th December, 1950. It was the coldest February since 1947 and March showed no improvement, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures being the lowest since 1951 and 1931 respectively.

In spite of the very cold conditions the amount of bright sunshine recorded each of these three months was above average. In fact February was the sunniest since records were commenced in 1927, and March was the sunniest since 1929. The rainfall during this period was below average each month.

April promised better with mean and maximum temperatures above average, although there were very cold nights from the 14th - 21st, the dry conditions with bright sunshine continued. May brought a change to cold again with snow and sleet on 2 days, ground frost on 5 and air frost on 2 days, and 1.03" more rain than average, although the bright sunshine continued. June showed no great improvement, except in bright sunshine, which was an improvement on recent years.

The first four days of July were rather cool with a little rain, but from the 5th the maximum temperature daily was above average, by as much as 10° on eleven occasions. The mean maximum temperature for the month was 6° above average, making it the warmest July since 1934. There was no further rain and bright sunshine was recorded every day, the total for the month being 135.3 hours above average, making it the sunniest and driest July since our records commenced.

The total sunshine for the first seven months exceeded the total for the whole of the previous year.

This excellent weather continued through August and September, making August the warmest, driest and sunniest since 1947 and September the driest since 1949 and the sunniest since 1940.

October was another dry month with more than average sunshine, although the month as a whole was rather cooler than average. There were two cold spells, one from the 16th to 19th, another from the 27th to 31st. During the latter period the minimum temperature dropped to 24.9°F. and there was ground frost on 11 and air frost on 7 days.

The last two months of the year were a little warmer than average. Although ground frost and a little air frost were recorded, November was another dry month with a fair amount of sunshine. December was wetter than usual with snow on 3 days, but once again there was a good amount of sunshine although rather less than average for the month.

Over the year as a whole the rainfall was below average every month except May, June and December, and the monthly totals of bright sunshine were in excess of average for all but the three months June, November and December.

The warmest day of the year was 13th July when the maximum temperature in the shade reached 81.0°F., and the wettest day was 27th December, with 0.92" of rain.

The following statistical tables give information regarding:-

1. Barometric Pressure, Humidity and Rainfall.
2. Thermometer Readings and Mean Temperatures.
3. Bright Sunshine.
4. Rainfall and Sunshine, Comparisons and Averages.
5. Rainfall at various points.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL.

Month	Barometer				Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall Inches	Mean Daily Rainfall Inches	Greatest fall in one day		No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain	
	Highest Reading Millibars	Day	Lowest Reading Millibars	Day				Mean Reading Millibars	Inches			Day of Month
January	1035.2	2	986.6	10	1008.6	2.20	0.07	0.41	10, 15	19	12	
February	1025.6	28	986.0	3	1005.4	2.72	0.10	0.60	23	18	10	
March	1033.5	4	991.2	23	1018.7	2.10	0.07	0.58	23	17	14	
April	1036.8	18	1008.4	27	1021.4	2.31	0.08	0.82	9	18	12	
May	1030.2	30	989.8	4	1011.9	3.34	0.11	0.78	12	21	10	
June	1024.6	26	997.2	12	1015.6	3.06	0.10	0.61	14	19	11	
July	1030.8	8	1010.4	4	1021.0	1.07	0.03	0.61	2	3	28	
August	1025.8	21	1012.5	31	1019.5	0.81	0.03	0.24	17	8	23	
September	1026.4	27	1002.0	14	1014.7	2.96	0.10	0.43	2	22	8	
October	1028.0	1	984.1	19	1014.6	3.11	0.10	0.69	5	17	14	
November	1038.9	19	994.2	9	1019.2	2.07	0.07	0.44	10	15	15	
December	1027.6	5	976.3	15	1006.1	6.61	0.21	0.92	27	25	6	
For 1955	1038.9	19th Nov.	976.3	15th Dec.	1014.7	32.36	0.09	0.92	27th Dec.	202	163	
For 1954	1038.5	1st Jan.	959.8	9th Dec.	1011.5	57.36	0.16	1.96	20th Jan.	264	101	

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

Month	In Screen						Mean Temp.	Mean Range	On Grass			In Ground		
	Maximum			Minimum					Mean.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.		
	Mean	Highest - Lowest	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Min.	Lowest Temp.						Day of Month	1 ft.	4 ft.
January	39.7	50.0	30	31.4	45.8	30	17.5	14	28.3	11.8	14	36.9	41.9	
February	36.4	47.0	7	27.3	38.1	2	11.9	22	24.4	11.8	21	36.3	40.4	
March	42.8	52.2	25	30.1	40.1	16, 25	23.6	7	26.0	17.7	20	35.7	38.6	
April	53.4	63.9	20	39.8	50.4	28	30.9	2	34.3	24.7	15	45.2	42.2	
May	53.3	69.2	30	40.4	47.0	5, 9	30.9	21	36.2	27.3	11	48.2	45.7	
June	60.9	70.0	7	46.6	54.0	29	31.9	10	42.7	25.9	10	54.8	49.5	
July	71.5	81.0	13	51.8	60.4	8	42.1	1	46.9	36.3	1	62.5	54.8	
August	70.2	79.4	24	53.6	62.0	23	40.3	8	48.0	31.5	8	62.9	58.1	
September	61.5	72.9	7	49.4	57.8	2	42.3	19	42.4	33.3	15	57.3	57.1	
October	53.1	64.5	9	40.4	53.8	10, 14	24.9	31	34.1	14.6	18	50.2	53.5	
November	48.6	58.8	4	39.4	49.0	8	27.1	17	32.5	16.6	17, 18	44.2	48.5	
December	44.7	54.8	27	34.8	49.0	7	16.1	22	29.8	10.7	19	40.7	44.9	
For 1955	53.0	81.0	13 July	40.4	62.0	23 Aug.	11.9	22 Feb.	35.5	10.7	17 Dec.	47.9	47.9	
For 1954	51.8	77.8	1 Sep.	41.1	58.8	2 Sep.	12.8	2 Mar.	37.1	4.6	2 Feb.	47.1	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	25.4	0.8	5.6	11	12	19
February	70.2	2.5	8.0	26	17	11
March	140.9	4.5	10.5	30	26	5
April	142.8	4.8	12.1	24	24	6
May	188.7	6.1	14.1	31	29	2
June	162.1	5.4	13.5	18	23	7
July	281.6	9.1	14.1	12	31	0
August	203.6	6.6	12.4	5	28	3
September	126.3	4.2	10.1	7	27	3
October	86.8	2.8	8.5	3	28	3
November	37.0	1.2	5.8	1	20	10
December	17.5	0.6	3.9	30	10	21
For 1955	1482.9	4.1	14.1	31 May 12 July	275	90
For 1954	982.3	2.7	13.0	3 June	257	108

RAINFALL.

Comparative Table showing amounts measured at various points during the year.

Month	Ogden Reservoir (inches)	Sewage Works (inches)	Coldwell Reservoir (inches)	Climatological Station (Cemetery) (inches)
January	2.84	2.38	2.60	2.20
February	3.06	2.15	3.39	2.72
March	1.94	2.04	1.89	2.10
April	3.50	2.63	2.57	2.31
May	4.60	3.67	4.24	3.34
June	4.35	3.22	3.40	3.06
July	1.30	0.93	0.91	1.07
August	1.28	0.74	1.30	0.91
September	4.04	3.05	3.96	2.96
October	3.78	3.42	3.39	3.11
November	2.06	2.05	3.03	2.07
December	8.80	6.86	6.52	6.61
Totals	41.55	33.14	37.20	32.36

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:

Legitimate	Males	215)	400
	Females	185)	
Illegitimate	Males	6)	14
	Females	8)	
	Total		414

Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude	12.5
- Adjusted	13.6
Comparability Factor	0.89

Still Births:

Legitimate	Males	3)	4
	Females	1)	
Illegitimate	Males	2)	2
	Females	-)	
	Total		6

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births	14.2
---	------

Deaths:

Males	260
Females	234
Total	494

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population - Crude	14.9
- Adjusted	13.2
Comparability Factor	1.09

Infant Deaths:

Under 12 months of age			
Legitimate	Males	5)	5
	Females	-)	
Illegitimate	Males	-)	nil
	Females	-)	
	Total		5

Under 4 weeks of age			
Legitimate	Males	3)	3
	Females	-)	
Illegitimate	Males	-)	nil
	Females	-)	
	Total		3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	12.0
--	------

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	7.2
---	-----

Maternal Deaths: nil

Maternal Death Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births	nil
--	-----

Excess of Deaths over Live Births	Males	39	
	Females	41	
	Total		80

BIRTHS.

The total of 414 live births registered during 1955 was an increase of 44 (41 males and 3 females) on the previous year, but it was 39 less than the average per year over the previous 5 years, and with the exception of 1954, it was the lowest number of live births registered since 1941.

This figure gives a Live Birth Rate of 12.5 per 1000 of estimated population, which is an increase of 1.4 per 1000 on the figure for 1954, but 0.8 per 1000 less than the mean rate for the previous 5 years.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 13.6 per 1000 estimated population is an increase of 1.5 per 1000 on the figure for 1954, but 1.4 per 1000 less than the rate for England and Wales.

There were 2 more illegitimate live births registered than in the previous year and these gave Illegitimate Live Birth Rates of 0.42 per 1000 population and 33.0 per 1000 total live births, increases of 0.06 and 0.6 respectively.

Of the 414 live births assignable to Nelson, 89 or 21.5% occurred outside the area, and of the 376 live births registered in Nelson, 51 or 13.5% were assignable to other areas and 269 or 71.5% took place in the Maternity Home.

STILL BIRTHS.

Only 6 Still Births were registered, which is a reduction of 5 on the previous year and the least number since 1950. The average number over the 5 years 1950-1954 was 10 and the average Still Birth Rate 21, whereas the Still Birth Rate for 1955 was 14 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

The Still Birth Rates for England and Wales were 23.1 per 1000 total (live & still) births and 0.35 per 1000 population, or 8.9 per 1000 and 0.17 per 1000 respectively greater than the corresponding Nelson rates.

DEATHS.

There were 11 fewer deaths (6 males and 5 females) registered during 1955 than in the previous year, 494 against 505, and this was 34 less than the mean figure for the five previous years.

The Crude Death Rate was therefore 14.9 per 1000 estimated population, which was a decrease of 0.2 per 1000 on the previous year and 0.6 per 1000 on the mean of the five previous years.

Adjusting this figure by means of the comparability factor to allow for the composition of the population, we obtain an Adjusted Death Rate of 13.2 per 1000 of population which is 0.3 per 1000 less than the previous year, but 1.5 per 1000 greater than the death rate for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death were the same as in recent years, namely Coronary Disease, Other Heart Disease, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, and Cancer, which together accounted for 313 of the 494 deaths, or 63.3% of the total. The number of deaths from cancer was about average for recent years, but the Cancer Death Rate of 2.44 per 1000 population was 0.38 greater than the figure for England and Wales. Of the total deaths from cancer the percentage under 65 years of age was 43.0% compared with 31% last year, and 40% and 38% for 1953 and 1952 respectively.

In the age groups the largest number of deaths, 95 or 19.23% of the total deaths was in the 75-80 years group. Deaths of persons 70 years of age or over accounted for 56.6% of the total deaths, compared with 54.4% and 52.6% for 1954 and 1953 respectively.

The number of deaths exceeded the number of live births by 80 (39 males and 41 females) and the largest monthly total of deaths was in February.

Of the 406 deaths registered in Nelson 21.9% occurred in hospital or institution, but 58 or 14.28% of the total were outward transfers or persons belonging to other districts and 47 or 81.0% of these occurred in hospital. A total of 146 Nelson people died outside the town and 108 of these, or 73.9% died in hospital or institution. Of the nett deaths allocated to Nelson 30.3% died in hospital or institution, compared with 36.0% the previous year, and 31.5% in 1953.

INFANT DEATHS.

Only 5 infant deaths were registered during the year which is 3 less than the previous year, only half the average number per year for the previous 5 years and the smallest number recorded.

All the deaths took place in hospital and three of them within 21 days of birth. The causes of death were, prematurity 2, congenital malformation 1, pneumonia 1 and asphyxia 1.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 12.0 per 1000 live births was a decrease of 9.6 per 1000 on the previous year and is the lowest such rate recorded in the borough. The rate for England and Wales was 24.9 per 1000 related live births, which was the lowest ever recorded in this country, and was 0.5 per 1000 below that for 1954, the previous lowest.

In referring to previous statistics it is interesting to note some of the figures in connection with infant mortality over the past 50 years or so. In the first 5 years of the century the average number of infant deaths annually was 105 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 13.5 per 1000 live births. By the early twenties the number of deaths had been halved and the mortality rate reduced to the 70-75 per 1000 mark. Twenty years later, in the 1940-42 period the average number of deaths annually was less than 20 and the Infant Mortality Rate from 40-50 per 1000 live births. The highest figures recorded during this period were 114 infant deaths giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 142 per 1000 live births in the year 1901. In a little over 50 years these figures have been reduced to 5 deaths annually with a rate 12.0 per 1000 live births.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Three of the five infant deaths were infants under the age of one month. This figure is only half that of the previous year and less than half the mean figure for the previous five years. Two of the deaths were due to Prematurity and one due to Congenital Malformations.

These deaths gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 7.2 per 1000 live births compared with 17.3 per 1000 related births for England and Wales.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

This was the second successive year in which no maternal death was registered.

The Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.64 per 1000 total (live and still) births, a reduction of 0.05 on the figure for the previous year.

The following Tables show:-

1. Various Nelson Rates for the years 1950-1955 and the average of the 5 years, 1950-1954.
2. Comparison of Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for 1955 with figures for England and Wales.
3. Deaths from Various Causes during 1955, with equivalent Death Rates.
4. Deaths from Various Causes with equivalent Death Rates for 1953-1955.
5. Summary of Ages at Death.
6. Monthly Analysis of Deaths showing Monthly Death Rates.
7. Monthly Analysis of Deaths in wards.
8. Deaths occurring in Hospitals and Institutions in relation to total deaths.
9. Analysis of Neo-natal and Infant Deaths during 1955 according to ages and Causes of Death.
10. Analysis of Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms according to site of primary growth, with figures for previous year.

VARIOUS NELSON RATES FOR THE YEARS 1950-1955 AND THE AVERAGE OF THE 5 YEARS 1950-1954.

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	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 deaths	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-natal Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1955	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	-	-	5	12	7
Year 1954	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	-	-	8	22	16
Year 1953	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	33	25
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
Averages 5 years 1950-1954.	453	13.3	528	15.5	10	21	1	2.06	10	22	17

* Adjusted - Live Birth Rate (Comparability factor: 1.09) = 13.6 per 1,000
Death Rate (Comparability factor: 0.89) = 13.2 per 1,000

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH
RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND
AND WALES AND NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1955

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population
Births:				*
Live Births	664,711	15.0	414	12.5
Still Births	15,748	(0.35 (23.1 (a)	3	(0.18 (14.2 (a)
Deaths:				*
All Causes	518,657	11.7	494	14.9
Tuberculosis(all forms)	6,493	0.15	3	0.09
Respiratory	5,838	0.13	3	0.09
Non-respiratory	655	0.02	nil	nil
Cancer (all forms)	91,337	2.06	81	2.44
Lung and bronchus	17,271	0.39	10	0.30
Other cancer	74,066	1.67	71	2.14
Maternal Mortality (total)	437	0.64(a)	nil	nil
Maternal causes (excluding Abortion)	369	0.54(a)	nil	nil
Due to Abortion	68	0.10(a)	nil	nil
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Infant Mortality	16,515	24.9(b)	5	12.0
Neo-natal Mortality	11,518	17.3(b)	3	7.2

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

(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 44,441,000

(2) 33,220

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

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 13.6 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.09)
Death Rate 13.2 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.89)

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE YEAR
WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES.

Cause of death	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	0.09
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	0.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3	0.09
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	8	24	0.72
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	1	10	0.30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8	0.24
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	0.12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	8	35	1.05
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	4	4	8	0.24
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	30	41	71	2.14
18. Coronary disease, angina	55	25	80	2.41
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	8	10	0.30
20. Other heart disease	35	46	81	2.44
21. Other Circulatory diseases	11	12	23	0.69
22. Influenza	1	1	2	0.06
23. Pneumonia	8	4	12	0.36
24. Bronchitis	23	11	34	1.02
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	3	3	0.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	2	5	0.15
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	0.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	5	5	0.15
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2	0.06
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	21	39	1.17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	6	12	18	0.54
35. Suicide	5	6	11	0.33
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
All causes	260	234	494	14.87

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM
VARIOUS CAUSES AND EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES
FOR 1955, 1954 AND 1953.

Cause of death	1955		1954		1953	
	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 pop'n
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	00.09	2	00.06	6	00.18
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	1	00.03	1	00.03
3. Syphilitic disease	1	00.03	1	00.03	2	00.06
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	00.09	-	-	2	00.06
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	24	00.72	12	00.36	16	00.48
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	00.30	9	00.27	15	00.44
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	8	00.24	9	00.27	9	00.27
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	00.12	4	00.12	4	00.12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	01.05	42	01.26	48	01.43
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	7	00.21
16. Diabetes	8	00.24	4	00.12	2	00.06
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	71	02.14	73	02.19	80	02.39
18. Coronary disease, angina	80	02.41	72	02.16	79	02.36
19. Hypertension with heart disease	10	00.30	14	00.42	17	00.51
20. Other heart disease	81	02.44	70	02.10	94	02.80
21. Other circulatory diseases	23	00.69	33	00.99	21	00.62
22. Influenza	2	00.06	1	00.03	2	00.06
23. Pneumonia	12	00.36	15	00.45	9	00.27
24. Bronchitis	34	01.02	34	01.02	24	00.71
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	00.09	1	00.03	6	00.18
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	00.15	4	00.12	1	00.03
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	00.06	3	00.09	1	00.03
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	00.15	4	00.12	10	00.30
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	6	00.18	5	00.15
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	1	00.03
31. Congenital malformations	2	00.06	2	00.06	2	00.06
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	39	01.17	53	01.59	44	01.31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	6	00.18	1	00.03
34. All other accidents	18	00.54	14	00.42	11	00.33
35. Suicide	11	00.33	16	00.48	6	00.18
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
All causes	494	14.87	505	15.12	526	15.69

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	1	1	-	1	4	-	5	-	5	1.01
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	0.40
" 2 " " 5 "	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.20
" 5 " " 10 "	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	0.40
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.20
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 " " 30 "	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	0.40
" 30 " " 35 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 35 " " 40 "	3	3	2	1	1	-	2	2	4	0.81
" 40 " " 45 "	4	2	1	1	3	-	6	1	7	1.42
" 45 " " 50 "	5	7	-	1	1	2	6	8	14	2.84
" 50 " " 55 "	14	9	4	2	5	2	15	9	24	4.86
" 55 " " 60 "	23	12	5	3	7	6	25	15	40	8.10
" 60 " " 65 "	21	14	2	1	11	5	30	18	48	9.72
" 65 " " 70 "	27	29	1	7	10	6	36	28	64	12.96
" 70 " " 75 "	22	40	1	6	13	14	34	48	82	16.60
" 75 " " 80 "	38	36	4	5	17	13	51	44	95	19.23
" 80 " " 85 "	25	31	2	2	11	6	34	35	69	13.97
" 85 " " 90 "	8	17	-	2	2	1	10	16	26	5.26
" 90 " " 95 "	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	5	8	1.62
Totals	196	210	23	35	87	59	260	234	494	100.00

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS
SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett Deaths for Nelson			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
							M.	F.	Total	
January	21	28	3	5	6	4	24	27	51	1.53
February	19	25	1	4	8	10	26	31	57	1.71
March	20	22	2	2	7	5	25	25	50	1.50
April	20	19	2	4	4	2	22	17	39	1.17
May	13	14	1	1	4	5	16	18	34	1.02
June	10	9	-	-	4	3	14	12	26	0.78
July	25	20	5	3	9	6	29	23	52	1.56
August	14	8	3	3	8	2	19	7	26	0.78
September	11	20	3	6	9	3	17	17	34	1.02
October	13	15	2	3	8	5	19	17	36	1.08
November	15	15	1	2	7	6	21	19	40	1.20
December	15	15	-	2	13	8	28	21	49	1.47
Totals	196	210	23	35	87	59	260	234	494	14.87

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			
January	16	6	1	1	-	2	6	-	1	5	-	-	7	1	1	4	1	3	4	-	-	6	-	2	49	8	10
February	9	2	3	4	-	-	10	2	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	11	1	3	2	-	5	2	-	4	44	5	18
March	17	4	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	6	-	2	4	-	1	5	-	3	4	-	1	42	4	12
April	6	5	2	5	-	-	4	1	-	4	-	2	6	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	39	6	6
May	7	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	6	-	2	1	-	1	5	-	1	3	-	2	27	2	9
June	4	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	1	19	-	7
July	11	7	4	3	-	2	6	-	3	5	1	1	12	-	1	5	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	45	8	15
August	7	5	2	3	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	2	22	6	10
September	12	9	1	3	-	3	4	-	2	1	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	1	31	9	12
October	8	5	2	1	-	1	3	-	2	4	-	3	1	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	2	28	5	13
November	7	3	2	4	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	4	3	-	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	30	3	13
December	7	2	6	3	-	-	4	-	5	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	1	6	-	3	5	-	3	30	2	21
Totals	111	50	26	35	-	12	49	4	17	29	1	20	53	1	16	44	2	17	44	-	19	41	-	19	406	58	146
Not Deaths	87			47			62			48			68			59			63			60			494		

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

Quarter Ending	Deaths in Nelson			Outward Transfers			Inward Transfers			Nett Deaths		
	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	
31st March	60 135	7 21 or 15.5%	14	6 17	3 11 or 64.7%	8	21 40	20 37 or 92.5%	17	75 158	24 47 or 29.7%	23
30th June	43 85	10 18 or 21.1%	8	3 8	3 7 or 87.5%	4	12 22	12 19 or 86.3%	7	52 99	19 30 or 30.3%	11
30th September	50 98	11 31 or 31.6%	20	11 23	8 19 or 82.6%	11	26 37	24 32 or 86.4%	8	65 112	27 44 or 39.2%	17
31st December	43 88	8 19 or 21.6%	11	3 10	3 10 or 100%	7	28 47	13 20 or 42.5%	7	68 125	18 29 or 23.2%	11
Totals for the year	196 406	36 89 or 21.9%	53	23 58	17 47 or 81.0%	30	87 146	69 108 or 73.9%	39	260 494	88 150 or 30.3%	62

ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1955 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES.

Cause of death	Neo-Natal Deaths										Other Infant Deaths						Total Infant Deaths
	Age at Death (days)										Age at Death (months)						
	-1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-20	21-28	Total	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-Totals			
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Immaturity	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
Totals	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF NELSON RESIDENTS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DURING 1955 WITH 1954 FIGURES ADDED FOR COMPARISON.

Location of Growth	Age of Patient												1955		1954	
													Rate per 1000 pop	Total	Rate per 1000 pop	Total
	35-40 M. F.	40-45 M. F.	45-50 M. F.	50-55 M. F.	55-60 M. F.	60-65 M. F.	65-70 M. F.	70-75 M. F.	75-80 M. F.	80-85 M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX:																
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.06	2	0.06	1	0.03
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:																
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.05
Stomach	-	-	1	-	2	2	6	2	3	2	15	0.72	24	0.72	12	0.35
Small Intestine incl. duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.05
Large Intestine	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	5	0.21	7	0.21	4	0.11
Rectum	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	0.12	4	0.12	7	0.20
Liver & biliary passages	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.06	2	0.06	1	0.03
Pancreas	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	0.12	4	0.12	8	0.23
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Trachea & Bronchus of Lung	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	0.12	4	0.12	3	0.08
Lung	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	5	0.18	6	0.18	6	0.17
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:																
Breast	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	8	0.24	8	0.24	9	0.38
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	4	0.12	5	0.14
Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ovary	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03
Other female genital organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Prostate	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	0.12	4	0.12	4	0.11
Testis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Bladder & Other urinary organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.06	2	0.06	2	0.05
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:																
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Brain & other parts of nervous system	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
Endocrine Glands	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.08
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic Tissues	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	0.09	3	0.09	2	0.05
Totals	1	2	2	2	7	7	14	6	5	7	52	2.44	81	2.44	76	2.28

29.

Particulars of the staff of the health department are given on pages 2 and 3. The health department is organized on a basis of functional division, and the various divisions are given as follows:

GENERAL DIVISION

The Hospital Division for the health department is organized on a basis of functional division, and the various divisions are given as follows:

This division is also provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

Major - 1
Minor - 1
Total - 2

The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

LABORATORY DIVISION

The Laboratory Division is provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The Laboratory Division is provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The Laboratory Division is provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

Blood - 1
Urine - 1
Total - 2

The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

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The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division. The health department and Hospital Division are provided by the health department and Hospital Division.

Particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 5 of this report.

HOSPITALS.

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

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

This service is also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee and separate clinics are held twice a week for both male and female patients at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows:-

Males	-	Tuesday	2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
	-	Friday	5.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
Females	-	Tuesday	5.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
	-	Friday	2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The services of the Central Pathological Laboratory, Salus Street, Burnley, are available for the use of this department and samples of milk, ice-cream and other materials were submitted for examination during the year, the results of which are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

In addition to the above, for the assistance of general medical practitioners of the town, specimens are received at this office for transmission to the Burnley Laboratory, and during the year the following specimens were submitted which were mainly from this source.

Blood - Wasserman test	3
Faeces	9
Sputum	8
Swabs - throat	10
others	1
Urine - bacteriological examination	4
pregnancy test	6
Total	<u>41</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951. SECTION 47.

No action was found to be necessary during the year under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, to which cases, and suspected cases, of tuberculosis are referred by medical practitioners. Patients are also visited in their own homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6. These Health Visitors advise on the care and after care of patients.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council provide and maintain the following services which are administered from the Divisional Health Office, "Oakleigh", Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

Ambulance Service.

The Borough is serviced by ambulances and sitting-case cars from the Divisional Ambulance Station, "Oakleigh", Reedley.

Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

Arrangements may be made for the conveyance by train of patients requiring to be moved long distances.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

The Ante-natal Clinic is held at 9/11 Carr Road, Nelson, and the sessions are conducted by a medical officer of midwife. Every endeavour is made to co-ordinate the work of the clinic with that of the patient's own doctor, or hospital clinic in the case of patients intending having their babies in hospital.

Post-natal examinations are arranged through the clinic. Dental care and treatment is also available for expectant and nursing mothers at Carr Road.

Child Welfare Centre.

Situate at 9/11 Carr Road, Nelson, and sessions are held on Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m. and Fridays at 10.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. A medical officer and health visitors are in attendance and advice is obtainable on feeding, teething and general health matters affecting both mother and child. The object is to prevent ill health as distinct from curing established disease.

Proprietary brands of foods are available at reduced prices for both babies and nursing mothers, as also are National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Day Nurseries.

A Day Nursery in Barkerhouse Road, Nelson, provides for children between the ages of nine months and five years. A standard charge is made, but reductions may be allowed according to financial circumstances.

Health Visitors.

Health Visitors, who are fully trained nurses, are available for giving advice on the care of young children, expectant and nursing mothers, and care of the aged. Their duties include the visiting of the home to give advice on these and other health matters.

Home Help Service.

This service is provided to give assistance to households in time of difficulty and the demands for help are now so numerous that priority has to be given to the most urgent needs.

An evening attendance service, and a night attendance service are now provided. The latter is intended to meet only the cases of extreme urgency, usually chronic sick cases at home awaiting admission to hospital.

Home Nursing Service.

Fully trained district nurses are available to care for the sick in their own homes, and their attendance is normally authorised by the family doctor.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

The immunisation of children against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox is carried out free of charge at the Child Welfare Centre.

Nursing Equipment.

A wide range of sickroom requisites and appliances including hospital-type beds, bedrests, bedpans, urinals, mattresses and commodes, etc., are available on loan to patients free of charge.

Mental Health.

The duties of the County Council under Section 51 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, are delegated to the Divisional Health Committee and information and advice concerning the mentally sick and mentally defective persons can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

Midwifery.

Midwives are available for home confinements and two district midwives of the divisional staff are assigned to Nelson. Both are resident within the Borough.

School Health.

Ophthalmic, dental, minor ailments and orthopaedic clinics are provided and regular medical inspections are carried out in the schools.

There are two School Clinics within the Borough situated as follows:

9/11 Carr Road, Nelson.
259 Manchester Road, Nelson.

Welfare Services.

Care of the Aged.

Residential accommodation in hostels is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention.

Further information regarding these services may be obtained from my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

WATER SUPPLY

Glacial surface water and springs form the sources of water supply. The following points being noted in and about the Ogden and Panguitch valleys to the west and southwest of the Ogden Valley in the east of the town. The whole of the supply is filtered and bottled before entering the town to be delivered to the town. The average consumption per day, for all purposes, is about 10 million gallons, including that required for other purposes. A large supply of water is provided from the Ogden Valley to the town. The water is delivered on a regular basis of 12,000 gallons per day. The water is delivered with an untreated population of 10,000, including water for private hospitals. These hospitals are situated in the Ogden Valley.

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity, although sometimes during the summer months of water was given to the public filtered and bottled daily.

Analysis of the supply of water for the year and the treated water found that supply was satisfactory and was reported upon as follows:

Raw water		Treated water	
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24

Further samples were taken following the receipt of the two positive reports on the treated water supply, and these and subsequent analyses proved satisfactory. It was found to contain the following:

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The sanitary conditions in the area are generally satisfactory. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient. The following are the main points noted:

1. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient.

2. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient.

3. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient.

4. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient.

5. The water supply is adequate and the sewage disposal system is efficient.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate. The following are the main points noted:

1. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

2. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

3. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

4. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

5. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

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3. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

4. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

5. The sewage disposal system is efficient and the water supply is adequate.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory. The following are the main points noted:

1. The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory.

2. The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory.

3. The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory.

4. The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory.

5. The rivers and streams in the area are generally satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

Upland surface water and springs form the sources of water supply, the gathering grounds being situate in and above the Ogden and Black-moss Valleys to the west, and Boulsworth Moor and Coldwell Valley to the east of the town. The whole of the supply is filtered and chlorinated before entering the mains to be conveyed to the town. The average consumption per day, for all purposes, is some $2\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, including that supplied to other authorities. A piped supply of water is provided from public mains to 12,532 houses within the Borough, having an estimated population of 33,200. There are 19 houses, with an estimated population of 48, obtaining water from private supplies. These houses are situate in the outlying districts.

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity, although warnings against the unnecessary use of water were given to the public following the exceptionally dry summer and autumn months.

A total of 102 samples of both raw water and the treated water going into supply were examined bacteriologically, and were reported upon as follows:

	No. of samples.	Positive.	Negative.
Raw water	51	31	20
Treated water	51	2	49

Further samples were taken following the receipt of the two positive reports on the treated water samples, and these and subsequent samples proved satisfactory. It was therefore concluded that accidental contamination had taken place in the first two tests.

Chemical analyses were also done on four occasions, all with satisfactory results.

One hundred yards of new water mains were laid during the year. Joint service pipe replacements have been carried out on 8 rows of property, embracing 64 houses, and it is estimated that a further 479 houses are without an adequate internal water supply, due to restrictions in the supply pipes serving these houses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole of the district is sewered, with the exception of the outlying premises to the east of the built-up area of the town. The extension of the existing sewers on the Marsden Park Housing Estate continued, and 30 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

The estimated daily dry weather flow was 1,750,000 gallons, and its treatment, carried out at the Linedred Works, is by screening, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. The final effluent is pumped up to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, where it is discharged as compensation water. Storm water, after passing through tanks, is discharged into Pendle Water.

Sludge from the treatment process is available for agricultural and horticultural use.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are the responsibility of the Lancashire Rivers Board.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Number of middens	25
Number of closets attached to these middens	31
Number of pail closets	23
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	nil
Number of movable dustbins	12,882
Number of trough closets	nil
Number of waste water closets	6,372
Number of fresh water closets	6,788

Conversions during 1955:

Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	nil
Number of privy closets to pails	3
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	nil
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets	nil
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets	239
Number of premises at which movable dustbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	nil

The above figures relate to sanitary accommodation at all premises, including factories, schools, etc.

There are 12,502 houses on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Cleansing Department, under the control of Mr. V. Robinson, maintains a fleet of mechanical vehicles for refuse collection, gully emptying and street sweeping. Movable dustbins for household refuse are provided by the local authority. Trade premises provide their own refuse containers, but special receptacles are provided for food trade waste. A charge is made for the removal of such waste and the replacement and cleansing of the receptacles.

Domestic refuse is largely disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme, but about 20% of household refuse and combustible trade refuse is incinerated at the Charles Street Depot, where it provides a source of steam. Paper, scrap metal and other salvagable materials are retrieved.

The Cleansing Department also undertakes the emptying of pail closets and middens, this being done manually at intervals of two to four weeks.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

A total of 3,364 visits was made to 2,230 premises during the year. These figures are naturally lower than those shown for the previous year, since the Department was not fully staffed until 12th December.

The following tables shows the number of inspections and re-inspections made for all purposes.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Bakehouses	77	87
Boiler Plants	3	1
Butchers' Shops	95	39
Complaints Received	293	33
Complaints Confirmed	246	198
Dairies, Milkshops & Milk Stores	13	6
Drains Inspected	38	10
Drains Smoke Test	15	-
Drains Olfactory Test	4	-
Drains Colour Test	78	-
Educational Talks Given	1	-
Entertainment Houses	1	1
Fatstock Guarantee Scheme	32	-
Fish Frying Establishments ...	26	20
Food (Preserved) Manufacturers	132	39
Food Catering Establishments .	52	14
Food Shops and Warehouses	80	34
Factories (A) Power	55	68
Factories (B) Non-Power	4	9
Fishmongers' Shops	13	4
Hawkers' Vans.....	-	1
Houses Defective.....	85	880
Houses Detailed Inspection ...	15	1
Houses Overcrowding	3	-
Houses Dirty	9	1
Houses Survey	132	-
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	19	-
Ice-Cream Retailers	74	1
Infectious/notifiable diseases	59	-
Insect Infestations	26	3
Interviews	464	-
Markets	58	-
Meat and Food Inspections	640	-
Meat and Food Condemnations ..	490	-
Meetings With Owners	121	2
Meetings With Contractors	46	-
Miscellaneous	402	4
Notices Served:		
Verbal	93	-
Informal	105	-
Statutory P.H.A.	19	-
Offensive Accumulations	8	4
Outworkers	1	-
Pet Stores	9	-
Piggeries	-	3
Public Houses	8	6
Rag Flock Premises	7	5
Rats and Mice	12	1
Samples Submitted:		
Ice-Cream	59	-
Milk (Biological Test)	109	-
Milk (Methylene Blue Test)	121	-
Milk (Phosphatase Test)	19	-
Milk (Turbidity Test)	4	-
Other Foods	8	-
Rag Flock, etc.	2	-
Slaughterhouses	546	1
Schools	33	1
Smoke Observations	587	-
Stables	2	-
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5	-
Verminous Premises	5	1
Water Supply	8	-
Workplaces	2	2

SHOPS ACTS.

Duties under these Acts are carried out by Mr. F. Clegg, Shops and Markets Inspector.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no licensed sites within the Borough, and no application for such has been received.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are 46 factory chimneys in the district, and observations of these chimneys were made on 587 occasions. Each observation was of thirty minutes' duration.

Black smoke was seen to be emitted from 27 of these chimneys on 128 occasions, but in 81 instances this was of less than two minutes' duration. Nineteen chimneys, upon which 141 observations were made, were seen to emit no black smoke, although in some cases emissions of smoke of a moderate density were observed for long periods. Of the 81 emissions of black smoke of under two minutes' duration, 36 were of over one minute but less than two minutes, and 45 were of less than one minutes' duration.

The following table gives comparisons over the last five years of the emissions of black smoke in excess of two minutes.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
No. of observations	587	583	589	509	343
Full 30 minutes emission	-	-	-	1	-
Over 25 minutes but less than 30 minutes	-	-	1	-	2
" 20 " " " 25 "	-	2	1	2	2
" 15 " " " 20 "	4	-	2	1	5
" 10 " " " 15 "	6	3	-	3	10
" 5 " " " 10 "	7	12	3	12	30
" 2 " " " 5 "	30	18	19	15	55
Totals ...	47	35	26	34	104

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Percentage of observations showing black smoke emissions of over 2 minutes' duration	8%	6%	4.4%	6.6%	30.3%

The atmospheric pollution recording station continued to function during the year, and recordings were taken monthly. The overall deposition of total solids was lower than that recorded the previous year, and from figures published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, it would seem that the extent of atmospheric pollution in Nelson is lower than that obtained from the results of analyses of deposits at some 110 "average" recording stations over a long period. It must be remembered that all these figures relate to the extent of atmospheric pollution in a relatively small sector of the town, namely that in which the deposit gauge is sited.

The analyses show that, since the inception of readings in March, 1952, the lowest and highest amounts of total solids were recorded during July and December respectively of this year.

The following table shows the amount of total solids deposited over the last 46 months, the figures representing tons per square mile per month.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>Average</u>
January	-	11.56	13.28	7.56	10.80
February	-	10.35	11.33	5.57	9.08
March	10.74	11.43	7.36	6.83	9.09
April	9.97	9.44	7.32	13.12	9.96
May	9.64	8.82	10.71	13.12	10.57
June	12.99	10.01	8.63	10.37	10.50
July	9.17	13.85	16.11	3.44	10.64
August	12.74	10.04	11.23	9.42	10.86
September ...	16.56	11.30	15.45	11.23	13.64
October	9.48	7.29	16.67	14.79	12.06
November	6.79	11.24	13.88	7.26	9.79
December	20.68	10.39	17.88	23.36	18.08
Annual Total	118.76	125.72	149.85	126.07	135 approx.

It will be observed that, whilst the average results show some seasonal rise and fall, particularly in the earlier months of the year, the individual results are sometimes at variance with the average. This is probably due to changes in atmospheric conditions, resulting in the smoke being carried to other parts of the district.

The years 1953 and 1955 showed deposits of solid matter in almost equal amounts, yet the deviation from the average figure over the four years is considerable during some months, only the month of June being constant in its rate of deposition. A comparison of the figures for these two years shows that the deviations are at variance with corresponding months in each year.

Deviation from average expressed to the nearest ton per square mile per month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1953	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	- 1	- 2	Av.	+ 3	- 1	- 2	- 5	+ 1	- 8
1955	- 3	- 3	- 2	+ 3	+ 3	Av.	- 7	- 1	- 2	+ 3	- 3	+ 5

Thus, although the total amounts of solids deposited on this area of the town was almost identical during the two years, no comparison can be drawn month by month. The establishment of another atmospheric pollution recording station in another part of the town would give a more accurate figure of the extent of pollution over a wider area.

Determination of the Sulphur Dioxide present in the air is also undertaken, by the lead peroxide method. In this method a small cylinder or "candle" coated with lead peroxide is exposed to the air for one month and then analysed for sulphates. The results are expressed in milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of standard lead peroxide exposed in the standard apparatus.

The following table shows the figures obtained since the scheme began:

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>Average</u>
January	-	4.35	2.42	3.56	3.44
February	-	3.07	1.95	2.34	2.45
March	2.02	2.66	2.80	2.40	2.47
April	1.70	1.70	2.02	2.61	2.01
May	-	1.15	1.50	2.10	1.58
June	1.31	0.87	1.87	1.71	1.44
July	0.93	1.30	1.61	0.65	1.12
August	1.33	1.74	1.76	1.28	1.53
September ...	1.43	1.74	2.27	2.20	1.91
October	1.99	2.29	3.35	2.79	2.61
November	2.29	1.83	3.42	3.02	2.64
December	3.47	3.38	3.67	3.73	3.56
Average	1.83	2.17	2.39	2.37	

The range of the yearly results at more than 600 sites at which recordings were made for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was from 0.2 units at semi-rural sites to 10 units or more in heavily polluted areas. From these published figures it will be seen that the site in Walton Lane is not situated in a heavily polluted area.

The analyses in this case do show a seasonal rise and fall, due quite probably to domestic fires in the neighbourhood.

The figures are further split up in the tables below to show the average concentrations in the winter and summer periods.

Winter Period.

<u>52/53</u>	<u>53/54</u>	<u>54/55</u>	<u>Average</u>
2.97	2.45	3.12	2.85

Summer Period.

<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>Average</u>
1.34	1.42	1.84	1.76	1.53

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Two swimming baths, together with a number of slipper baths are provided at the Public Baths Department in Bradley Road. Open air swimming facilities are provided in Marsden Park. Water filtration and chlorination plants are in operation at both premises.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation, due to various forms of insect life, was carried out by the Department at 4 council houses and 23 other houses during the year. Smoke generation and residual spray were the methods employed, with satisfactory results.

In addition to work actually carried out, advice and supplies of suitable insecticides were freely given on many occasions to householders calling at the Department.

RODENT CONTROL.

This work is carried out under the direction of Mr. V. Robinson, Director of Cleansing, and the following table shows the action taken.

<u>Premises inspected</u>		<u>Infestations</u>			
		<u>Found</u>		<u>Treated</u>	
		<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Local authority	6	3	3	3	3
Dwellinghouses	312	87	79	87	79
Business Premises	98	30	29	29	29
Agricultural Premises	9	2	3	1	-
Total ... 425		122	114	120	111

SCHOOLS.

The standards of sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities at the 25 schools vary considerably. Although work has been carried out at four schools during the year, there still remain 15 schools at which facilities for hand washing are considered unsatisfactory due to lack of constant supply of hot water.

The improvements carried out include the provision of automatic flushing systems to a block of urinals, the conversion of six old type closets to modern individually flushed pedestal basins, and the provision of closet accommodation and washing facilities for teaching staff.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no established offensive trades in the district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	No. on Register	Inspect-ions	Number of:	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	37	13	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	296	123	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	333	136	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	7	-	7	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
Total	15	12	-	8	-

3. Outwork: no notification has been received during the year

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

There are no such premises within the Borough.

CANAL BOATS.

It has not been possible to intercept any canal boats plying on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are five registered premises on which rag flock or other filling materials are used in the manufacture of furniture, etc. Seven inspections of such premises were made during the year.

Two samples of filling materials were taken during the year, and submitted for the prescribed tests. A sample of rag flock was reported upon as being satisfactory, but a sample of cotton flock did not conform to the requirements of the Regulations. The vendor was advised, and the stock withdrawn from sale.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

As in former years, this is the conversion of the remaining 6,372 waste water closets to fresh water closets. A total of 239 waste water closets were converted during the year.

One notes from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1895, that 282 privies and 270 cesspools were reported for alteration to water closets in that year, so it is apparent that this is no new problem.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are five premises registered under this Act for the sale of pet animals. Nine inspections of these premises were made, when no contraventions of the Act were observed.

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars		Total		Total	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	19	19	19
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1			
(b) Unavailable or defective	8	8			
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outlets)	2	2			
Total	13	13	19	19	19

During the year 1950-51, no notification has been received during the year.

STANDING ROOM

There are no such premises within the Borough.

CANAL BOATS

It has not been possible to inspect any canal boats plying on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

LAG BLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are two registered premises on which lag block or other filling materials are used in the manufacture of furniture, etc. Seven inspections of such premises were made during the year.

Two samples of filling materials were taken during the year, and submitted for the prescribed tests. A sample of lag block was reported upon as being satisfactory, but a sample of bottom brick did not conform to the requirements of the Regulations. The vendor was advised, and the stock withdrawn from sale.

CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER OF THE DISTRICT

As in former years, this is the composition of the Committee: 8,375 waste water elements to town water element. A total of 200 waste water elements were converted during the year.

The notes from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950, that 323 cases and 120 cases were reported for attention to water element in that year, as is a warning that this is no new problem.

THE MAINLINE ACT, 1951

There are five premises registered under this Act for the sale of pet animals. When inspections of these premises were made, when no contravention of the Act was observed.

The general standard of housing remains reasonably satisfactory. The defects found were largely due to lack of regular maintenance, occasioned by uneconomic rentals. The prolonged spell of dry weather during the summer months enabled many property owners to complete outstanding external work. Many of the defects remedied during this year were the subject of notices served last year,

A total of 167 meetings between owners and contractors and the Sanitary Inspectors were held, when the policy of discussing the work required to be done proved sound.

A total of 237 houses were inspected for housing defects and 966 visits were made for that purpose. It is estimated that 69 houses are unfit for human habitation, and a further 105 were found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but were capable of being rendered fit. Fifty six of these houses were rendered fit.

The following table gives details of work done on dwellinghouses during the year:

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1954</u>
	<u>During 1955</u>		<u>Remedied in 1955</u>
<u>Roofs, etc.</u>			
Defective roof	40	9	34
Defective tabling	1	-	-
Defective chimney stack pointing ..	4	-	-
Defective chimney stack - stonework	5	2	1
Defective chimney flashings	8	2	2
Defective chimney pot	4	-	3
Absence of chimney pot	1	1	-
Defective flashings	5	-	7
Defective eaves gutters	38	6	31
Defective rainwater pipe	27	6	15
Blocked rainwater pipe	2	-	-
<u>Walls (external)</u>			
Defective wall	9	2	4
Defective pointing	20	6	17
Damp walls	38	8	22
<u>Doors (external)</u>			
Defective door	13	-	2
Defective door step	1	-	-
Absence of weather board and bar ..	10	2	4
<u>Yards</u>			
Defective yard surface	15	6	9
Defective yard gate	10	1	5
<u>Windows</u>			
Absence of window frame	3	2	-
Defective window frame	35	1	19
Defective window sashes	5	-	11
Def./Absence of sash cords	15	1	21
Broken window	-	-	1
Defective pointing	12	1	3

	Found : Remedied		Found in 1954
	During 1955		Remedied in 1955
<u>W. C. Accommodation.</u>			
Defective roof	11	3	8
Defective wall	10	1	1
Defective floor	-	-	3
Defective wall rendering	7	2	3
Defective door/door frame	11	1	5
Absence of door	1	1	-
Defective f.w.c. basin	1	1	-
Defective w.w.c.	1	1	1
Defective w.c. seat	4	1	2
Defective water supply to w.c.	2	2	-
Defective flushing cistern	-	-	1
Defective vent shaft	1	1	2
Obstructed water closet	2	1	-
<u>Coal Store.</u>			
Defective structure	-	-	3
Defective door/door frame	14	1	4
<u>Drainage.</u>			
Defective tippler	6	2	1
Defective dishbrick	3	3	2
Defective gully	2	2	-
Defective drain	10	7	6
Obstructed drain	8	7	5
<u>Walls (internal)</u>			
Defective wall	-	-	2
Defective wall plaster	34	5	26
<u>Ceilings.</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	24	3	21
<u>Floors.</u>			
Defective floors (stone)	11	-	4
Defective floors (wood)	9	2	10
Defective skirting boards	-	-	5
Insufficient sub-floor ventilation ..	-	-	1
<u>Doors (internal)</u>			
Defective door	2	-	6
<u>Staircases.</u>			
Absence of handrail	10	2	11
Defective handrail	2	-	-
Defective stair treads	1	-	3
<u>Firegrates, flues, etc.</u>			
Defective firegrates	5	-	10
Defective firebacks	3	-	5
Defective flues	3	1	3
<u>Sinks.</u>			
Defective sink	5	-	3
Defective sink waste pipe	11	3	13
Defective draining board	1	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>			
Defective water service pipe ..	2	1	-
Defective hot water boiler	2	2	-
Defective hot water storage cylinder	1	1	-
Insufficient ventilation	1	-	2
Accumulation of refuse	*	-	2
Rodent infestation	1	-	1
Dirty house/bedding	2	2	1

Defects found and remedied at premises other than dwelling-houses and food preparation premises are included in the list given below.

	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1954</u>
	<u>During 1955</u>		<u>Remedied in 1955</u>
Defective eaves gutter	-	-	3
Defective rainwater pipe	3	2	2
Damp walls	1	1	-
Dirty walls	2	-	2
Dirty ceilings	1	-	2
Defective floor (stone)	1	-	1
Insufficient water supply	-	-	1
Defective drain	3	1	2
Defective gully	2	1	-
Defective vent. pipe	1	1	-
Obstructed drain	2	2	-
Defective w.c. pedestal	-	-	1
Defective flushing cistern	-	-	1
Accumulation of refuse	2	1	3
Insufficient midden space	-	-	1
Rodent infestation	1	-	-
	19	9	19

The number of complaints received was 293, and upon investigation it was found that action could be taken in 246 instances. The nature of the complaints varied considerably, ranging from general housing defects to advice on the treatments for woodworm and slugs, from water in cellar to sub-tenant being refused access to the kitchen, from the tipping of soot to the identification of insects.

One very common source of complaint, apart from the usually accepted forms of dampness, is water in cellar. Some thirty complaints of this were received during the year.

Complaints of offensive odours were numerous. The most unusual, perhaps, was the case of a fishy odour in a workroom. This was traced to the use of plastic lamp shades over the electric lights. The dry summer brought a crop of complaints about offensive smells from street gullies and rarely used house gullies and water closets, all due to the water traps becoming unsealed. Decomposing rodents in inaccessible places and fractured gas mains and pipes accounted for further varieties of odour.

Complaints relating to insect infestations were mainly confined to cockroaches and golden spiders, but four infestations of fleas were discovered.

Some nineteen complaints were received regarding tipping of various types of refuse on open land. Chimney sweeps and building contractors, never identifiable, mar the district with indiscriminate tipping of soot and rubble.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	30	nil
(ii) By other local authorities	nil	nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	nil	nil

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects	237
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	966
(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) No. found during year	69
(b) No. (or estimated no.) at end of year	69
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	105

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936 & Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954:

(1) No. of dwellinghouses demolished during year:	
(a) Unfit houses	nil
(b) Other houses	nil
(2) No. of persons displaced	nil

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas:

	Houses	No. of Persons Displaced
(1) Houses demolished or closed during year:		
(a) Housing Act, 1936 -		
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	nil	nil
(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	nil	nil
(iii) Parts of building closed (Sect.12)	nil	nil
(b) Housing Act, 1949 -		
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sect.3(1) & 3(2)	nil	nil
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 -		
(1) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sect.10(1) & 11(2) ...	nil	nil
(2) Repairs during the year:		
(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts		52
(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - Houses in which defects were remedied -		
(i) By owners		4
(ii) By local authority in default of owners		nil
(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9,10,11 & 16) - Houses made fit -		
(i) By owners		nil
(ii) By local authority in default of owners		nil

- (d) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved
and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) nil

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954):

- (1) No. of houses at end of year retained for temporary
accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7 nil
- (2) No. of separate dwellings contained in (1) above nil
- (3) No. of houses at end of year licensed for
temporary occupation (Section 6) nil

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc:

Action during the year:	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling- houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling- houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	68	68	-	-
(b) Submitted by local author- ity to Ministry	-	-	3	5
(c) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Work completed	17	17	-	-
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (d) above	-	-	-	-
(f) Any other action taken under the Act				nil

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

There is no shortage of houses in the Borough. The demand for Corporation houses is largely from people wanting houses with modern conveniences, although this demand has decreased appreciably.

At the year end, a local authority scheme embracing 60 houses was in hand, and 19 houses had been completed, with work in progress on 17 houses.

OVERCROWDING.

Three cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, but only two were cases of statutory overcrowding.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

O F F O O D.

MILK SUPPLY.

For milk sampling purposes there were 77 different sources of milk within the Borough last year. This represents an increase of 10 over the previous year's numbers. Of this total 63 milks are sold retail in Nelson, 9 of them produced within the district. The remaining fourteen milks produced in Nelson are sold wholesale for subsequent pasteurisation in other areas.

Grade of Milk	Sources of Milk Supply.				
	Producer outside Nelson	Producer - retailer in Nelson	Producer-wholesaler for retail sale in Nelson	Producer-wholesaler for Pasteurisation	Total
T.T. Milk	35	4	4	4	47
Ungraded	6	1	-	10	17
Pasteurised	4	-	-	-	4
T.T. Past.	4	-	-	-	4
Sterilised	5	-	-	-	5
Total	54	5	4	14	77

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of registered distributors operating from:

- (a) Dairies in the district 9
- (b) Shops other than dairies 115
- (c) Premises outside the district 27

Under the Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, 36 dealers' licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued. Under the corresponding Regulations governing heat-treated milks, licences were issued to 32 retail distributors of "Pasteurised" milk and 126 retail distributors of "Sterilised" milk.

The number of milk samples taken during the year was 253, of which 23 were heat treated milks. Samples of raw milk were submitted to biological tests and the Methylene Blue reduction test for keeping quality. The results are summarized below.

Grade of Milk	Biological Tests		Methylene Blue Tests		No result	Totals
	Neg.	Pos.	Satis.	Unsatis.		
Tuberculin Tested	78	-	77	8	6	169
Non-designated	24	2	21	13	1	61
Totals	102	2	98	21	7	230

Nine of the 21 milks giving unsatisfactory methylene blue results were retailed in the district; six of these were tuberculin-tested milks, the other three being non-designated milks. The remaining 12 unsatisfactory samples were of milk sold wholesale for pasteurisation. Three samples of tuberculin-tested milk and ten samples of non-designated milk produced in Nelson gave unsatisfactory methylene blue results.

Of the two non-designated milk samples yielding positive biological results, one was produced in the district, and the milk wholesaled for pasteurisation. The other was produced outside the district, and sold retail in this area. Steps were immediately taken to ensure that the retail sale of this milk was stopped pending the results of investigations by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Twenty three samples of heat-treated milks were submitted to the appropriate tests, and were all returned as satisfactory. Ten were samples of T.T. Pasteurised milks, nine of Pasteurised milks, and four of Sterilised milks.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foodstuffs, an increase of 9 cwt. over the previous year's total, were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

<u>Food.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Meat	1278		15	1	25	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit	625		8	2	7	1
Vegetables	276		3	0	12	15
Milk	80		6	3	6	13
Fish	79				26	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous	160		8	1	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	2498	2	2	2	7	8

Other examinations of foodstuffs were also carried out, and in some cases samples were forwarded to the Central Pathological Laboratory or the Public Analyst for detailed examinations of the foodstuffs.

These samples included one of milk chocolate, five of frozen egg, one of lemonade, one of bread, one of tinned cream, and six of milk bottles. In the case of a sample of butter, thought by the purchaser to be margarine, the matter was referred to the Lancashire County Council as Food and Drugs Authority. A Sampling Officer purchased a formal sample from the shopkeeper, and it was reported upon by the County Analyst as genuine.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There were three licensed slaughterhouses in operation during the year, although one curtailed activities towards the latter part of the year. Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection purposes totalled 546, many of them outside normal office hours. These visits were particularly so on Bank Holidays and at weekends. Approximately seven tons of diseased meat was rejected from the 6,275 carcasses inspected.

The following table shows the monthly figures of animals slaughtered.

Month	Cattle	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	80	24	491	125	4	724
February	66	17	345	103	3	534
March	64	10	326	116	1	517
April	54	14	263	108	-	439
May	64	16	338	125	-	543
June	51	12	371	72	-	506
July	40	16	325	45	1	427
August	60	21	636	57	6	780
September	31	11	307	39	6	394
October	33	24	385	57	16	515
November	28	18	342	72	9	469
December	22	24	272	103	6	427
Total	593	207	4,401	1,022	52	6,275

All animals slaughtered are inspected ante-mortem and post-mortem as to their fitness for human consumption. The following table summarizes the findings of the post-mortem inspections.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	593	207	51	4401	1020	-
Number inspected	593	207	52	4401	1022	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	5	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	320	137	-	934	120	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	53.9%	66.1%	1.9%	21.3%	12.3%	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	2	-	1	7	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54	48	-	-	45	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.6%	24.1%	-	0.02%	5.0%	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	13	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The fourteen carcasses affected with Cysticercosis represents an incidence of 1.75%, a decrease of 0.52% over the previous year's figure.

The weights in pounds of carcasses and organs found to be unfit for human consumption are given in the table below.

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Organs	Total
All diseases except Tuberculosis	679	720	6,435 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,834 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuberculosis only	2,867	1,765	3,169	7,801
Totals	3,546	2,485	9,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,635 $\frac{1}{2}$

The meat inspectors continued to act as Certifying Officers at one slaughterhouse where pigs were presented for certification under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme operated by the Ministry of Food.

FOOD PREMISES.

Excluding the visits made to slaughterhouses, the number of visits made to premises where food is manufactured, prepared or sold for human consumption was 708.

No. of food premises, by type of business.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	89
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. wet fish, game etc.)	52
Fishmongers (incl. poultry, game, etc.)	4
Meat Shops (butchers, cooked & preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	71
Bakers and/or confectioners	82
Fried Fish Shops	31
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	25
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	84

No. of food premises, by type, registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, or under local Acts -

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>No. registered</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Butchers	37	79
Bakers and Confectioners/Mixed	86	96
Baking and Catering/Cafe	5	11
Mixed and Grocery	4	4
Fish Fryers	2	7
Cooked Meats	3	10
Totals	137	207

DEFECTS FOUND IN FOOD PREMISES.

As a result of inspection, 117 defects were discovered during the year. Some 60 items were remedied, together with 144 items discovered the previous year, making a total of 204 defects remedied during 1955.

Defects Found and Results at Year End.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Food Preparation	71	42
Food Shop	32	9
Catering Premises	11	9
Ice-cream Premises	3	-
Totals	117	60

The defects found and remedied during the year are analysed in the table below.

<u>Defect.</u>	<u>Found : Remedied</u>		<u>Found in 1954</u>
	<u>during 1955</u>		<u>Remedied</u>
			<u>during 1955</u>
Defective roof	1	-	-
Defective rainwater pipe	1	-	-
Defective chimney flue	1	-	-
Defective yard gate	1	-	-
Absence of drain	1	-	-
Defective wall	1	1	2
Defective wallplaster	6	5	11
Defective ceiling plaster	6	3	4
Defective door frame	-	-	2
Defective floor	3	2	6
Defective floor covering	-	-	6
Defective sink waste pipe	-	-	1
Defective sink	2	1	4
Blocked sink waste pipe	-	-	1
Absence of washing facilities	1	-	4
Absence of/insufficient hot water	5	3	9
Incorrect position of sink	1	1	-
Dirty walls	29	18	32
Dirty ceilings	30	17	23
Dirty floors	4	2	3
Dirty rooms	4	2	2
Dirty equipment	4	1	6
Defective/unsuitable equipment	5	3	10
Dirty refrigerator	1	1	-
Dirty yard	1	-	-
Insufficient food storage accommodation	-	-	1
Insufficient food protection	6	-	1
Defective window display board	-	-	3
Unsuitable refuse storage	1	-	2
Accumulation of rubbish	-	-	4
Insufficient fuel storage	-	-	1
Insufficient ventilation	-	-	2
Absence of rear exit	-	-	1
Defective wallplaster in w.c. comp.	1	-	1
Insufficient lighting in w.c. comp.	1	-	-
Dirty w.c. comp.	-	-	1
Infestation of mice	-	-	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-1950.

Since this authority is not a Food and Drugs Authority, sampling under the above Acts is carried out by the Lancashire County Council. I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following details of samples procured in this area during the year.

A total of 172 samples was obtained, of these 120 were of milk and the 52 others comprised:-

2 Meat, canned	2 Ice cream
2 Curry powder	2 Cakes
2 Treacle	2 Beef sausages
2 Oatmeal	1 Tomato ketchup
2 Plain flour	1 Salad cream
1 Fresh cream	2 Lard
1 Sponge cake and sponge pudding mixture.	2 Pepper, white
1 Puff pastry mixture	2 Butter
1 Double cream	1 Dripping
1 Honey	1 Split peas
1 Cooling powder	1 Soup mixture
2 Golden eye ointment	1 Blanc mange powder
3 Cod Liver Oil	3 marmalade
2 Mineral water	1 Lime jolly marmalade
1 Soothing powders	2 Self raising flour
2 Ice lollies	2 Olive oil

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

<u>Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 plain flour	Creta praeparata only 5.5 ounces per 280 pound sack. Should be 14 ounces per sack. Vitamin B1 only 0.16 milligrams per 100 grams. Should be 0.24 milligrams. Iron only 1.12 milligrams per 100 grams. Should be 1.65 milligrams.	Ministry of Food notified
1 formal milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 0.8% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Ice cream	Milk solids other than fat 7.1%	Vendor notified and further sample obtained.

ICE-CREAM.

There are 151 premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream, and five premises manufacturing ice-cream within the Borough. A total of 93 visits were paid to these premises during the year, and 59 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the appropriate test. Samples were taken of the products of 21 manufacturers, with results as given below:

Provisional Grade 1	36
Provisional Grade 2	12
Provisional Grade 3	6
Provisional Grade 4	5

The first two grades can be regarded as giving a satisfactory result. Of the twenty samples of local manufacture, 15 were placed within this category.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

No specialised series of lectures was undertaken during the year, since the requirements of the long-awaited Food Hygiene Regulations were not known. Opportunity was taken, wherever unhygienic practices were observed during routine inspections of food premises, to impress upon food handlers the necessity for observing absolute cleanliness.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS)

An epidemic of Measles gave rise to 372 notifications. Fortunately the cases were of a mild type. There were seven cases of Acute Poliomyelitis, six of them paralytic and three cases of Encephalitis, two of which died. Six cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified and six cases of food poisoning. Fifty cases of Whooping Cough and twenty cases of Scarlet Fever and with nineteen cases of Acute Pneumonia completed the picture for the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at Marsden Hospital, Burnley, for all infectious diseases with the exception of smallpox. There are, however, occasions when accommodation thereat is not available and arrangements are then made through the Bed Bureau for admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee.

During the year 17 patients were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, a reduction of 12 on the previous year.

The following tables show:-

1. Analysis of cases notified during the year, according to diseases and ages of patients.
2. Comparison of Notifications and Hospital Admissions for 1955 and two previous years.
3. Comparison of Notifications for 1955 with previous five years and average.
4. Monthly incidence of notifications during 1955.
5. Ward analysis of notifications during 1955.
6. Comparison of case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales and Nelson for 1955.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods:									Number removed to hosp'l
		Under 1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65 and over		
Scarlet Fever	20	-	1	4	10	3	-	1	-	1	4
Measles	372	10	77	126	156	2	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	50	3	15	15	15	2	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	19	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	6	7	1
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Non-paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis											
Infective	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Totals	485	15	94	149	186	9	4	10	9	9	17

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1955 WITH THOSE
OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

Notifiable diseases	Cases notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1955	1954	1953	1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	20	119	65	4	21	18
Measles	372	98	576	1	1	5
Whooping Cough	50	95	144	1	-	3
Pneumonia	19	27	26	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	6	-	3	5	-	3
Non-paralytic	1	-	1	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	3	1	-	3	1	-
Post-infectious	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	53	-	-	6	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	3	6	1	-	3
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	9	11	-	-	2
Totals	485	408	834	17	29	36

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Comparison of 1955 Figures with Figures For Previous 5 years and Average

Notifiable disease	Notifications received during:					Total for 5 yrs	Average number per yr.	Notifi- cations 1955
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	52	61	88	65	119	385	77.0	20
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	577	190	118	576	98	1559	311.8	372
Whooping Cough	247	45	76	144	95	607	121.4	50
Pneumonia	10	36	33	26	27	132	26.4	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	-	-	1	4	0.8	-
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis								
Paralytic	-	2	4	3	-	9	1.8	6
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2	1
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	3
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	-
Dysentery	2	18	1	-	53	74	14.8	6
Ophthalmia Neonat- orum	1	-	-	-	1	2	0.4	-
Erysipelas	2	-	1	6	3	12	2.4	2
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2	-
Food Poisoning *	-	13	8	11	9	41	8.2	6
Totals	892	368	330	834	408	2832	566.4	485

* Notifiable from 1951.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	4	8	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	20
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	61	94	43	54	47	28	30	-	-	-	-	15	372
Whooping Cough	15	12	7	5	1	2	1	5	-	-	2	-	50
Acute Pneumonia	4	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	6
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6
Totals	81	113	65	61	52	33	31	9	5	7	10	18	485

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Disease	Bradley	Central	Clover Hill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	2	4	2	2	-	2	3	20
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	57	18	51	63	46	65	56	16	372
Whooping Cough	5	-	4	12	1	6	13	9	50
Acute Pneumonia	1	2	5	2	2	1	4	2	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	6
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Encephalitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Totals	70	23	70	86	55	72	77	32	485

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Comparison of Case Rates for Certain Diseases Notified during the year 1955.

Notifications (corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1000 home population
Typhoid Fever	190	0.00	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	871	0.02	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1,126	0.03	-	-
Scarlet Fever	32,591	0.73	20	0.60
Whooping Cough	79,092	1.78	50	1.50
Diphtheria	169	0.00	-	-
Erysipelas	4,612	0.10	2	0.06
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	693,741	15.61	372	11.19
Pneumonia	27,899	0.63	19	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic	3,710	0.08	6	0.18
Non-paralytic	2,621	0.06	1	0.03
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	148	0.00	3	0.09
Post-infectious	118	0.00	-	-
Dysentery	36,698	0.83	6	0.18
Food Poisoning	12,717	0.29	6	0.18
Puerperal Pyrexia	12,108	0.27	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	34,209	0.77	24	0.72
Meninges and C.N.S.	533	0.01	-	-
Other	4,162	0.09	2	0.06

Estimated Home Population (1) 44,441,000
(2) 33,220

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 26 new notifications received during the year, 24 respiratory (14 males and 10 females) and 2 non-respiratory (1 male and 1 female). This was a reduction of 3 cases (1 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory) on the previous year, and gave a case rate of 0.78 per 1000 population (respiratory 0.72 per 1000 and non-respiratory 0.06 per 1000) a reduction of 0.08 per 1000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.87 per 1000 population (respiratory 0.77 and non-respiratory 0.10 per 1000) a reduction of 0.13 per 1000 population on the previous year.

Analysis by occupation and sex of the new cases notified is as follows:-

Respiratory Cases.			Non-respiratory Cases.		
Occupation.	Sex		Occupation	Sex	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Apprentice plumber	1	-	Pre-school	-	1
Assistant cook	-	1	School child	1	-
Clerk	1	-			
Cook	-	1			
Cotton Operative	-	1			
Charge hand - engineering	1	-			
Deck Chair Attendant	1	-			
Labourer	2	-			
Packer - Textile factory	-	1			
School Child	2	3			
Shop Assistant	-	1			
Student Nurse	1	-			
Warp Pinner	-	1			
Weaver	3	1			
Warehouseman	1	-			
Retired	1	-			

Three deaths from tuberculosis were registered, 2 males and 1 female, all respiratory, and these gave a death rate from respiratory tuberculosis of 0.09 per 1000 population. This was an increase of 0.03 per 1000 on the previous year which was the lowest such rate recorded for the Borough.

The Tuberculosis Death Rates for England and Wales as a whole are, Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.13 per 1000 and Non-respiratory Tuberculosis 0.02 per 1000 population.

The notification of tuberculosis was generally efficient and there was no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

The following tables show:-

1. An analysis of the new notifications of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during 1955, according to age groups and sex.
2. The number of new notifications of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease, with rates per 1000 population over a period of 17 years, 1939-1955.
3. The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register during the year.

Analysis of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease
According to age groups and sex.

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	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 to 45 years	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	14	10	1	1	2	1	-	-
	24		2		3		-	

TUBERCULOSISParticulars of New Cases and Deaths Over Period of 17 years.

1. NEW CASES.

Year	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Rate per 1000 population.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1955	14	10	1	1	26	0.78
1954	12	13	1	3	29	0.86
1953	7	16	3	1	27	0.80
1952	12	12	5	2	31	0.91
1951	14	8	6	7	35	1.02
1950	13	4	6	7	30	0.86
1949	24	15	4	9	52	1.50
1948	22	10	4	7	43	1.24
1947	12	9	2	4	27	0.79
1946	25	6	3	9	43	1.31
1945	16	9	4	10	39	1.25
1944	18	9	3	11	41	1.30
1943	19	5	11	7	42	1.32
1942	20	8	6	9	43	1.31
1941	15	11	10	2	38	1.10
1940	16	10	9	7	42	0.95
1939	10	6	6	13	35	1.01

2. DEATHS

1955	2	1	-	-	3	0.09
1954	-	2	1	-	3	0.09
1953	5	1	1	-	7	0.21
1952	9	2	-	-	11	0.32
1951	4	2	1	1	8	0.23
1950	5	8	-	-	13	0.37
1949	12	5	2	2	21	0.60
1948	11	8	2	2	23	0.66
1947	3	4	-	-	7	0.21
1946	9	3	2	1	15	0.45
1945	10	3	-	3	16	0.50
1944	14	3	1	1	19	0.60
1943	7	5	5	1	18	0.57
1942	6	4	1	3	14	0.43
1941	9	9	3	-	21	0.62
1940	7	6	2	-	15	0.44
1939	13	4	3	-	20	0.58

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING THE YEAR.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases on register at commencement of the year	84	66	150	24	29	53	108	95	203
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	14	10	24	1	1	2	21	14	35
(b) Inward transfers from other districts	4	3	7	-	-	-			
(c) Restored to register	2	-	2	-	-	-			
Number of cases removed from register during the year:-									
(a) Died	2	2	4	-	-	-	17	15	32
(b) Recovered	6	3	9	4	3	7			
(c) Left district	4	4	8	1	2	3			
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	1	1	-	-	-			
Number of cases on register at end of the year	92	69	161	20	25	45	112	94	206

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172.

No action was 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 72 rooms in 61 dwellinghouses and 17 classrooms in 4 schools were fumigated, and 747 articles of bedding and wearing apparel, etc. were disinfected.

Formalin 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, Nelson.

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